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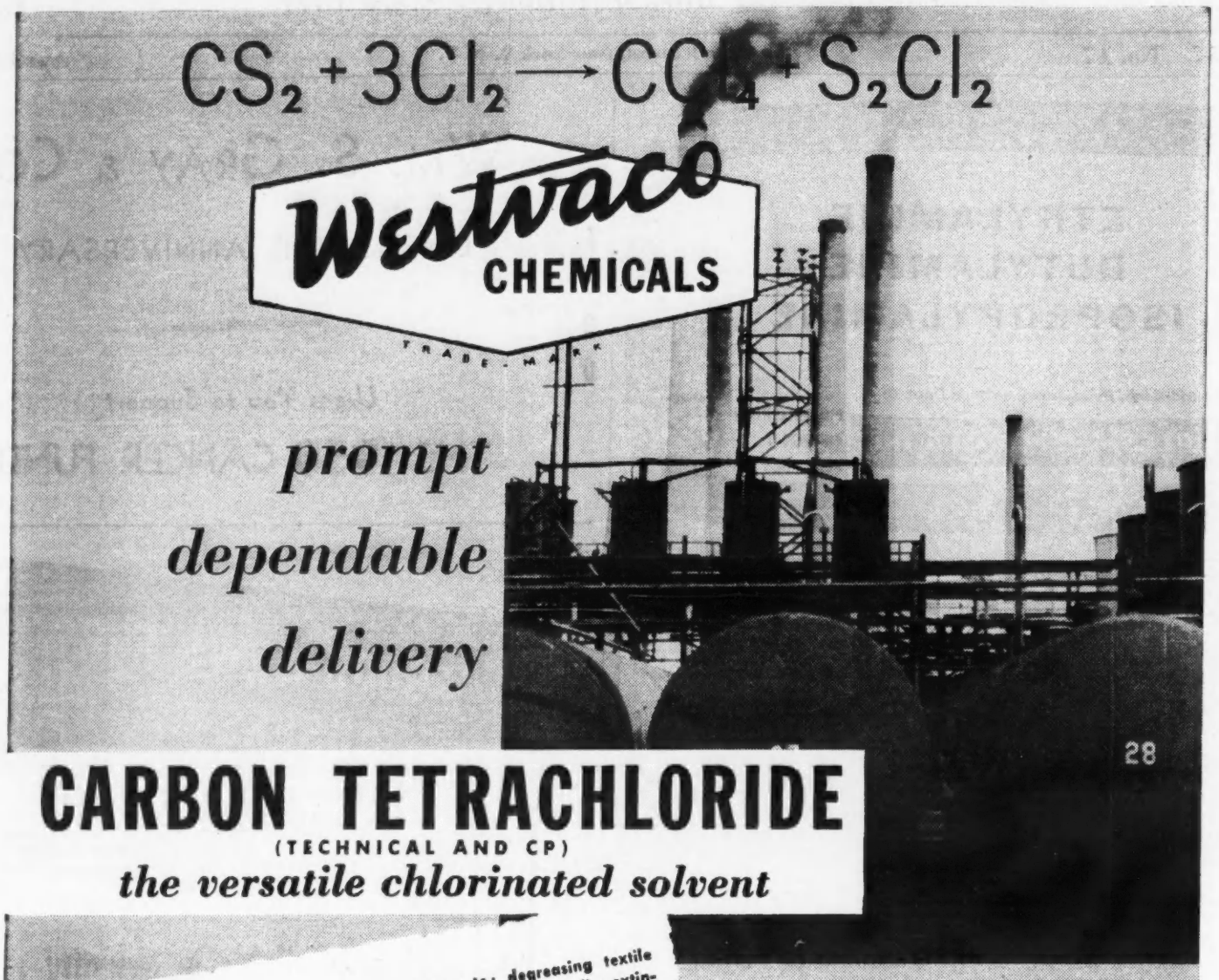

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APR 22 '50

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 157 No. 17 | 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. | April 24, 1950

Drug Industry Fights Patent Laws Revision

President Truman's reorganization plan number 5, which would place the Patent Office directly under the control of the Secretary of Commerce with authority to delegate the powers now exercised by the Commissioner of Patents to other persons, was under heavy fire last week from patent law associations and patent attorneys in the chemical and drug fields.

In communications and closed door hearings before the judiciary committees of the senate and house, representatives of the associations warned that if the plan is permitted to become effective the independent status of the Patent Office will come to an end and the office may readily become the "tool" of politicians.

While not openly expressed for the record, it is known that one of the things in back of the minds of the opponents is the fear that the plan might be an entering wedge to changes in patent law enforcement policy of the most radical sort.

It is reported by those in close contact with the situation that there is a strong body of opinion in government that believes no patents should be issued in the field of public health and that all developments for the improvement of the health or alleviating sickness should be dedicated to the public. There is also said to be feeling for using the patent laws to regulate the size of corporations, simply by denying new patent rights to a corporation after it has reached a certain size.

It is pointed out that such a policy of enforcement could be put into effect without congressional amendment of the law. It can be done through administrative actions by anyone who might be placed in charge of administering the patent laws who believed in such a policy. This is made possible through a peculiar quirk of the patent law itself.

Commissioner's Authority Wide

There is nothing in the law that requires the Commissioner of Patents to issue a patent, nor is there anything in the law that compels him to refuse to issue a patent. The only appeal to the courts that can be made is from a decision of the Commissioner refusing to issue a patent. All that the Commissioner or someone else in charge would need to do is simply take no action on a patent application, and by this means he can delay indefinitely the issuance of patents in the field of public health, or to a corporation which he thought was big enough.

The reorganization plan was discussed at length at a meeting of the Chemical Engineers Club of Washington on April 17. After Henry Parker, patent attorney, denounced it as a threat to the patent system, the club authorized its executive

—*Continued on page 55*

House Group Votes Tidelands to States

The house judiciary committee last week favorably reported legislation granting to the states right and title to the oil rich tidelands. The state control would extend for three miles beyond the high-water marks, except in the case of Texas, where the control would extend for ten and one-half miles.

Under the bill, which is strongly opposed by the administration, the states would also be entitled to 37½ percent of the revenues from oil obtained from land lying beyond the three-mile limit and extending out to the continental shelf.

Procurement Authorizations Totaled $8,500,000 in March

Procurement authorizations for chemicals and related products issued to Marshall Plan countries during the month of March by the Economic Cooperation Administration totaled $8,500,000, it was announced last week. The cumulative total of such authorizations is now $223,300,000.

Among the authorizations were $1,300,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol, $300,000 for pesticides and $7,600,000 for "other" chemicals. Previous authorizations for medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations of $100,000 and for alcohol of $500,000 were rescinded during the month. Other authorization totals during March were:—

Fats and oils, $2,000,000, consisting of $400,000 for peanuts, $200,000 for soybeans, $1,600,000 for soybean oil, and $300,000 for tallow, and reductions of $400,000 for lard, $100,000 for whale oil and fish oils, and $100,000 for "other" fats and oils,

Nonferrous metals and products, $8,000,000, consisting of $9,900,000 for copper and $100,000 for "other," and reductions of $1,600,000 for lead, $200,000 for brass and bronze, and $1,000 for nickel.

Nonmetallic ores and concentrates, $700,000; nonmetallic minerals, $3,400,000; hides, skins and leather, $700,000; and naval stores, a reduction of $500,000.

Navy Seeks Oil Bids

The navy invited bids last week for the purchase of oil from the Stevens oil zone relating to the navy's Elk hills reserve in California. The oil being offered is that obtained from the protecting, maintenancing, and testing operations of the petroleum reserve no. 1 and the amounts available are therefore indefinite.

Justice Dept. Drafting Proposal To Nullify Webb-Pomerene Act

Legislation is being drafted by the Department of Justice for probable introduction in congress that would virtually cut the heart out of the Webb-Pomerene act, it was learned last week. The bill is being drawn up at the request of Representative Emanuel Celler of New York, chairman of the house subcommittee now investigating monopolies.

At hearings before the Celler committee earlier in the year, the Department of Justice expressed the opinion that the Webb-Pomerene act should be repealed because it has outlived its usefulness. American industry has become so strong that it does not need this law to hold its position in the struggle for world markets, it was claimed.

One of the chief objections, however, was that the law would put the United States in a very embarrassing position should this country ever become a participant in the international trade organization. The law permits competing producers to merge their interests in the export field and fix export prices, which is contrary to the aims of the ITO.

It is understood that following the hearings Mr. Celler requested the department to draw up a bill for his consideration that would eliminate the objectionable features of the Webb-Pomerene act as the department viewed them, and the measure is in response to this request. There has been no information from Mr. Celler that he will introduce the bill this session or press for its enactment this year.

ITO Membership Considered

The long-awaited move by the administration to make the United States a party to the ITO, meanwhile, began last week at hearings before the house foreign affairs committee. Secretary Dean Acheson urged the committee to vote a favorable report on H. J. Res. 236 authorizing this country's participation in the organization.

While no mention was made at the opening hearings of the conflict between the Webb-Pomerene law and the aims of the ITO, it undoubtedly will be referred to later. A long list of witnesses has been scheduled by the committee both for and against the resolution, and sentiment on the committee itself is so divided that every phase of the matter can be expected to be explored fully.

Secretary Acheson argued to the committee that United States membership in the ITO would not commit this country to any new trade policies, but would only demonstrate to ourselves and to all other peoples that this country really believes in free enterprise, free competition and multilateral trade. He stressed the importance of this point in the light of the current international situation.

He noted that fifty-four nations joined in drawing up the charter for the ITO and that twenty must accept membership before it becomes operative. Only two countries have ratified it to date, and all the rest are waiting to see what the United States does. He warned that unless the United States joins the organization the ITO will never come into being.

The secretary explained that the charter establishes a code of principles to guide action on international economic relations, create a forum within the United Nations family for international consideration and solution of trade policy problems, and requires members to consult on trade policies before acting upon them.

He listed among the principles set up under the charter the most favored nation treatment; barring special trade favors to particular countries; negotiations for the reduction of tariffs and tariff preference; elimination of invisible tariffs resulting from red tape or nuisance taxes after a product has entered the country, and curbs on the use of quotas.

USDA Seeks 1,321,000 Lb. Of Lard for Okinawa Use

The Department of Agriculture has announced that bids are being invited for government purchase of 1,321,000 pounds of refined or unrefined lard for the Department of the Army for shipment to Okinawa.

Offers must be submitted by April 25, 1950, and will be accepted not later than 11:59 p.m., E.S.T., April 27, 1950. Delivery of lard, with antioxidant added, will be in the period May 1 to 20. Lard should be packed in fifty-six-pound boxes, hardwood tierces, or in iron drums, all suitable for export. Offers will be considered only in carload (or multiple) quantities.

Offers are to be made on basis of delivery at the ports of San Francisco, New York, or New Orleans. However, in the case of bids on basis of New York and New Orleans, ocean freight and availability of ships will be the determining factors in awarding contracts.

Further information concerning this announcement to purchase lard (LS-48) may be obtained from the livestock branch, Production and Marketing Administration, Department of Agriculture, room 3510, South building, Washington 25, D. C.

Oil and Gas Lands Offered for Leasing

Secretary of the Interior Oscar L. Chapman announced last week that 400 acres of land in the Big Piney oil field, nine miles west of Big Piney, Wyo., will be offered for oil and gas leasing through competitive bidding.

The bids will be opened at 1 p.m., May 17 by the director of the Bureau of Land Management. The land involved is made up of two parcels. Although no objection will be made to the award of both parcels to the same successful bidder, the bids must be submitted on each parcel separately.

Qualified bidders will be selected on the basis of the highest cash amounts per acre offered as a bonus in addition to the regular advance rental fee of $1 per acre. Royalties payable to the United States on these lands will be at the rate of 12½ percent to 25 percent for oil and 12½ percent to 16⅔ percent for gas.

Anti-Merger Measure Before Senate Committee

The judiciary committee of the senate has scheduled the so-called anti-merger bill (H.R. 2734) for consideration at its executive meeting today. The bill, which passed the house last year, amends section 7 of the Clayton Act to prohibit a corporation from purchasing a fiscal asset of a competitor under certain conditions.

A subcommittee of the senate committee, which has held hearings on the bill and has had it under study since its passage by the house, submitted the bill to the full committee last week with a report urging that it be acted upon favorably. Senator Herbert O'Conor of Maryland, in charge of the measure, stated that he planned to push it for passage in the senate, if the bill is approved by the full committee.

FTC Appoints Kolb

The Federal Trade Commission last week appointed Earl J. Kolb as the trial examiner for the forthcoming hearings on the commission's complaint against Anahist Company. The drug firm has been charged by the commission with misleading advertising of its antihistamine product, "Anahist," and April 28 has been set as the date for start of the hearings.

Army Buys Ethyleneglycol

The army last week announced the award of six contracts amounting to $1,538,912 for the purchase of 913,000 gallons of ethyleneglycol type of antifreeze compound. The contracts were let by the Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.

Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation received two contracts totaling $768,720 for 450,000 gallons; the Nutro Corporation received two contracts totaling $452,253.50 for 265,002 gallons; and E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. received two contracts totaling $317,938.50 for 198,000 gallons.

Price Trend Levels Off

Price changes in the markets for chemicals, oils, and drugs last week had net effects on the levels of six of the ten major divisions: three were raised; three were lowered. The overall index number was unchanged. It stood 3.8 points below the mark at the beginning of this year and 11.7 points below that of a year ago. The boosts were given by nonferrous metals and their salts, corn products, and acyclic organic chemicals. Downward trends were in coaltar chemicals, and vegetable oils, both fatty and volatile.

Prices were raised on copper, lead, tin, and zinc. This elevated quotations on copper sulphate, lead oxides, tin chlorides, and sodium stannate. Inorganic chemicals were otherwise inactive. Advances in organics affected amyl acetate, refined fusel oil, menthol, and several fatty acids. Betanaphthol, diglycolic acid, methylheptin carbonate, and orthonitrodiphenyl were reduced. Out of line relative to group trends were soybean oil on the upside and lead silicate white on the down.

Botanical materials generally were weaker; but there were only a few evenly split changes in drugs. Several spices were on both sides. Pepper and cassias were lower. Domestic casein was split according to grades, premium being higher. Shellac was reduced; so was carnauba wax, again under pressure from "barter" goods.

Several common heavy chemicals, including saltcake and caustic potash, are being offered from abroad at relatively low prices. Buying response has not been notable. Foreign competition in that field is expected to grow. In coaltar chemicals, imported materials have had no price advantage. Agricultural potash is said to be increasingly a dumped commodity. Sales of some of the newer organic insecticides have been heavy; the same is said about paradichlorobenzene. Some producers are reducing their stocks of the agricultural materials—they are not so sure the foretold big bug infestation will materialize.

OPD Price Index

The OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER'S relative record of prices for chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

Apr. 21, 1950	Apr. 14, 1950	Dec. 30, 1949	Apr. 22, 1949
121.0	121.0	124.8	132.7

The base of the OPD Price Index is the average of prices in 1926 and 1936, those years representing extremes of price undulations in the interwar period.

OPD Index Monthly Averages

	1950	1949	1947	1946	1941
January	123.2	142.0	150.9	135.3	107.3
February	121.3	140.4	151.9	135.4	110.3
March	121.8	137.6	154.9	135.2	111.9

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Lead Industries Ass'n Plans Pigments Drive

A program to make paint manufacturers more conscious of the value of white lead in paint was outlined by Miles M. Zoller, vice-president of the Eagle-Picher Sales Company, at the recent twenty-second annual meeting of the Lead Industries Association in Chicago.

Pointing out the decline of the use of white lead in the face of other pigments, Mr. Zoller stated that white lead should be able to hold its own because it reacts chemically with paint oils to form lead soaps that give elasticity, plasticizing and aging properties to the paint film. "The public has never lost is respect for white lead," said Mr. Zoller, "and the Lead Industries Association proposes making the paint manufacturers more conscious of the value of white lead in paint through suitable publicity in appropriate trade papers and presentation of technical papers before paint production personnel."

Mr. Zoller discussed the continuing efforts of the association in joint research to promote the use of red lead metal protective paints, stating that "Red Lead Technical Letters showing detailed formulations based on red lead for several exposure environments have been very well received, and several more are in preparation."

Primary Producers' Problems

W. C. Page, general manager, western operations, United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company, and Wray Farmin, director, Day Mines, Inc., discussed the problems facing domestic producers of lead, chief among these being the drastic decline in the lead price without the benefit of any compensating reduction in labor and material costs.

The foreign lead producers were represented by M. A. Wolfkill, manager, metal sales department, and Lloyd Hallam, assistant to the comptroller, Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., and Norman Hickman, vice-president of the American Metal Company, Ltd. They discussed the sales problems of lead producers outside the United States, pointing out that they center chiefly about currency difficulties and foreign exchange.

—Continued on page 41

Monsanto to Build Plant For Polystyrene in West

Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has announced plans to build a new plant for the production of polystyrene plastic molding compound at Long Beach, Calif. The operation, the first of its kind on the West Coast and the first styrene output west of the Mississippi River, will be managed by the company's western division, which has its headquarters at Seattle, Wash.

The company has also revealed plans to construct the sixth electric furnace for the production of elemental phosphorus at its Monsanto, Tenn., plant. The new furnace, which will have a capacity of 25,000 kilowatts, will be the largest phosphorus furnace in the world and one of the largest electric furnaces ever built, according to the company.

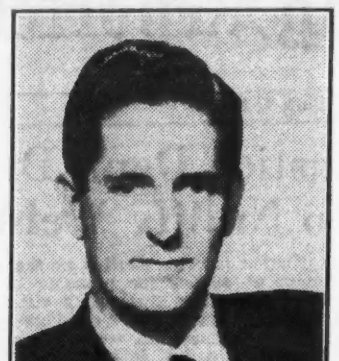
In addition, plans are being formulated for additional expansion of the phosphate division's plant at Trenton, Mich. The facilities there for the production of sodium and ammonium phosphates will be enlarged, and facilities at the division's Carondelet, Mo., plant for the production of calcium phosphates will also be expanded.

Rohm & Haas Producing Dicyclopentenyl Alcohol

Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, has announced the availability of pilot plant quantities of dicyclopentenyl alcohol, an unsaturated secondary alcohol obtained by hydration of dicyclopentadiene. This C_{10} alcohol is said to have a boiling point of 239-241 degrees C. at 773 mm. (without decomposition), a flash point of 426 degrees F. and an iodine number of 169.

Insoluble in water and miscible in all proportions with nearly all the common organic solvents, the alcohol is said to yield such derivatives as dicyclopentenyl linoleate, allyl dicyclopentenyl maleate, didicyclopentenyl adipate or maleate and vinyl dicyclopentenyl ether. In addition to the preparation of esters and a vinyl ether, dicyclopentenyl alcohol may be oxidized to a ketone, hydrogentated to the saturated alcohol, dimerized to a C_{20} alcohol and made to undergo all the normal reactions of a secondary alcohol.

Dow Market Research Head



Parker Frisselle has been appointed manager of market research of the Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich. Mr. Frisselle, who has been a member of the company's sales department since 1943, will head a new market research group formed to place additional emphasis on activities formerly conducted by the technical service and development group.

Zinc Sulphate Advanced By Sherwin-Williams Co.

Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, last Friday announced increases of 30 cents to 40 cents per hundredweight on zinc sulphate, effective immediately on spot and May 1 on contract. Under the new schedule, the five-mole type in carloads, bags, delivered, formerly at $5 per 100 pounds, is quoted at $5.30. Carloads of the one-mole type, delivered, previously priced at $7, are listed at $7.40 per hundredweight. The less-carlot differential of 75 cents per 100 pounds remains unchanged, as do terms, which are net thirty days.

Bristol-Myers Charges FTC Fears Criticism

Statements made by Bristol-Myers Company in its answer to the complaint of the Federal Trade Commission charging misrepresentation of the therapeutic properties and effectiveness of "Resistab" were ordered stricken from the record last week by the commission because they were "not responsive to any factual allegation in the complaint" and because they were "without foundation in fact" and "unwarranted."

The statements charged that the commission is "predisposed" to issue a cease and desist order "because it fears that failure upon its part to do so will result in severe criticism of it and possible adverse action against it by various persons, organizations and groups." Among the persons and groups, according to the answer, are:—

"Organized medical groups, upon which it depends to furnish it, gratis, professional witnesses in its proceedings which involve medical questions;

"Various members of the United States Congress including some on the appropriations committee of both houses of Congress."

The answer also alleged that the commission fears "action upon the recommendation contained in the report popularly known as the Hoover Report that jurisdiction over the advertising of food, drugs and cosmetics be removed from the Federal Trade Commission and transferred to the Food and Drug Administration."

The answer stated further that because of these factors, Bristol-Myers Company "cannot receive the disinterested and unprejudiced trial to which it is entitled by law."

The commission, in directing that these statements be stricken, stated that the company "will not be deprived of a fair and impartial hearing to which it is entitled by law."

The commission's order specifically reserved the "right to take such disciplinary action against counsel for the respondent as may warrant in the premises."

The answer was filed on behalf of Bristol-Myers by Isaac W. Digges and Gilbert H. Weil of New York.

Coaltar Products Duty Getting House Probe

Willard Thorp, assistant secretary of State told the house foreign affairs committee last week that if the basis for computing import duties on coaltar products is changed from the American selling price to foreign value or some other basis, the duties would be raised to compensate for any loss in the rates that might otherwise follow.

Provision is contained in the customs simplification bill, which is being drawn up by the Bureau of the Budget, for amending paragraphs 27 and 28 of the Tariff Act of 1930 to eliminate the reference to the American selling price as the basis for computing duties on coaltar products. The proposal has drawn strong objections from the chemical industry, and it is also reported to be opposed by the Tariff Commission and the Department of Commerce.

Mr. Thorp, in testifying on the bill authorizing participation of the United States in the International Trade Organization, said that the reason for doing away with the American selling price is because this basis for computing the tariff would be in conflict with article 35 of the ITO charter. He said that it is proposed to shift the coaltar products over to "actual value" but that the duties would be raised to compensate for the new method evaluation.

ECA Announces Additional Procurement Authorizations

Among the new procurement authorizations issued to Marshall plan countries by the Economic Cooperation Administration during the period April 14-20:—

To Austria—$645,000 for chemicals, $63,000 for chemicals other than alcohol, $280,000 for petroleum, $245,000 for medicinal preparations, $160,000 for nonmetallic minerals, all from the United States; $190,000 for nonmetallic minerals and $470,000 for nonferrous ores and concentrates from Canada.

To Belgium, Luxemburg—$150,000 for soap stocks and fatty acids from the United States.

To Denmark—$900,000 for tinplate, terneplate and blackplate from the United States, and $200,000 for nonmetallic minerals from the United States and Canada.

To French North Africa—$50,000 for medicinal preparations from the United States.

To French overseas territories—$3,545,000 for petroleum from the United States, the Middle East and Latin America.

To Germany — $3,000,000 for copper products, $908,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol, $1,651,000 for nonferrous metals, $971,000 for soybeans and $800,000 for naval stores from the United States; $50,000 for hides and skins from Latin America, and $200,000 for nonferrous metals from Canada.

To Greece—$265,000 for inedible molasses from the United States and Latin America.

To Netherlands—$3,000,000 for flaxseed and $232,000 for nonmetallic minerals from the United States.

To Norway—$200,000 for nonmetallic minerals, $80,000 for alcohol, and $120,000 for hides and skins from the United States, and $110,000 for nonferrous ores from Latin America.

To United Kingdom — $1,420,000 for chemicals, $390,000 for nonmetallic minerals and $1,300,000 for alcohol from the United States; $70,000 for industrial chemicals other than alcohol, and $630,000 for hides and skins from Canada.

Sun Oil Elects Markley, Appoints Wright Manager

Frank R. Markley, former general sales manager, was elected vice-president in charge of marketing at a meeting of Sun Oil Company, Philadelphia. He succeeds Samuel B. Eckert, who will continue with the company as executive vice-president. At the same time, Willard W. Wright was advanced to fill the vacant managerial post.

Who Has It?

Inquiries in the OPD editorial office seek sources from which the materials listed below can be obtained. Information will be gratefully received here:—

Amyl crotonyl acetate.
Ditolyl methane.
Ethylalpha-oxal propionate.
2-Methyl-4 amino-1-naphthol hydrochloride.
Trihexyl phenidyl 3-(1-piperidyl)-phenyl-1-cyclohexyl-1-propanol hydrochloride.

Contents of This Issue

Algonquin Signs Lease for Oleum Plant.... 42
Allied 1950 Fellowships Offered..... 7
Amer. Dyewood Closes Chester Plant..... 42
Anderson Develops Plastic Box..... 55
Anti-Merger Measure Before Senate Group.. 3
APhA Outlines Convention Plans..... 7
API Division to Meet..... 78
Applezweig Opens Laboratory..... 54
Army Buys Ethyleneglycol..... 3

Barnett Expands Carotene Output..... 56
Boyd Guest Speaker at Metal Powder Lunch 7
Bristol Appoints Two to Division Sales..... 5

Canco Names Hepenstal..... 5
Chem. Tariffs Listed for Torquay Study.... 5
Cincinnati Drug Club Plans Meeting..... 54
Cleveland Paint Club Plans Meeting..... 75
Cortisone Materials Sought in Plants..... 56
Cosmetic Chemists Plan May Meeting..... 7

Drug Industry Fights Patent Laws Revise.. 3
Du Pont Plans Second "Orlon" Unit..... 5

ECA Shuffles Staff..... 65

Fragrance Foundation to Meet..... 7
FTC Appoints Kolb..... 3
FTC Orders "One Cent Sale" Changes..... 78

Gallard Chemical Corp. Formed..... 42
GE Assigns Patterson..... 75
Guest in New York..... 55

House Group Votes Tidelands to States.... 3
Husen Krumbhaar Vice-President..... 48

Importers Elect Officers..... 42
Indian Exports, Imports: Dec..... 59
India Opens Laboratory..... 7

Just. Dept. May Nullify Webb-Pomerene Act. 3

King Made M. M. & M. Treasurer..... 5
Kromall Chemical Formed..... 75

Lipscomb Heads Pepsodent..... 5

Marks, Littell Sentenced..... 56
Margarine Output: Feb..... 74
Mathieson Appoints Baker, Carpenter..... 54
Mathieson, Tenn. Gas Form Company..... 5
McK. & R. Shifts Nolen..... 55
Metal & Thermit to Move..... 42
Metalloy Completes Reconstruction..... 42
Monsanto Marketing New Compost..... 45
Monsanto Names Haslanger..... 5
Monsanto Offering New Wood Preservative.. 49
Morse Made Lever Purchasing Head..... 7
Mutual Reports Chromic Acid Recovery.... 42

NACA Holds Spring Meeting..... 7
Navy Seeks Oil Bids..... 3

Oil, Gas Lands Offered for Lease..... 3

Palm Oil, Kernel Exports: 1949..... 75
Phila-Wilmington Group to Hear Color Talk. 7
Plaskon Names West Coast Reps..... 78
Procurement Authorizations in March..... 3
Rubber Exports Decline..... 78

Sharpe & Dohme Appoints Andreasen..... 54
Sharpe & Dohme Appoints Strickland..... 53
Snell Purchases Supplee..... 55
Sonneborn Names Sandke, Greenwald..... 78

TGA Maps Program..... 7
Toiletries Tax Cut Proposed..... 65

USDA Seeks Lard for Okinawa..... 3

Wheeler Acquires Oil Extraction Rights.... 75
Winthrop-Stearns Issues Price List..... 55

General Features

Advertising Index..... 79
Association Meeting Dates..... 7
Bids Wanted..... 49
Book Reviews..... 36
Classified Advertisements..... 78
Coke By-Products..... 46
Consulting Chemists and Engineers..... 49
Crude Oil Stocks..... 69
Current Market Quotations..... 9
Editorials..... 36
Foreign Market Lists..... 5
Foreign Sales Leads..... 5
Forum..... 36
Imports..... 58
Imports Detained..... 61
Obituaries..... 63
OPD Price Index..... 3
Trade Briefs..... 63, 75, 79
Uses and Applications of Chemicals..... 57
Washington Talks It Over..... 5
Who Has It..... 4

Market Reports

Agricultural Chemicals..... 44
Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums..... 61
Coaltar Chemicals..... 46
Drugs and Fine Chemicals..... 51
Essential Oils, Other Aromatics..... 64
Fertilizer Materials (see Agric. Chem.)
Heavy Chemicals..... 38
Oils, Fats and Waxes..... 73
Petroleum Derivatives..... 69
Protective Coating Materials..... 71
Textile and Leather Chemicals..... 43

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Mathieson, Tenn. Gas Form Chemical Co.

Final arrangements have been completed in the organization of Mathieson Hydrocarbon Chemical Corporation, according to an announcement made April 19 by Thomas S. Nichols, president of Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore. The new $27,000,000 company is a joint venture of Mathieson and the shareholders of Tennessee Gas Transmission Company, Houston, Tex.

According to Mr. Nichols, the new company will produce a number of chemicals from hydrocarbons contained in the natural gas stream transported by Tennessee over its pipeline network from Texas and Louisiana fields to the northern and eastern markets. Over 2,000 acres of land have been acquired by the new company near Brandenburg, Ky., southwest of Louisville on the Ohio river, and chemical units costing $17,000,000 to be constructed at that point will be completed at the end of 1951. The company will also build a $6,000,000 plant for the production of raw material components at another location.

Concurrently, Tennessee Gas is building a $12,000,000 stripping plant near Greensburg, Ky., which will separate the hydrocarbons from the natural gas stream, and a pipeline will be constructed to bring them to the new Hydrocarbon Chemical plants. A major portion of the initial output of the new company has already been contracted for, according to this announcement.

In commenting on the new company, Mr. Nichols said:

"This development marks the entry of Mathieson Chemical Corporation into the important and growing field of petrochemicals. Already an important factor in the alkali, chlorine, nitrogen, and fertilizer industries; Mathieson will now further diversify its production and markets. The decision to build the plant on Tennessee's pipeline in Kentucky assures the company of a large volume of low-cost raw materials for a long term, and at a point close to the principal markets for the chemicals it will produce."

Officers of the new company have been elected as follows:—Thomas S. Nichols, president (president of Mathieson); John C. Leppart; executive vice-president (executive vice-president of Mathieson); Russell Hopkinson, administrative vice-president; Carl F. Prutton, vice-president, operations (vice-president-director of operations, Mathieson), and S. deJ. Osborne, treasurer and secretary (vice-president-treasurer, Mathieson).

Lipscomb Heads Pepsodent

Charles T. Lipscomb, jr., has been named president of the Pepsodent Division of Lever Brothers Company, New York. Mr. Lipscomb was formerly vice-president and general sales manager of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., and was previously associated with the sales department of the Coca-Cola Company.

Foreign Sales Leads

Anyone interested in supplying the following inquiries with goods or information can get the full address of the inquirer by communicating — not by telephone, please—with OPD office:—

Chemicals, industrial, Athens, Greece (FN-3, Agency).
Enamel, Munich, Germany (FN-1).
Fish meal, Munchen, Germany (FN-10).
Greases, Beverwijk, Netherlands (FN-14).
Lacquers, synthetic resin, Munich, Germany (FN-1).
Lard, Munich, Germany (FN-1).
Lubricants, Brussels, Belgium (FN-6).
Milk, powdered, Dakar, French West Africa (FN-9).
Oil cakes, Munchen, Germany (FN-10).
Oil seeds, Palermo, Italy (FN-12).
Oils, Beverwijk, Netherlands (FN-14).
Pharmaceutical chemicals, Athens, Greece (FN-3, Agency); Tehran, Iran (FN-4, Agency); Toronto, Canada (FN-7); Hilversum, Netherlands (FN-15).
Protective coatings, synthetic, Cauderan, France (FN-8).
Pyroxylin, Munich, Germany (FN-1).
Tanning raw materials, Carrick-on-Suir, Ireland (FN-5).
Textile inks, Medellin, Colombia (FN-2).
Toluene, The Hague, Netherlands (FN-13).
Xylene, The Hague, Netherlands (FN-13).

Foreign Market Lists

Lists of foreign outlets for chemicals and related materials and consumers goods, recently compiled by the Commercial Intelligence division of the United States Department of Commerce, include the following, which are available from the division at $1 a list for any one country:—

Beverage manufacturers—Peru.
Medicinal and toilet preparation manufacturers—Argentina.
Tanneries—Bolivia; Venezuela.

M.M.&M. Treasurer

Clarence M. King, former assistant treasurer and assistant secretary of the Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Company has been elected treasurer of the company. In addition, the company has elected George H. Schoettly and Edwin H. Church assistant treasurers. Mr. King joined the company in 1926, became assistant treasurer in 1939 and was elected assistant secretary in 1948. He will continue to hold the latter post in addition to his new office.

Bristol Appoints Two Division Sales Heads

Bristol Laboratories, Inc., Syracuse, N. Y., has appointed Charles Townsend and H. William Stoutenberg managers of the newly-created metropolitan sales division and the northeastern sales division, respectively. Mr. Townsend has been with Bristol for five years, and prior to that was with Merck & Co. for twelve years. Mr. Stoutenberg joined the company in November, 1946, serving as the concern's Syracuse representative since that time.

Canco Names Hepenstal To Manufacturing Post

American Can Company, New York, has appointed R. F. Hepenstal assistant general manager of manufacture. Mr. Hepenstal will continue to make his headquarters in the company's New York offices, where he has served as manager of manufacture for the Atlantic division since 1948. He joined the company in 1925.

Chemical Tariffs Subject to Study At Torquay Listed by State Dept.

The Department of State has published a list of commodities proposed to be subject to tariff negotiations at the forthcoming meeting at Torquay, England, in September. The items are preceded by the paragraph number of the tariff schedules in the tariff act of 1930, except where otherwise indicated. Those items in the fields of chemicals, drugs and related products included in the list are as follows:—

Chemicals, Oils and Paints

1—Acids and acid anhydrides: acetic acid; chloroacetic acid; citric acid; formic acid; lactic acid; gallic acid; oleic acid or red oil; oxalic acid; phosphoric acid; pyrogallic acid; all other acids and acid anhydrides not specially provided for (except barbituric acids; and fatty alcohols and fatty acids, sulphated).

2—Acetaldehyde, aldol or acetaldol, aldehyde ammonia, butyraldehyde, crotonaldehyde, paracetaldehyde; ethylenechlorohydrin, propylenechlorohydrin, butylenechlorohydrin; ethylenedichloride, propylenedichloride, butylenedichloride; ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, butylene oxide; ethyleneglycol, propyleneglycol, butyleneglycol, and all other glycols of dihydric alcohols; monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, ethylene diamine, and all other hydroxy alkyl amines and alkylene diamines; allyl alcohol, crotonyl alcohol, vinyl alcohol, and all other olefin or unsaturated alcohols; homologs and polymers of all the foregoing; ethers, esters, salts, and nitrogenous compounds of any of the foregoing, whether polymerized or unpolymerized (except vinyl acetate and synthetic resins made in chief value therefrom); and mixtures in chief value of any one or more of the foregoing; all the foregoing not specially provided for.

4—Alcohol: amyl, whether primary, secondary, or tertiary; fusel oil; and mixtures in chief value of any one or more of amyl alcohol, butyl alcohol, hexyl alcohol, propyl alcohol, or fusel oil; methyl or wood (or methanol).

5—All chemical elements, all chemical salts and compounds, all medicinal preparations, and all combinations and mixtures of any of the foregoing, all the foregoing obtained naturally or artificially and not specially provided for.

6—Potassium aluminum sulphate or potash alum and ammonium aluminum sulphate or ammonia alum; alum cake or aluminous cake.

7—Ammonium perchlorate and ammonium phosphate.

8—Tartar emetic or potassium-antimony tartrate; other antimony salts and compounds, not specially provided for.

9—Argols, tartar, and wine lees, containing 90 percent or more of potassium bitartrate; Rochelle salts or potassium-sodium tartrate.

10—Balsams: copaiba and fir or Canada, natural and uncompounded.

11—Synthetic gums not specially provided for; and synthetic resins not specially provided for, other than synthetic resins made in chief value from vinyl acetate.

12—Barium carbonate, precipitated; barium chloride; barium dioxide; barium hydroxide; barium nitrate; and barium oxide.

13—Blackings, powders, liquids, and creams for cleaning or polishing, not specially provided for.

15—Caffeine; caffeine citrate; compounds of caffeine; theobromine.

16—Calcium oxalate.

18—Tetrachloroethane and trichloroethylene.

20—Chalk or whiting or Paris white, precipitated.

21—Chemical compounds, mixtures, and salts, of which gold, platinum, rhodium, or silver constitutes the element of chief value.

22—Chemical compounds, salts, and mixtures of bismuth.

23—Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and similar substances, whether dutiable or free, when imported in capsuls, pills, tablets, lozenges, troches, ampuls, jubes, or similar forms, including powders put up in medicinal doses.

24—Chemical elements, and chemical and medicinal compounds, preparations, mixtures, and salts, and extracts other than flavoring extracts, all the foregoing and their combinations when containing alcohol, and all alcoholic compounds not specially provided for (not including distilled or essential oils, expressed or extracted oils, animal oils and greases, ethers and esters, natural or synthetic fruit flavors, fruit esters, oils and essences, combinations of the foregoing, or articles consisting of vegetable or mineral objects immersed or placed in, or saturated with, alcohol).

26—Chloral hydrate, terpin hydrate, and thymol (except thymol obtained or derived from eucalyptus oil).

27—Coaltar products:

(a) (1) Acetanilide not suitable for medicinal use, alphanaphthol, aminobenzoic acid, aminonaphthol, aminophenetole, aminophenol, aminosalicylic acid, aminoanthraquinone, anilin oil, anilin salt, anthraquinone, arsanilic acid, benzaldehyde not suitable for medicinal use, benzal chloride, benzanthrone, benzidine, benzidine sulphate, benzoic acid not suitable for medicinal use, benzoquinone, benzoyl chloride, benzyl chloride, benzylethylaniline, betanaphthol not suitable for medicinal use, bromobenzene, chlorobenzene, chlorophthalic acid, cinnamic acid, cumidine, dehydrothiotoluidine, diaminostilbene, dianisidine, dichlorophthalic acid, dimethyl anilin, dimethylaminophenol, dimethylphenylbenzalammonium hydroxide, dinitrochlorobenzene, dinitronaphthalene, dinitrophenol, dinitrotoluene, dihydroxynaphthalene, diphenylamine, hydoxyphenylarsenic acid, metanilic acid, methylanthraquinone, naphthylamine, naphthylenediamine, nitroaniline, nitroanthraquinone, nitrobenzaldehyde, nitrobenzene, nitronaphthalene, nitrophenol, nitrophenylenediamine, nitrosodimethylaniline, nitrotoluene, nitrotoluenediamine, phenylenediamine, phenylhydrazine, phenylnaphthylamine, phenylglycine, phenylglycineorthocarboxylic acid, phthalic acid, phthalimide, quinaldine, quinoline, resorcinol not suitable for medicinal use, salicylic acid and its salts not suitable for medicinal use, sulphanilic acid, thiocarbanilide, thiosalicylic acid, tetrachlorophthalic acid, tetramethyldiaminobenzophenone, tetramethyldiaminodiphenylmethane, toluene sulphochloride, toluene sulphonamide, tribromophenol, toluidine, tolidine, tolylenediamine, xylidine, anthracene having a purity of 30 percent or more, carbazole having a purity of 65 percent or more; all the foregoing products in this paragraph whether obtained, derived, or manufactured from coal tar or other source;

(3) all products, by whatever name known, which are similar to any of the products provided for in paragraph 27 or in paragraph 1651, tariff act of 1930, and which are obtained, derived or manufactured in whole or in part from any of the products provided for in the said paragraph 27 or paragraph 1651;

(4) all mixtures, including solutions, consisting in whole or in part of any of the products provided for in paragraph 27, tariff act of 1930, except sheep dip and medicinal soaps;

(5) all the foregoing products provided for in paragraph 27, tariff act of 1930, not colors, dyes, or stains, color acids, color bases, color lakes, leuco-compounds, indoxyl, indoxyl compounds, ink powders, photographic chemicals, medicinals, synthetic aromatic or odoriferous chemicals, synthetic resinlike products, synthetic tanning materials, or explosives, and not specially provided for in paragraph 28 or 1651, tariff act of 1930.

(b) Phenol.

28—Coaltar products:

(a) Ink powders; photographic chemicals; acetanilide suitable for medicinal use; acetphenetil-

—Continued on page 66

Monsanto Names Haslanger To Texas City Sales Post

Robert U. Haslanger, assistant general manager of the western division of Monsanto Chemical Company, St. Louis, has been put in charge of sales development activities of the company's Texas division at Texas City. Mr. Haslanger, who will assume his new post on May 1, will be responsible for local sales development as well as for coordination of sales to other divisions of the company.

Joining the concern in 1939, he served for five years in the plastics division research department at Springfield, Mass., and subsequently as an engineer in the general development department in St. Louis. In 1947 he became assistant to the president at the company's home office, and a year later was transferred to the western division as assistant to the general manager, becoming assistant general manager in February, 1949.

The company has also announced the appointment of Dr. Ferdinand B. Zienty to the post of associate director of the St. Louis research department of the concern's organic chemicals division. Dr. Zienty, who joined Monsanto in 1938 as a research chemist, is the author of numerous articles and patents. In 1940, he was named research group leader, becoming assistant director in 1947.

Du Pont Plans Second 'Orlon' Unit in S.C.

E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., has announced plans to build a new unit at Camden, S. C., to manufacture "Orlon" acrylic fiber in staple form. The new plant, a separate unit, will adjoin another plant already under construction at Camden for the manufacture of "Orlon" in the form of continuous filament yarn.

Research of the staple process is being stepped up from a laboratory-scale operation to a pilot-plant operation at the company's Waynesboro, Va., research laboratory. The yarn plant, construction on which was started last fall, is scheduled to get into production this summer.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry

The house ways and means committee is making slow progress on the drafting of the tax-reduction bill, and progress may be made even slower by the disclosure of the joint congressional committee on internal revenue that the Budget bureau has underestimated this year's deficit by about $1,200,000,000. Instead of the Treasury winding up in the red to the tune of $5,500,000,000 at the end of next June, the prospects are that the deficit will be nearer to $6,700,000,000.

There is some talk in congressional circles that the ways and means committee may abandon the tax-cutting plan as a result of this unexpected increase in the deficit, but this is not being taken too seriously. Most observers feel that congress and the administration have got so far out on the limb in promising the public a reduction in excise taxes that they can not crawl back—especially since this is an election year. Congress will just have to go through with the tax-cutting program, although it might be tempered a bit.

Up until this latest development, the trend in the committee was toward cutting excise taxes by about $1,000,000,000. This meant elimination of the wartime increases entirely in some instances and reductions up to 50 percent in others. All the so-called "nuisances" would be benefited by the cuts with the exception of gasoline, tobacco, and liquor taxes. These losses were to be made up in large measure by a withholding tax on dividends, a slight increase in corporation rates, and a speed-up in due date of corporation taxes.

Chemical Cutting in D. of C.

The morale of the chemicals branches of the Department of Commerce is just about as low as it has ever been. Employees don't know from one day to the next whether they still have a job when they show up at the office in the morning.

In an effort to cut corners and shrink its size into its declining budget, the department has been firing employees in wholesale lots. Last week twelve of the sixteen employees in the Chemicals Branch of the Office of Domestic Commerce received their "notices," and rumor has it that the Chemicals Branch of the Office of International Trade is next on the list.

Reductions in force throughout the government are supposed to follow a set pattern based on the number of points acquired by each worker during his years of service. Temporary employees are the first to go, then those hired for the duration of the war, and so on. If this rule is being followed in Commerce chemical units, it doesn't appear so on the surface, because some of those being fired were honored only a few weeks ago, with label buttons for twenty years of service.

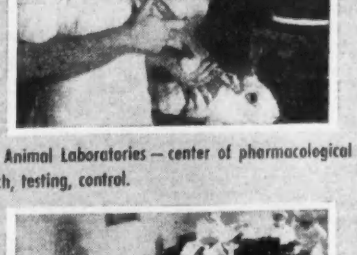
Employee Welfare Puzzle

Review of requirements under which employer contributions to employee welfare plans and payments under profit-sharing plans or trusts may be excluded from overtime payments due employees under the amended fair labor standards act—the wage-hour law—is planned by the Labor department.

William R. McComb, administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions, who is wrestling with the problem, says that experience since issuance of the divisions' requirements when amendments to the wage-hour law took effect on January 25 indicates a need for some clarification. The two types of exclusions from the "regular rate" of pay on which an employee's overtime com-

—Continued on page 38

New Animal Laboratories — center of pharmacological research, testing, control.



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Association Meetings

Affiliated Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, October 1-5.

American Association of Candy Technologists, annual production conference, Bethlehem, Pa., April 27.

American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, Portsmouth, N. H., September 28-30.

American Council of Commercial Laboratories, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, June 22-23.

American Gas Association, Atlantic City, October 2-6.

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Neal House, Columbus, Ohio, December 3-6.

American Oil Chemists Society, Atlanta Biltmore hotel, Atlanta, Ga., May 1-3.

American Petroleum Institute, Biltmore and Ambassador hotels, Los Angeles, November 13-16.

American Pharmaceutical Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, April 30-May 5.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Broadmoor hotel, Colorado Springs, Colo., May 29-31.

American Plant Food Council, Homestead hotel, Hot Springs, Va., June 29-July 2.

American Society for Testing Materials, Atlantic City, N. J., June 26-July 1.

American Spice Trade Association, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., May 21-24.

American Water Works Association, Convention Hall, Philadelphia, May 21-26.

Associated Chain Drug Stores, New Yorker hotel, New York, September 24-27.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, Shelburne hotel, New York, April 25.

Canadian Gas Association, Manoir Richelieu hotel, Murray Bay, Quebec, June 19-24.

Central Atlantic States Association of Food and Drug Officials, Chalfonte hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 24-26.

Chemical Bureau Alumni Association of the War Production Board, Lexington hotel, New York, May 17.

Chemical Market Research Association, New York, June 8.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association (formerly National Association of Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers), Drake hotel, Chicago, June 12-13.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades Section, New York Board of Trade, "Ol' Timers' Nite," Astor hotel, New York, May 10; annual meeting, Shawnee Inn, Shawnee-on-Delaware, Pa., September 21-23.

Federal Wholesale Druggists Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., October 23-25.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, Congress hotel, Chicago, November 9-11.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, Traymore hotel, Atlantic City, N. J., May 7-10.

Independent Petroleum Association of America, Biltmore hotel, Los Angeles, May 7-9.

Institute of Food Technologists, decennial conference, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, May 21-25.

International Microchemical Congress, Graz, Austria, July 2-6.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, Palmer House, Chicago, May 8-11.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, joint outing with Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Monmouth hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., June 19-21.

Metal Powder Show, Book-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, Mich., April 25-26.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, Cleveland, June 12-14.

National Association of Retail Druggists, Long Beach, Calif., October 15-21.

National Butane-Propane Association, Hollenden hotel, Cleveland, September 18-19.

National Confectioners Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, June 4-9.

National Cottonseed Products Association, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., May 15-17.

National Fertilizer Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-15.

National Lubricating Grease Institute, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, October 30-November 1.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, Fairmont hotel, San Francisco, November 15-18.

National Safety Congress, Chicago, October 16-20.

National Sanitary Supply Association, Stevens hotel, Chicago, May 7-10.

National Wholesale Druggists Association, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, September 16-21.

Packaging Institute, annual forum, Commodore hotel, New York, October 23-25.

Pennsylvania Grade Crude Oil Association, William Penn hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa., June 15-16.

Proprietary Association, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 25-27.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, Savoy Plaza hotel, New York, May 19.

Society of the Plastics Industry, plastics film, sheeting and coated fabrics division conference, Commodore hotel, New York May 25-26; annual meeting, New Ocean House, Swampscott, Mass., October 18-20.

Society of Rheology, New Yorker hotel, New York, November 3-4.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, May 10; joint outing with manufacturing Chemists Association, Monmouth hotel, Spring Lake, N. J., June 19-21; annual meeting, Commodore hotel, New York, December 13.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 16-18.

United States Pharmacopoeia convention, Statler hotel, Washington, May 9-10.

Lever Purchasing Head

Emerson G. Morse has been named director of purchases for Lever Brothers Company, New York, to succeed James F. Reeves, who has retired. Mr. Morse, who has been with the company for twenty-seven years, was purchasing agent for its plant at Hammond, Ind., for eighteen years before transferring to the buying office in Chicago in 1948. In his new position he will make his headquarters in New York.

TGA Maps Program For Annual Meeting

The Toilet Goods Association, Inc., which meets on May 16, 17 and 18 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, has announced its tentative convention program.

The opening session on the morning of May 16 will feature the annual report by the president and a panel meeting of the association staff to answer questions from the membership. The afternoon session will be taken up in a discussion of the patent and trademark situation, with participation by officials of the Federal Trade Commission and the Food and Drug Administration as well as a speaker from the Department of Justice.

A merchandising and promotional panel will be held on the morning of May 17. The afternoon session will be a closed meeting of manufacturers of finished cosmetics, perfumes and other toilet preparations. The scientific section will meet on May 18, the complete program of that session already having been announced.

Allied 1950 Fellowships Offered 24 Institutions

Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, has announced the offer of thirty-one graduate fellowships in chemistry and chemical engineering for the academic year 1950-51 to twenty-four American and Canadian schools. The grants, which mark the tenth anniversary of the company's fellowship program, provide for $1,200 and tuition to outstanding students in their final year of graduate study.

Selection of the students to whom fellowships will be awarded and the research to be undertaken will, as in previous years, be made by the schools. Following are the institutions offered fellowships:—University of California, California Institute of Technology, Carnegie Institute of Technology, University of Chicago, Columbia University, Cornell University, Duke University, Harvard University, University of Illinois, University of Iowa, McGill University, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, University of Michigan, University of Minnesota, Northwestern University, Ohio State University, Pennsylvania State College, University of Pennsylvania, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn, Princeton University, Purdue University, Syracuse University, University of Wisconsin and Yale University.

India Opens First Of 11 Laboratories

The National Chemical Laboratory at Poona, India, was opened during January, according to a report to the Department of Commerce from the United States Consulate General at Bombay.

This is the first of eleven national laboratories to be established by the government in various parts of India, it was stated. Its primary function will be the application of scientific knowledge to industry. The laboratory will engage in both pure and applied research.

NACA Told of Industry's Role In Residue Tolerance Hearings

The need for the agricultural chemical industry to continue its participation in the residue tolerance hearings, currently being held by the Food and Drug Administration, was stressed at the spring meeting of the National Agricultural Chemicals Association, held at the Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., on April 20 and 21.

Brought home was the fact that state and national agricultural leaders who have already testified have done an outstanding job of attempting to convince FDA of the necessity of pesticides' use on crops, but that now it is the turn of industry to carry the ball and it is up to each company to see to it that its individual products are protected when residue tolerance regulations are considered for promulgation.

Ernest Hart, of the Niagara Chemical Division of Food Machinery & Chemical Corporation, and president of the association, reported that high insect popula-

Ernest Hart

tions are expected and that a good volume of business should be enjoyd. He added that prices are highly competitive, in some cases chaotic, and much lower on the average than last year.

Most materials are in good supply, Mr. Hart declared, although some are temporarily short, due largely to the heavy early buying. He did not foresee any acute shortage during the using season and expressed certainty that there is ample plant capacity in the industry to handle any reasonable demands. Late buyers might suffer, he said, but next year they will buy earlier.

Mr. Hart touched on the need of strengthening the association's finances and reported the appointment of a finance committee headed by Frank S. Washburn of American Cyanamid Company.

In the panel discussion on residue tolerances, John D. Conner, NACA special counsel, presented the procedural aspects of the hearings. Most of the testimony to date, he said, has consisted of the presentation of evidence by various state officials on necessity for use, the insects affecting the various fruits and vegetables and residue data.

"The hearing will reconvene April 24," he said. "The first witness will be the American Phytopathological Society. This will be followed by part B, which will consist of a report of present thinking of the Food and Drug Administration on the health hazard involved in the use of each of the chemicals which has been mentioned in part A.

"This will be followed in part C by testimony by witnesses from the bureau of home economics of the Department of Agriculture on the intake of various types of food in the average diet. Following this, there will be a recess for about a month, at the end of which time, approximately the first part of July, testimony relating to toxicity will start. This will be part D and indications are that this will take about two or three months."

At the conclusion of the hearing, Mr. Conner said, will come the sifting of the substantial evidence from the record by the administrator and the drafting therefrom of findings of fact stating what insects and diseases infest what fruits and vegetables; what damage they do when they so infest them; what chemicals can be used for their control on what fruits and vegetables; what residues of these chemicals are left on those fruits and vegetables; what the average intake of these chemicals would be under the conditions of their use, and what effect such intake might have upon the consumer.

"Thus armed with this array of facts found in the record," Mr. Conner said, "the administrator will proceed with making his conclusions of law and issuing the regulations."

The speaker emphasized the importance of and necessity of individual companies presenting briefs following the close of

—Continued on page 45

APhA Outlines Plans For 97th Convention

American Pharmaceutical Association, which will hold its 97th convention during the week of April 30 to May 5, inclusive, at the Traymore hotel in Atlantic City, has announced the complete line-up of events to take place during convention week.

April 30, May 1 and May 2 will be devoted to the meetings of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, the National Association of Boards of Pharmacy, the American Society of Hospital Pharmacists, the American College of Apothecaries and the National Conference of State Pharmaceutical Association Secretaries.

Meetings of the APhA will get under way with the first session of the house of delegates on Tuesday evening, May 2. This will be followed immediately by the first general session, which will hear the address and recommendations of Dr. Glenn L. Jenkins, president of the association.

Health Insurance Discussion

On May 3, the house of delegates at its second session will have three topics under discussion, the health insurance program, professional relations and pharmacopoeias. The committee on social and economic relations, headed by Dr. Stephen Wilson, will report on the various health programs currently proposed. C. W. Maplethorpe, a member of the Council of the

—Continued on page 56

Cosmetic Chemists Plan N.Y. Meeting on May 19

The Society of Cosmetic Chemists will meet on May 19 at the Savoy-Plaza hotel, New York. Dr. A. J. Killian, Killian Research Laboratories, will present a paper on a method for testing the effectiveness of anti-perspirants in reducing perspiration in the axillae. Measurement of perspiration on the forearms and factors influencing the perspiration rate will be discussed by Dr. E. L. Richardson and B. V. Meigs, both of Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Company.

Dr. Joseph F. Volker, dean of the University of Alabama Dental School, will report on methods of determining the effectiveness of dentifrices in reducing tooth decay by animal experimentation.

Dr. V. C. Le Gloahec, Algin Corporation of America, will read a paper on carrageenin and carrageenates, and Dr. R. J. Block, department of biochemistry, New York Medical College, will talk on "The Chemical Classification of Keratins."

Boyd to Be Guest Speaker At Metal Powder Luncheon

T. A. Boyd, consultant to the General Motors Research Laboratories and one of the discoverers of the antiknock characteristics of tetraethyl lead, will be the guest speaker at the Metal Powder Show luncheon, scheduled to be held at the Book-Cadillac hotel, Detroit, on April 26. The luncheon will conclude a two-day annual meeting of the Metal Powder Association. Mr. Boyd will deliver an address entitled "Solomon's House."

Phila.-Wilmington Group To Hear Talk on Color

Philadelphia-Wilmington Color Group will hold its final meeting of the current year on May 5 at 6:45 p.m. at Kugler's Restaurant, Widener building, Philadelphia. The gathering, a joint dinner held in conjunction with the local chapter of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists, will feature a talk on seeing light and color by Ralph M. Evans, superintendent, color control department, Eastman Kodak Company.

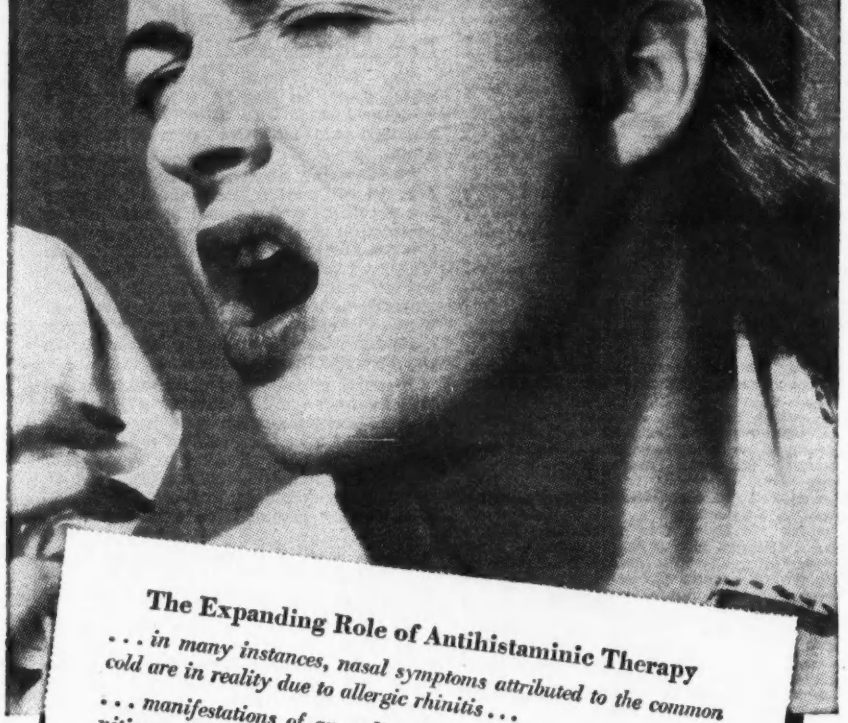
Fragrance Group to Meet

The Fragrance Foundation will hold its first annual meeting on May 18 at 10 a.m. at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. Immediately following the meeting, which will concern the election and installation of officers, the group will join the Toilet Goods Association for luncheon.

Build Your New
"Important-All-Year" Product with this Favorite Antihistaminic

IF YOU ARE considering marketing your own antihistaminic preparation you will prefer to employ an antihistamine which has *proved* its outstanding advantages. The material of your choice must combine *exceptionally high antihistaminic potency with a high index of safety.* Its properties must assure you that it will be *effective in a large variety* of allergic conditions. Also, the antihistaminic substance must be *extremely versatile,* suitable for formulation in any desired pharmaceutical form.

... And all of these qualities must have been established in laboratory, clinic, and everyday practice!



The Expanding Role of Antihistaminic Therapy

... in many instances, nasal symptoms attributed to the common cold are in reality due to allergic rhinitis ...

... manifestations of an ordinarily nontroublesome allergic rhinitis may be aggravated by a superimposed common cold ...

Clinicians' statements, such as these, serve to emphasize the growing year 'round importance of antihistaminic therapy. Whether intended for the relief of allergic symptoms in *perennial* or in *seasonal* allergies—antihistaminic preparations have become one of the most important product groups in the pharmaceutical field.

That is why you will prefer Pyranisamine Maleate Merck

PROVED highly effective and safe in extensive clinical tests.

DESCRIBED in the published reports of many allergists.

PRESCRIBED by thousands of physicians from coast to coast.

FAVORED by physicians and patients in every season of the year.

Wide Range of Process Data Available

Pyranisamine Maleate Merck offers you the ideal means of marketing effective antihistaminic products under your own label. Process information is available on Pyranisamine Maleate preparations in any of the following forms:

Tablets (including combinations with A.P.C.)
Syrups • Creams
Ointments (petrolatum or water-soluble base)
Ophthalmic Solutions • Nasal Solutions
Injectable Solutions

We shall be pleased to furnish samples for experimental use and to assist you in any technical problems involved.

MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

MERCK

Pyranisamine Maleate Merck

Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

April 21, 1950

Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations on large lots, f.o.b. New York. Changes and trends are noted in the market reports, with other informative comment. The locations of these reports are given in the table of contents on page 4. The figures in the two columns do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. They are the quotations prevailing on the date above, on the basis of differences in one or more of these factors:—Quantity, quality, locality, individual supplier's views.

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A

Acacia (see Gum, arabic).
Acenaphthene, m.p. below 92.5 C., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C, dms., works lb. .50 - —
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .12½
tanks, frt. equald lb. .09½- —
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetamide, tech., fib., dms lb. .45 - —
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. or frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., ton lots lb. .23 - —
smaller lots lb. .26 - —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .50 - —
smaller lots lb. .56 - —
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .11½- —
Acetoacetanilide, bbls., dlvd lb. .67½- —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .66½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .67½- —
Acetoacetorthoanisidide, fib. dms., works, 500 lbs. or more lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.75 - —
Acetoacetorthochloranilide, bbls., dlvd lb. 1.13 - —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.15 - —
Acetoacetorthotoluidide, bbls., dlvd lb. .72½- —
fib. dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .71 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .72 - .73
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09½- .10
tanks, dlvd lb. .07½- —
Methyl (see M).
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.10 - 1.33
Acetophenone, cns., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.63
tech., l.c.l., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Acetoactoparaphenetidide, dms., 500 lbs. or more, works, lb. 1.63 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 1.90 - —
Acetyl chloride, cbys., works lb. 50 - .60
Acetyltributyl citrate, dms lb. .43 - .45
smaller pkgs lb. .48 - .54
Acetyltriethyl citrate, dms lb. .36 - .38
smaller pkgs lb. .41 - .47
Acid, abietic, com'l, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1145- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - .06½
Acetic, com'l or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 8.40 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.40 - —
glacial, synthetic, CP, dms., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 18.00 - 22.00
USP, cbys., works 100 lbs. 13.50 - 17.50
tech., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 - 9.50
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.50 - 10.00
tanks, works 100 lbs. 7.50 - —

Acetic acid price ranges above are for 40 bbls. or more and for smaller lots. Carboys and cases are 50c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, bbls., makers, primary distrib., point of ship't, 100-lb. lots lb. .55 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd. (80 mesh), bbls., same basis, lb. .50 - —

Freight equald, ship't identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.

Aconitic, 5,000 lbs. 1 shipt., dms., lb. .49 - —
smaller lots, dms lb. .49½- .54½
Adipic, fib. dms., works lb. .26½- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Anthranilic, resub., bbls lb. 2.10 - —
tech., bbls. lb. 1.10 - —
Arsenous, tech (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic, USP, dms., 500-kilo lots, kilo. 24.50 - —
25-50 kilo lots kilo. 25.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo. 25.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo. 25.70 - —
bots., kilo lots kilo. 26.41 - —
500 grams kilo. 27.47 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 1.60 - 1.75
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 2.15 - 2.35
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. .43 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. up lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton. 115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton. 160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 165.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 135.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 180.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 185.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 111.75 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton. 90.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 135.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 140.00 - —
bbls, c.l., works ton. 110.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 155.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 160.00 - —
Acid, boric, tech., 99½%, gran., bulk, c.l., works ton. 86.75 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton. 95.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 140.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 145.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton. 115.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y. or Chi ton. 160.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton. 165.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton. 91.75 - —
USP $25 per ton higher.
Broener's, bbls lb. 1.34 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tankcars, works lb. .33 - —
Cacodylic, bots. lb. 10.00 - 11.00
Camphoric, natural, dms lb. 5.00 - 5.65
synth., dms lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Capric, tech., dms lb. .40½- —
Caprylic, dms lb. .40½- —
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .27 - .27½
Chlorosulphonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .03½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .03¾- —
tanks, works lb. .02¾- —
Chromic, 99½-99¾%, dms., c.l. works lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 - .27
USP (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots. lb. 2.50 - 4.00
Citric, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .26½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .27 - —
smaller lots lb. .27½- —
kgs. lb. .28½- —
Anhydrous citric acid powder, ½c. per lb. higher.
USP, cryst., dms., c.l. lb. .27½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .28 - —
smaller lots lb. .28½- —
kgs. lb. .29½- —
gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .24½- —
10,000 lbs., 1 ship't lb. .25 - —
smaller lots lb. .25½- —
kgs. lb. .26½- —
USP citric acid powder ½c. per lb. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .65 - .66
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .24 - .25¼
double dist., dms lb. .26 - .27¼
Corn oil, s.d., dms lb. .10½- .11
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .10¼- .11½
Cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .81 - .96
l.c.l., non-ret. dms., same basis gal. .84 - .99
ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .78 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .81 - —
Acid, cresylic, dom., coaltar, 50% above 207°C, tanks, same basis gal. .70 - .83
204° to 207° C, non-ret, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .86 - .96
l.c.l., same basis gal. .90 - .99
ret. dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .86 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .75 - .85
petroleum, 179°C to 198°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .72½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .76½
tanks, same basis gal. .62 - —
195° to 213°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .60½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .62½- .64½
tanks, same basis gal. .50 - —
200°C to 222°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal. gal. .50 - —
211°C to 236°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .58½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .62½
tanks, same basis gal. .48 - —
220°C to 242°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .48 - .51
237°C to 265°C, non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .56½- —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .60½
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
245°C to 298°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .46 - —
295°C to 325°C, tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .36 - —
imported, coaltar, 75% at 215°C or over, dms., c.i.f. gal. .46 - .50
Crotonic, fib. dms., works lb. .29 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Desoxycholic lb. 17.00 - 22.00
Dichlorophenoxyacetic, (see "D", 2, 4-D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital).
Diglycolic, bgs., works lb. .14 - —
Ethylhexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31½- —
tanks, works lb. .29½- —
F, bbls., works lb. 1.87 - 1.93
Folic, bots., fib. ctns., kilo or more gram. 2.00 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13 - .13½
l.c.l., works lb. .13½- .14
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .13½- .14
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - .14½
Fumaric, tech., bbls., dms lb. .30 - .31
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.63 - 1.65
technical, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.43 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.46 - 1.48
Gamma, bbls lb. 1.20 - —
Acid, gluconic, tech., 50%, bots. lb. .23 - .31
dms. lb. .14 - —
kgs. lb. .16 - —
Glutamic, laevo, 99%, fiber dms., 100 lb. lots, works lb. 2.30 - 2.40
25 lb. lots lb. 2.45 - —
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 2.23
Glycolic (see Acid, hydroxyacetic).
H, 100% basis, bbls., works lb. .73½- —
Hydriodic, 43-47%, cbys lb. 2.37 - 2.39
57%, cbys lb. 2.86 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .38 - —
tech., 48%, cbys., dlvd. E lb. .34 - .36
34%, cbys., dlvd E lb. .35 - .37
Hydrochloric (see Acid, muriatic).
Hydrocyanic, cyls., works lb. 1.00 - —
dilute, NF, 2%, 5-lb. bots lb. .37 - —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd., cyls., works, lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
30%, wood or rubber, dms., works lb. .08½- .09
70%, steel dms., works lb. .143 - .148
Hydrofluosilicic, 30-35%, bbls lb. .08 - .09
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, bbls., non-return., Phila lb. .084 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .085 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys. lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .78 - —
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.30 - 2.85
L, bbls., works lb. .95 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .16 - .18
smaller lots lb. .17 - .19
80%, bbls., 20 bbls. or more, lb. .283 - .333
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .19¼- —
10 or less lb. .20¼- —
80%, bbls., 5 or less lb. .3495- .3545
tech., 22%, bbls., r.l., works 100 lbs. 5.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.20 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 6.70 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.95 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 11.35 - —
cbys., works 100 lbs. 11.85 - —
NF, 85%, cbys lb. .69 - .72
Laurent's, bbls lb. .87 - —
Lauric, dist., 85-90%, dms lb. .28 - .28½
60%, dms. lb. .23 - .25½
Linseed oil, reg. dist., dms lb. .2150- .2210
water-white, dms lb. .2450- .2510
Maleic, powd., dms lb. .30 - .31
Anhydride (see MD).
Malic, dms lb. .43 - —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.85 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Methacrylic, dms., c.l., and truckloads, works lb. .76 - —
less than truckload, works lb. .76½- .80
Mixed, tanks, nitric unit lb. .05 - .06
sulphuric unit lb. .0085- .009
Molybdic, dms., 85%-92%, works lb. .88 - —
Monochloroacetic, purified, flake, 99%, dms lb. .22½- .23¼
tech., flake, 96-97%, bbls lb. .18 - .19
Muriatic, 18°, cbys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.65 - 1.70
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, works ton. 20.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.90 - 1.93
tanks, works ton. 22.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.45
tanks, works ton. 27.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09¼- .09¾
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- .15¼
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Myristic, dist., dms lb. .30½- —
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .13 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
230-240 acidity, dms., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Naphthol(1)-4-sulphonic (see Acid, Neville and Winther's)
Naphthol (1)-5-sulphonic see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)-5-sulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, G).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulphonic,8-amino (see Acid, H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulphonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(2)-7-Sulphonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulphonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed)
Naphthylamine(1)-3-sulphonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulphonic (see Acid, Broener's).
(2)-7-sulphonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulphonic (see Acid, Tobias).
Neville and Winther's, dms lb. .88 - —
Nicotinic, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo. 8.00 - 8.30
Nicotinic amide (see Nicotinamide).
Nitric, 36° cbys., c.l., E. works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.40 - 6.10
38°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 5.90 - 6.50
40°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.00 - 6.50
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.40 - 7.10
42°, cbys., c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.50 - 7.00
l.c.l., E. works 100 lbs. 6.90 - 7.60
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .13½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .15½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .17 - .18
Acid, muriatic, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per pound less.
Octoic (see Acid, ethylhexoic).
Oleic (see Oil, red).
Oleum (see Acid, sulphuric, fuming).
Orthocresotinic, dms., ton lots, works lb. .62 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .64 - —

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

ACS	American Chemical Society	dist.	distilled	neut.	neutral.
		dextro.	dextrorotatory	NF	National Formulary
alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor		
ammo.	ammonia	djns.	demijohns	nom.	nominal
amorph.	amorphous	dlvd.	delivered	No.	number
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	ord.	ordinary
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	oz.	ounce
		E.	east	Pac.	Pacific
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	pf.	proof
ASTM.	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	phos.	phosphate
		F.	fahrenheit	photo.	photographic
		ferment.	fermentation	pkgs.	packages
Be.	Baume	ffa.	free fatty acid	powd.	powdered
bgs.	bags	ffc.	free from chlorine	precip.	precipitated
bbls.	barrels			prod.	producer
bls.	bales	fib.	fiber	pt.	point
bots.	bottles	f.o.b.	free on board	pulv.	pulverized
b.p.	boiling point	F.P.A.	free of prussic acid	purif.	purified
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime			redist.	redistilled
		frt.	freight	refd.	refined
b.r.	boiling range	fus.	fused	refy.	refinery
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	reg.	regular
C	centigrade	gran.	granular	resub.	resublimed
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	ret.	returnable
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	SD	specially denatured
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	s.d	single distilled
				S. E.	southeast
cks.	casks	imp.	imported	secs.	seconds
c.l.	car lots	incl.	included	s.g.	specific gravity
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	ship't	shipment
col.	color	kgs.	kegs	solut.	solution
com'l	commercial	lacq.	lacquer	s.u.	standard unit
conc.	concentrated	lb.	pound	synth.	synthetic
CP	chemically pure	l.c.l.	less than car lots	tech.	technical
cps.	centipoises	liq.	liquid	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
cryst.	crystal	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	vis.	viscosity
cs.	cases			VM&P	varnish makers & painters
ctns.	cartons	min.	minimum		
cyls.	cylinders	m.p.	melting point	W	west
dbl.	double	N.	nitrogen	w.w.	water white
denat.	denatured	nat.	natural	whse.	warehouse
dest.-dist.	destructive-distilled				

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown, gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material

Acid, Oxalic—Alcohol, Propyl

Acid, oxalic, bbls., c.l., works...lb. .14¼- —
10,000 lbs., works.....lb. .14½- —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .15¼- .15¾
Palm oil, white, dist., dms.....lb. .21¼- .21¾
Para-aminobenzoic, purified, dms., 100 lbs. or more, works..lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 3.85 - 4.00
technical, dms.....lb. 1.84 - —
Para-aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more..lb. 6.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 6.55 - 7.50
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen).
Paranitrobenzoic, cns.....lb. .87 - —
Paratoluidinmetasulphonic, bbls., works..lb. .92 - —
Peanut oil, s.d., dms.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
Perchloric, 60%, cbys., works..lb. .58 - .62
70-72%, cbys., works.....lb. .61 - .66
Phenylacetic, bots.....lb. 1.51 - 1.75
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycollic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, cbys., o.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. 100 lbs. 7.50 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
NF, 85%, cbys., c.l.....lb. .10½- —
For shipments in cbys., add handling charges.
Picramic, bgs.....lb. .65 - .70
Picric, tech., bbls.....lb. .32 - .33
NF, bbls.....lb. .42 - —
Propionic, nat., dms., works....lb. .18 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —
synth., pure, dms., works...lb. .21 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .19 - —
Pyrogallic, tech., bbls.....lb. No prices.
NF, cryst., dms.....lb. 2.95 - 3.18
resub., dms.....lb. 3.30 - 3.45
Pyroligneous, dms, incl., l.c.l., ex whse..gal. .43 - —

Acid, ricinoleate (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works.....lb. 2.97 - 3.00
Salicylic, crude, bbls.....lb. .28 - —
sublimed, tech., bbls., c.l.....lb. .31 - —
l.c.l.....bl. .38 - —
dyestuffs grade, bbls.....lb. .32 - —
USP, cryst., bbls.....lb. .40 - —
powder, bbls.....lb. .45 - —
Sebacic, purified, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .49 - .53
Soybean oil, single dist., dms..lb. .13 - .14¼
double dist., dms.....lb. .14 - .15¼
Stearic, double pressed, bgs....lb. .14 - .15¼
single-pressed, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14¼
triple-pressed, bgs.....lb. .16¼ - .17½
Succinic, bbls., cryst., purified, works..lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., works.....lb. .65 - .75
Sulphanilic, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17 - —
Sulphuric, 60° Be, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.80 - 2.50
tanks, works.....ton.14.40 -14.50
66° Be, cbys., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.75
tanks, works.....ton.17.75 -18.00
98%, tanks, works.....ton.18.80 -19.00
CP, NF, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .07¾- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .09¼- .09¾
8 pt. bottles extra, cs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12¾- .13¾
fuming, 20%, tanks, works..ton.19.85 -20.00
Tallow, dist., dms.....lb. .10½- .11¾
Tannic, tech., 60-62%, dms....lb. .68 - .69
70-72%, dms.....lb. .80 - .85
75-76%, dms.....lb. .86 - .90

Acid, tannic, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. 1.43 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.46 - 1.55
powder, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.35 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.36 - 1.50
Tartaric, USP, dom., 230, 250 lb. dms., 10,000 lbs., 1 ship't. lb. .31½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .32 - —
100-lb. dms.....lb. .33 - —
small, dms.....lb. .35 - .37
imported, kgs.....lb. .26 - .30
Thioglycolic, refined, bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 1.60 - 1.80
tech., bbls., cbys., basis 100%..lb. 1.40 - —
Tobias, bbls.....lb. .65 - —
Trichloroacetic, bots.....lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Toluenesulphonic, dms., c.l., works..lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .17 - —
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works....lb. 2.20 - 2.40
Aconite leaves, bls.....lb. .55 - .60
Root, bls.....lb. .60 - .70
Aconitine, amorph., mild, bots...oz.27.50 -32.50
cryst., potent, bots.....oz.78.00 -85.00
Acrolein, dms., works.....lb. .50 - —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works...lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .41 - .60
tanks, works.....lb. .39 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin)
Adonis vernalis herb, bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Agar, USP, Kobe, No. 1 strip, bls..lb. 1.30 - —
powdered, 30 mesh, fib. dms..lb. 1.65 - —
Agaric, white, bls.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Agrimony herb, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Alanine, dextro-laevo, dms., works.....lb. 8.50 -11.00
Albumen (egg), edible, flake, bbls..lb. 1.20 - 1.23
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.25 - 1.28
tech., cryst., bbls.....lb. .78 - .85

Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble)
light, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .67½- .72¼
Egg (see Albumen).
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .31½- —
works.....lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .32½- —
works.....lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .30 - —
works.....lb. .31 - —
Amyl, ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .17 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Miss..lb. .15 - —
(see also Fusel oil, ref.)
fermentation, refined, 126-132°C, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .34½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .32 - —
128-132°C, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36 - —
ACS grade, dms., l.c.l., dlvd..lb. .42 - —
Benzyl, dms.....lb. .60 - .88
tech., dms., works, frt. equald. lb. .45 - .50
Butyl, fermentation, normal, fil., ind. prod., dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - —
tankwagon, frt. alld..lb. .12½- —
other production, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd., frt. alld....lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd., frt. alld...lb. .09 - —
tertiary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .12 - —
Capryl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .26½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .27½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .25 - —
Cetyl, dom., CP., fiber ctns., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.55 - —
Cinnamic, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 2.95
Denatured, CD12, CD13, CD14, dms., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .47½- .48¼
l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R. gal. .51½- .57½
tanks, dlvd. E. of Miss. R gal. .37½- .38¼
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
SD1, 190 pf, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss. R..gal. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .51 - .56
tanks, same basis.....gal. .37 - —
SD2B, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .46 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .50 - .55
tanks, same basis.....gal. .36 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R gal. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .49½- .54¼
tanks, same basis.....gal. .35½- —
SD23A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .52 - .57
tanks, same basis.....gal. .38 - —
SD23H, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .52 - .57½
tanks, same basis.....gal. .38 - —
SD27A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .77½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .81½- .86¼
tanks, same basis.....gal. .67½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .45½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .49½- .54¼
tanks, same basis.....gal. .35½- —
SD35A, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .52 - .57
tanks, same basis.....gal. .38 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., E. of Miss. R. gal. .46½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .50½- —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .36½- —
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R..gal. .48½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .52½- .57¼
tanks, same basis.....gal. .38½- —
Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol Tax Unit.
Special solvent (see Alcohol, denat., proprietary).
Diacetone, acetone free, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R..gal.17.55 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal.17.59 -17.64
tanks, same basis.....gal.17.45 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. Miss. R..gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .49 - .54
tanks, same basis.....gal. .35 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., same basis..gal.18.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .18.54 -18.59
tanks, same basis.....gal. 18.40 - —
Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., works....lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .30½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .28½- —
Furfuryl, tech., cns., works....lb. .30 - —
dms., c.l., works.....lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .18 - —
Isoamyl (see Alcohol, amyl refined, fermentation).
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., works.....lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .29¾- —
tanks, works.....lb. .27¾- —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .42 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .32 - —
95%, dms. incl., c.l., dlvd..gal. .43½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .46½- —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .33½- —
99%, dms., incl., c.l., dlvd gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....gal. .48 - —
tanks, dlvd.....gal. .35 - —
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Nonyl (see Trimethylhexonal).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots...lb. 2.15 - 3.25
technical (see Octanol normal).
Pantothenyl (see Panthenol).
Phenylethyl, cns.....lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Polyvinyl, type A, fiber-pack, Niagara Falls..lb. .65 - .70
type B, fiber-pack, same basis lb. .60 - .68
Propyl, normal, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .09½- —
works.....lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .10 - —
works.....lb. .08½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .08 - —
works.....lb. .06¼- —

It's a Great Name in Chemicals

Publicker is big! It is the world's largest producer of Ethyl and Butyl Alcohols. Of equal importance, however, is Publicker's never-ending maintenance of *Quality* and *Service*. More and more critical buyers have turned to Publicker as a *dependable* source of supply for products of known purity and absolute uniformity.

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ACETONE	**BUTYL ACETATE**	**PACO SOLVENT**
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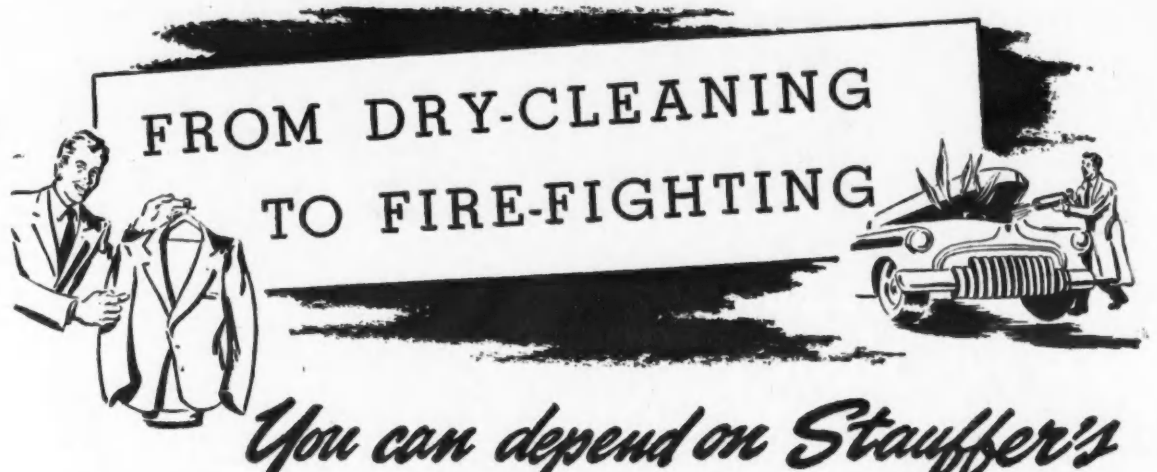
One of the World's Largest Producers of Alcohols and Solvents

1429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA 2, PA. • LOcust 4-1400

Alcohol, salicyl (see Saligenin).
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Ia..lb. .47 • —
dms., c.l., Waverly, N. Y. ...lb. .40 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .44 • —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. ..lb. .36 • —
Aldol, 95%, dms., works.....lb. .15 • .16
denaturing grade, dms. .....gal. 1.33 • 1.48
Aletris root, bgs. .....lb. 1.50 • 1.60
Algin, bbls., fib. dms.....lb. .76 • 1.20
Alizarin (see Red, alizarin)
Alkanet root, bgs.....lb. .35 • .40
Allethrin, 100%, dms., 1 to 10 dm. lots..lb.45.00 • —
smaller lots, works.....lb.50.00 -55.00
solution, 20%, dms., 100 lb.-lots, works..lb. 9.00 • —
10%, dms., works.....gal.37.75 • —
2%, dms., works.....gal. 7.75 • —
Allspice, Jamaica (see Pimento).
Guatemalan, bgs.....lb. .19 • .19½
Allyl bromide, cbys., 5,000 lbs., works...lb. .99 • —
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.05 • 1.10
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .17 • —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .15 • —
Starch, solid, dms., works.....lb. .58 • —
solution, 40%, dms., works...lb. .279 • .297
50%, dms., works.....lb. .446 • —
Aloe, Cape, cs.....lb. .21 • .23
Curacao, kgs.....lb. .35 • .36
Socotrine, kgs.....lb. .35 • .36
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs.....lb. 3.50 • —
Alphacellulose, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04 • .15
Alphanaphthol, bbls.....lb. .70 • —
Alphanaphthylamine, bbls.....lb. .41 • .42
Alphanaphthylthiourea, 93-98%, fib. dms., works, frt. alld..lb. 2.00 • 2.40
Alphanitronaphthalene, bbls.....lb. .34 • —
Alphapicoline, ref. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald.....lb. .30 • —
Alphapinene, tanks, South, works...gal. No prices.
Alphaterpineol, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. fr. lb. .17 • —
Alphatocopherol, bots.....kilo.350.00 • —
Acetate, bots.....kilo.350.00 • —
Althea root, NF, peeled, bls.....lb. .30 • .40
Alum, ammonia, gran., bbls., works, 100 lbs. 3.30 • —
lump, bbls., works.....100 lbs. 4.05 • —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.20 • —
USP, burnt, bbls. .....lb. .20 • .21
hydrous, bbls. .....lb. .07¾- .08
Potash, gran., bbls., works.100 lbs. 4.05 • —
lump, bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.30 • —
powd., bbls., works....100 lbs. 4.45 • —
USP, hydrous, bbls. .....lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms .....lb. .17 • —
Soda, bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.25 • —
l.c.l., dlvd.....100 lbs. 4.25 • 5.00
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .03½- .05
crystalline (see Aluminum oxide).
Aluminum acetate, basic solution, 24%, bbls., l.c.l., works..lb. .11 • —
20%, bbls., l.c.l., works....lb. .10 • —
Chloride, anhyd., com'l, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 • .11½
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11½- .12
cryst., com'l, dms., c.l., works.lb. .0650- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0690- —
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .27 • .28
solution, 32°, cbys., c.l., works.lb. .03¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .04 • —
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bbls., c.l., works..lb. .10 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 • .13
Formate, basic solution, cbys., c.l..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10 • —
Hydrate, heavy, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..ton.50.00 -54.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.72.00 -86.00
light, bgs., dlvd.....lb. .17 • —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .21¼- —
contract, works...lb. .20¼- —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works..lb. .18¼- —
contract, works..lb. .17¼- —
dried, USP XII, fib. dms., works, lb. .79½- —
contract, works.....lb. .76½- —
powder, tech. (see Aluminum hydrate).
Laurate, precip., bbls .....lb. .38½- —
Linoleate, solid, dms., frt. alld..lb. .39½
Metal, 98-99%, ingots, 10,000 lbs. lb. .17 • —
pigs, 10,000 lbs.....lb. .16 • —
Naphthenate, liquid, 1.7%, frt. alld..lb. .24½- .25
Oleate, dms., precip.....lb. .35¼- —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
crystalline, flour, classified, 8-240 mesh, dms., frt. alld..lb. .14 • .15
kgs., ton, frt. alld....lb. .12½- —
smaller lots, frt. alld. lb. .13 • .15
280-400 mesh, dms., frt. alld..lb. .32 • .33
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .31 • —
500 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .35 • .37
kgs., frt. alld..lb. .34 • —
600 mesh, dms., frt. alld. lb. .51 • .53
kgs., frt. alld.....lb. .50 • —
optical, floated, kgs., dlvd...lb. .36 • .36
unclassified, dms., frt. alld. lb. .16 • .17
kgs., frt. alld...lb. .15 • —
high-purity, alpha or gamma, ultrafine, dms., works..lb.13.50 • —
jars, works.lb.15.00 -17.00
Aluminum oxide flour prices W. of Denver ¾c. per lb. higher.
Paste, lining, extra fine, dms. lb. .58 • —
standard, dms .....lb. .39¼- —
Powder, lining, extra fine, dms..lb. .96 • —
standard, dms.....lb. .64½- —
rubber comp., dms.....lb. .43½- —
unpolished, standard, dms....lb. .44½- —
varnish, standard, dms.....lb. .49 • —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can, and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs., and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S., a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .24 • —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .30 • —
l.c.l. .....lb. .31 • —
monobasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .30 • —
l.c.l. .....lb. .31 • —
tribasic, ctns., c.l.....lb. .30 • —
l.c.l. .....lb. .31 • —
Sulphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works, equald..100 lbs. 1.50 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 1.90 • —
iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 2.75 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.15 • —
NF, gran., dms., works.....lb. .27 • .28
powd., dms., works..... lb. .32 • .33
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate).
Ambergris, gray, bots.....oz. 8.00 -12.00
Aminoazotoluene, bbls.....lb. 1.03 • —
Aminomethylpropanol, ctns., dms., works..lb. .83 • .89
Aminoethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .42 • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .42½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .40 • —
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms..lb. 5.35 • —
Aminopyrine, USP, bulk, dms...lb. 6.00 • 6.15
Ammonia, anhydrous, fertilizer, tanks, works..ton.74.00 -75.00
pure, cyls., extra, zone 1....lb. .17 • .17½
2 .....lb. .19 • .19½
3 .....lb. .21 • .21½
4 .....lb. .16 • .19½
refrigeration, tanks, works..ton.76.50 -77.50
Aqua (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.10 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 3.50 • —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis..ton.80.00 -81.00
Ammoniac gum (see Gum, ammoniac)
Sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..100 lbs. 6.55 • —
l.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 6.95 • —
white, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.25 • —
Ammoniacal liquor, tankcars, works, anhyd. basis..ton.75.00 -80.00
Ammonium acetate, purified, dms lb. .39 • .40
reagent, jars.....lb. .61 • .63
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000 lbs., frt. alld..lb. .80 • —
smaller lots, frt. alld...lb. .81 • 1.05
Biborate, bbls., c.l., works..ton.302.00 • —
ton lots, works.....ton.355.50 • —
less ton lots, works.....ton.360.50 • —
Bicarbonate, dms., works, c.l..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works, dms.....lb. .06 • —
Bichromate, bbls., works.....lb. .31 • .34
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd.....lb. .18 • .18½
Bromide, gran., NF, bbls.....lb. .26 • .27
dms. .....lb. .37 • .40
powdered ammonia bromide 10c. per lb. higher.
Carbonate, USP, lump, powd., dms..lb. .18½- .22
Chloride, tech. (see Ammoniac, sal).
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .13 • .19
Citrate, dibasic, bbls.....lb. .75 • —
dms. .....lb. .80 • .85
Fluoride (see Bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia aqua).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.40 • —
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 3.79 • 3.91
Linoleate, plastic, 80%, dms., works..lb. .40½- —
kgs., works .....lb. .42½- —
25%, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .21½- —
tech., bbls., works.....lb. .37 • —
dms., works .....lb. .39 • —
Molybdate, chemical grade, bbls., kgs..lb. .85 • —
metal grade, kgs.....lb. .90 • —
tech. grade, bbls., kgs.....lb. .80 • —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, Canadian, 32.5% N, bgs., c.l., shipping point..ton.57.50 • —
dom., bgs., western works ton.58.00 • —
Nitrate-dolomite, 20.5% N, bgs., Hopewell, Va..ton.46.00 • —
Oleate, dms., precip .....lb. .23¼- —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms.....lb. .25 • .31
Pentaborate, gran., bbls., c.l., works..ton.212.00 • —
ton lots, works.....ton.265.50 • —
less ton lots, works.....ton.270.50 • —
Ammonia pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, kgs., works.....lb. .50 • .75
Persulphate, kgs.....lb. .25½- .28½
Phosphate, com'l, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .58 • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .09½- —
dibasic, NF V, bbls., dms....lb. .40 • —
tech., bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .08 • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08½- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs.....lb 1.25 • 1.28
Silicofluoride, dms., works ..lb. .12 • .13
Sulphamate, bbls., dms., works lb. .18 • .20
Sulphate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens..ton.45.00 -50.00
converters', bulk, works....ton.45.00 -50.50
Sulphide, liquid, 40-45% basis, 100%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, dlvd. or frt. alld lb. .09 • —
Sulphocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .16 • .19
Thioglycollate, commercial, 100% basis, cbys..lb. 1.40 • 1.95
highly purified, same basis..lb. 1.70 • 2.25
Thiosulphate, cryst., jars, works lb. .32 • —
Amphetamine citrate, dextro, bots. lb.36.00 • —
dextro-laevo, dms .....lb. 6.50 • —
Amphetamine hydrochloride, dextro, dibasic, bots..lb.36.00 • —
monobasic, bots.....lb.34.00 • —
dextro-laevo, dms.....lb. 6.50 • —
Phosphate, dextro, dibasic, bots. lb.36.00 • —
dextro-laevo, dibasic, dms....lb. 6.50 • —
monobasic, dms.....lb. 6.00 • —
Sulphate, dextro, dms .....lb.36.00 • —
dextro-laevo, dms.....lb. 6.50 • —



You can depend on Stauffer's

Carbon Tetrachloride 99.99%

STAUFFER'S Carbon Tetrachloride is especially suitable for the dry-cleaning industry because of its high purity which it assures quality odorless cleaning. As a fumigant, it is itself a toxic material, and when mixed with other more toxic substances, serves as an excellent carrier and renders the mixture non-flammable.

Throughout industry, Stauffer's Carbon Tetrachloride is indispensible in certain extraction processes, as a fire extinguisher fluid, and in chemical syntheses, for example, the refrigerant Freon.

Write today for our comprehensive booklet on the properties and uses of Carbon Tetrachloride.

GRADES

Technical and C. P.

ANALYSIS

Boiling Range	75.8—77.0°C.	
Moisture	No apparent reaction with sodium	
Acidity	Neutral to methyl red	
Free Halogens	Nil	
	Technical	C P.
Non-volatile matter not more than.....	0.0015%	0.0005%
Carbon Bisulphide content not more than.....	0.050%	0.005%

OTHER STAUFFER PRODUCTS

BHC (Benzene Hexachloride)
Borax
Boric Acid
Boron Trichloride
Carbon Bisulphide
Carbon Tetrachloride
Caustic Soda
Chlordane
Chlorine
Citric Acid
Cream of Tartar
DDT (Dichloro-Diphenyl-Trichloroethane)
Silicon Tetrachloride
Sodium Hydrosulphide
Sulphur—Soluble (Specially processed for all industrial and agricultural uses)
Sulphur—Insoluble (For rubber compounding and other uses)
Sulphur Chloride
Sulphuric Acid
Tartaric Acid
Textile Stripper
Titanium Tetrachloride
Toxaphene (Chlorinated Camphene)
2,4-D (Acid Isopropyl Ester, Amine Salts)

Stauffer CHEMICALS SINCE 1885

STAUFFER CHEMICAL CO.

420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N.Y. • 221 North LaSalle Street, Chicago 1, Illinois
874 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles 14, Cal. • 636 California St., San Francisco 8, Cal.
424 Ohio Bldg., Akron 8, O. • Apopka, Fla. • N. Portland, Ore. • Houston 2, Tex. • Weslaco, Tex.

Amyl Acetate—Black, Carbon, Channel

Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .18 - —
ex pentane, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Miss. R lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, amyl).
Butyrate, dms lb. .90 - 1.00
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .76 - .81
Anethol, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .65 - .70
imported, bls lb. .70 - .75
Angostura bark, bls lb. .44 - .49
Aniline oil, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .14 - —
Salt, dms., works lb. .26 - —
Anise, Argentine, bgs lb. No stocks.
Chinese, star lb. .15¾- .16
Czech, bgs. lb. .14½- .15
Cyprus, ngs lb. .20 .20¼
Mexican, bgs lb. .16¼- .16½
Syrian, bgs lb. .15 Nom.
Turkish, bgs lb. .14½- .15
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 2.10 - 2.65
Annatto powder, dms lb. .24 - .25
Seed, bgs lb. 18 - .20
Anthracene, 80-85%, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
90%, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls lb 85 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony chloride).
Chloride, solut., cbys lb 29 - .30
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .24½- —
cases lb. .25 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .21¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .22¾- —
Antimony salt, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. No stocks.
Sulphide, 62-64%, bgs., frt. alld., dlvd lb. .20 .23
Antimony-potassium tartrate (see Tartar emetic).
Antipyrene, USP, dms lb. 2.35 - 2.45
Apomorphine, USP, bots. oz. 23.20 -23.70
Archil extract, bbls lb. No stocks.
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots. oz. 5.00 - 5.75
Arginine hydrochloride, laevo. kilo. 70.00 -80.00
Argols, min. 50%, bgs., shipment ports, per 100 kilos (100% purity) 15.00 -16.25
Arnica, flowers, bls lb. .45 - .75
root, bls. lb. 1.45 - —
Arrowroot, powd., bgs lb. .12 - .15
Arsenic, metal, lump, bbls., prompt shipt lb. .80 - .90
Sulphide, yellow, bbls lb. No stocks
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .40 - .42
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06¼- .06¾
Asafetida, cs lb. .32 - .35
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.).
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 940.00 -960.00
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 485.00 -492.00
Run-of-mine, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 400.00 - —
fiber, 3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 313.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 267.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 249.50 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 231.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 124.50 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 124.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 111.50 -141.00
Asbestos, Canadian, fiber, 4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 111.50 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 88.00 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 88.00 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 84.00 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton. 78.50 -79.00
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 58.00 -59.00
7D, c.l. 30 tons), mines ton. 52.00 -52.50
7F, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 49.00 -49.50
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 41.50 -42.00
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 35.00 -35.50
7M, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 30.50 -31.00
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 29.50 -30.00
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 28.00 -28.50
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 30.50 -31.00
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 30.50 -31.00
8S, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton. 19.00 -27.00

Prices quoted above are in U. S. funds. Add $4 per ton for l.c.l. lots.

Asphaltum, cut-back, tanks, tank wagon, refinery gal. .09 - —
Emulsion, tanks, tank wagon, refinery gal. .09½- .10
Gilsonite, brilliant black, selects 270°-295° F. fusing pt., bgs., f.o.b. Colo. mines ton. 36.50 - —
seconds, 300°-390° F. fusing point, not uniform, bgs., Colo. mines ton. 31.00 - —
jet, bgs., ton lots, gross weight, Colo. mines ton. 36.50 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06½- —
process form, bgs., works lb. .05¾- .12
Steam-rfd., less than 80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 22.00 - —
80-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refinery ton. 21.00 - —
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 10.50 -11.50
Sulphate, USP, bots oz. 6.75 - 7.25

B

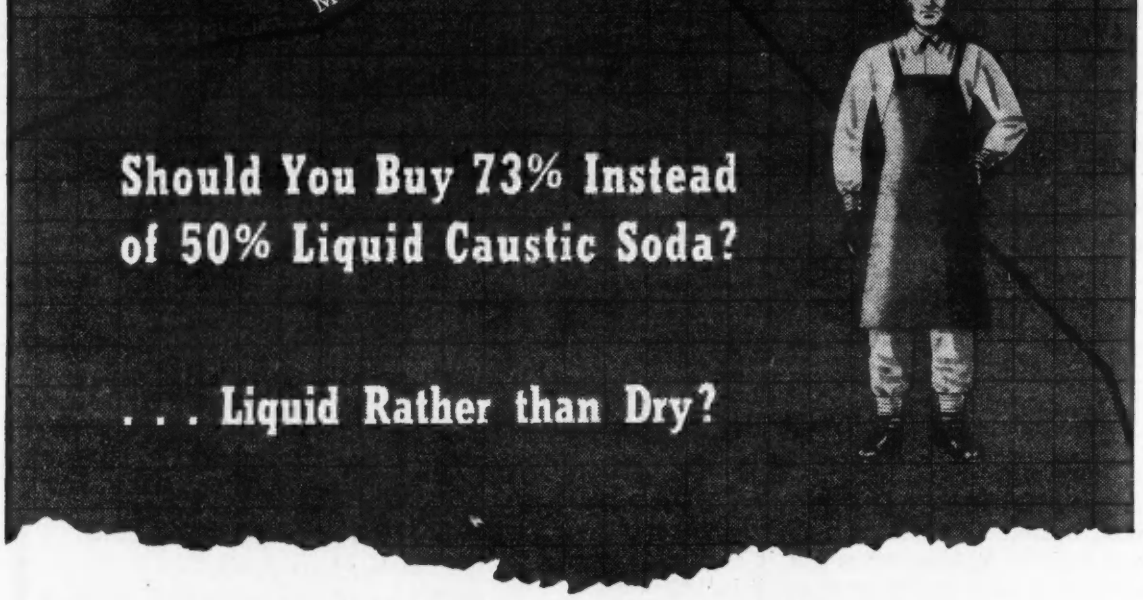
Bacitracin, wholesalers, unlabeled, topical, 2,000 units vial. .42 - —
10,000 units vial. .80 - —
50,000 units vial. 2.88 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Barbasco root (see Cube root).
Barberry, root bark, bgs lb. .60 - .65
tree bark, bgs lb. .53 - .55
Barbital, USP, dms lb 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - —
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., 10 tons and up, works ton. 72.50 -80.00
smaller lots, works ton. 82.50 -90.00
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .25½- .31
Chloride, NF, cryst., dms lb. .17 - .18
tech., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald. ton. 90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 100.00 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .31½- .32
Dioxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 - —
Hydrate, crystals, bgs. lb. .09 - .09½
Hydroxide, anhyd., bbls., works. lb. .19 - —
Iodide, bots. lb. 5.12 - —
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Oxide, grd., dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11½- —
Peroxide (see Dioxide).
Stearate, ctns., c.l lb. .34 - —
smaller lots lb. .35 - .36
Sulphate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, bbls lb .12½- .13
Sulphide, dms., c.l., works ton. 55.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton. 70.00 - —
Barium-potassium chromate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21 - —
Baryte ore, approx. 94% $BaSO_4$, bulk, mines ton. 9.40 -12.50
Barytes, water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., St. Louis ton. 35.05 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton. 36.85 - —
ex whse., N. Y. ton. 49.65 - —
Southern off-color, bgs., mines ton. 19.00 - —
95.75%, bgs., mines ton. 20.00 - —
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .65 - 1.10
Root, bls lb. .50 - .52
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 8.50 -10.00
Bentonite, 200 mesh, bgs., works ton. 12.00 - —
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .68 - —
tech., cbys., dms lb. .45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .19 - .25
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
12% gamma, tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - .21
l.c.l., works lb. .20¼- .23¼
6% gamma, 50% dust, dry, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
wet, distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
Benzidine base, bbls lb. 1.02 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.35
Benzol (benzene), pure, nitration, tanks, works, Lackawanna, N. Y., Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .23 - —

Bethlehem, Pa., Birmingham, Ala., Chicago district, Cleveland district, Dangerfield, Tex., Johnstown, Pa., Minequa, Colo., Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburgh district, St. Louis, Mo.; Syracuse, N. Y., Terre Haute, Ind., Woodward, Ala., Wyandotte, Mich., Youngstown, Ohio gal. .22 - —

Benzophenone, dms lb. 1.15 - 1.70
Benzothiazyl disulfide, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, works, frt. alld., ton lots lb. .35 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. eq lb. .20½- .21
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- .22
Peroxide, pure, fib. ctns., works. lb. .90 - 1.05
Benzyl acetate, t.f.c., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .80 - —
Chloride, tech., cbys., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .19 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20 - .20½
high grade, 2c. higher.
Cinnamate, cns lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Formate, cns lb. 1.60 - 3.50
Propionate, bots lb. 1.34 - 2.30
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.55 - 2.25
Benzylidinacetone, bots. lb. 1.85 - 2.70
Benzylisoeugenol, bots lb. 8.90 - 9.00
Berberine, bisulphate, cns lb. 45.75 -48.00
Hydrochloride, bots. lb. 45.75 -48.00
Sulphate, cns. lb. 45.75 -48.00
Berberis root, bls lb. .35 - .40
Betagammapicoline, dms., c.l., works. lb. .21 - .21¼
l.c.l., works lb. .21½- .22
Betamethylnapthalene, m.p., 32°C., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Betanaphthol, resublimed, dms., works lb. .75 - —
tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 - —
Salicylate, dms. lb. 5.00 - —
Betanaphthylamine, tech., bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Betaphenylethylamine, dms., works, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.60 - —
Betapicolin, 98%, dms., works lb. .95 - —
Beth root, bls. lb .45 - .50
Biotin, cryst. gram. 10.00 - —
Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 3.97 - —
Citrate, USP VIII, jars lb. 3.29 - —
Hydroxide, dms lb. 4.20 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb. 2.00 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb. 1.87 - —
Oxychloride, dms. lb. 3.97 - —
Oxide, anhydrous, dms lb. 4.02 - —
Phenolsulphonate, fib. dms lb. 4.70 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb. 2.80 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb. 2.75 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms lb. 4.92 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb. 2.30 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.20 - —
Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., dms lb. 3.62 - —
Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
cs., l.c.l., shipt. point lb. .17 - .19
Bone, bgs., bbls., l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- .22¾

Carload price ½c. per lb. less. Deliveries to the Pacific Coast, ex dock or whse., 1½c. per lb. higher.

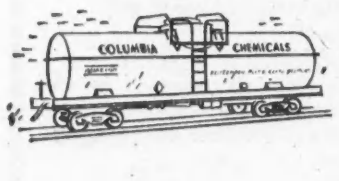
Carbon, channel, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .0650- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0690- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .117 - .1175
uncompressed, regular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0832- —
bgs., ctns., l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .13¾- —



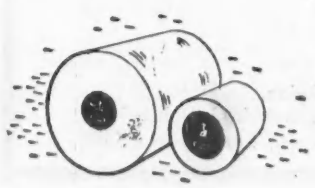
Should You Buy 73% Instead of 50% Liquid Caustic Soda?

. . . Liquid Rather than Dry?

COLUMBIA suggests—*a change may save you costly man hours*



A switch from 50% to 73% liquid caustic soda means 40% fewer cars to handle . . . the use of liquid rather than anhydrous caustic eliminates man hours required to unload, store, rehandle and dissolve. Today's competitive markets demand all possible manufacturing economies. That's why it may pay you to re-examine your methods and practices involving caustic soda.



The Columbia Caustic Soda Manual contains much data of value regarding the economics of the use of this chemical. Our Technical Service Department will be glad to supply any additional facts, without obligation, which you may need for analyzing your situation. Just write Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, Columbia Chemical Division, Department CS-2, Fifth Avenue at Bellefield, Pittsburgh 13, Pennsylvania.

COLUMBIA CHEMICALS

CHICAGO • MINNEAPOLIS • BOSTON
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ST. LOUIS • CHARLOTTE • PITTSBURGH
CLEVELAND • PHILADELPHIA

PAINT • GLASS • CHEMICALS • BRUSHES • PLASTICS

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS COMPANY

Black, carbon, furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05½ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .09½ - —
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .09 - —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .07½ - —
very fine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .0740 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., or whse lb. .12 - —
Charcoal (see C).
Graphite (see G).
Iron oxide, synthetic, bgs., c.l., works lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - .30
Mineral, bgs., works lb. 0160 - 0675
Black ash (see Barium sulphide).
Blackberry root, bls. lb. .10 - .12
bark of root, bls. lb. .30 - .32
Black dyes (see Dyes).
Black haw, root bark, bls. lb. 70 - .80
Tree bark, bls. lb. .28 - .30
Black Indian hemp root, bls. lb 45 - .50
Blanc fixe, dry, by-product, bgs., c.l., works ton.80.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.100.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.90.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.115 00 - —
pulp, 66⅔%, bbls., c.l., works, ton.67.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis ton.75.00 - —
Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammo., bgs., unit-ton. 6.50 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammon., bulk, Chicago, unit-ton. 6.25 - —
soluble, bgs., ea. lb. .16 - .17½
l.c.l. lb. .17½ - .22
Bloodroot, bls. lb. .35 - .40
Blue, alkali, dry, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.90 - —
Toner, bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.05 - —
Celestial, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - .16
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - .42
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —
Imitation (see Blue, ultramarine).
Copper-phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 3.85
80%, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 3.40
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash, Prussian, and Soda).
Methyl violet toner, bbls., same basis lb. 4.20 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - .42
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, same basis lb. .60 - .79
Permanent toner, green shade, molybdic, bbls., same basis lb. 3.75 - —
tungstic lb. 4.00 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .51 - —
Prussian, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - .42
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .37 - .42
Soda, C.P., bronze, bbls., same basis lb .39 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .25 - .26½
Jobbing type, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .14 - —
regular types, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - .29
Victoria toner, molybdic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —
Tungstic, bbls lb. 3.75 - —
Violet toner, molybdic, pale, same basis lb. 1.24 - —
Tungstic, kgs., same basis lb. 2.60 2.70
Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices 1½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher, Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita frt. equalized with Chicago.

Blue dyes are listed under Dyes.
Blueflag, root, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Bluestone (see Copper sulphate).
Blue vitriol (see Copper sulphate).
Boldo leaves, bls. lb. .09 - .12
Bone, raw, bulk, Chicago ton.75.00 - —
junk, bulk, same basis ton.50.00 -52.00
Meal, raw, 4½% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works ton.32.50 - —
Chicago, works ton.62.50 - —
steamed, feeding grade, 1% ammon., 60% phos., E. works ton.60.00 - —
Chicago, works ton.62.50 - —
fertilizer grade, 3% ammon., 50% phos., bgs., E. works. ton.62.50 - —
Chicago, works ton.62.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see Dicalcium phosphate tribasic precip).
Boneset leaves, bls. lb. .16 - .18
Borage flowers, bls. lb. 40 - 45
Borax, tech, anhydrous, bgs., c.l., works ton.70.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.115.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.120.25 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.90.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.135.25 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.140.25 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.64.00 - —
crystals, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.61.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.106.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.111.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.81.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.126.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.131.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.57.25 - —
granular, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.80.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.85.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.55.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.100.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.105.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.31.25 - —
powdered, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.85.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.90.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.60.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.105.00 - —
less ton lots, same basis, ton.110.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.36.25 - —
Borax packed in kgs. is $40 per ton higher than borax packed in paper bgs. USP borax $15 per ton higher than tech.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. point lb. .15 - .21
l.c.l., same basis lb .16 - .23
Borneol, crns. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Bornyl thiocyanoacetate (see Isobornyl thiocyanoacetate).
Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic).
Brimstone (see Sulphur).
Bromine, purified, cs. c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .21 - —
1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .23 - —
single pkgs., same basis lb .28 - —
dms., lead-lined, dlvd. lb. .21 - —
Bromoform, USP, bots. lb. 1.50 1.70
cbys. lb. 1 42 — —
Bromstyrol, bots lb. 4.85 6.25
Bronze powder, aluminum (see A).
Gold, litho., cans, dms., works. lb. .50 .60
moulding, cans, dms., works. lb. .80 1.00
printing ink, cans, dms., works lb. 95 1.10
radiator, cans, dms., works. lb. .60 .65
Broomtop, bls. lb. 25 .26
Brown, iron, synth, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .12½ - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs. works lb. 03 - .03¼
Brown, sap, crystals, works lb. .12 - —
powdered lb. .13 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bags., c.l., works lb. .63¾ - .14¾
l.c.l., works lb. .04 - .15
raw, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. 04 - .12½
l.cl., works lb. .04¼ - .12¾
Umber, burnt, American, c.l., bbls., works lb. .04¾ - .05¾
l.c.l., bgs., works lb. .05 - .06¾
Turkey type, bgs., c.l., Boston, Bethlehem, Easton, Pa., Hiwassee Va N.Y. lb. .05¾ - .07¾
l.c.l., works lb. .06 - .08

Brown, Umber, raw, American, bgs., same basis lb. .03¾ - .06
Turkey type, bgs., same basis lb. 06 - .06¼
Vandyke, bbls., works lb. .11 - —
Brucine, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .35 - —
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .30 - —
Bryonia root, bls lb. .29 - .35
Buchu leaves, bls lb. .60 - .65
Buckthorn bark, bls rn. .14 - .18
cut and sifted, bls. lb. .23 - .25
Berries, bgs. lb. .80 - .90
Burdock, root, bls lb. .20 - .26
Butadiene, cyls, refinery lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09½ - —
Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .03 - —
Butternut bark, bls lb. .22 - .25
Butyl acetate, fermentation, normal, Ill., Ind., prod., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
tankwagons, same basis lb. .12½ - —
other production, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
synthetic, normal, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
secondary, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09½ - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol butyl)
Aldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½ - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —

Butyl, ether (see Ether, butyl).
Lactate, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 42½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 43½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. 41 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. 42 - —
Methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. .60 - —
Oleate, reid., dms., l.c.l., works lb .32 - —
Phenylacetate, dms. lb. 2.00 2.25
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms., c.l. frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28½ - —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).
Cadmium bromide, reagent, jars lb. 2.64 - 2.65
Iodide, jars lb. 5.00 - 5.22
Cadmium lithopone (see Yellow).
Metal, ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb 2 00 - —
patent shapes, cs., dlvd lb 2.15 - —
Selenide (see Red).
Stearate, 50-lb. ctns., l.c.l., f.o.b., N.Y., frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
Sulphide (see Yellow).
Caffeine, natural, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs or more lb. 4.75 - —
anhydrous, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb 5.00 - —
Synthetic, USP, cryst., dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 3.80 - —
anhydrous, dms. 100 lbs. or more lb 4.00 - —
Citrated, USP, dms., 100 lbs. or more lb. 2.60 —
Hydrobromide, bots. lb. 6.70 Nom.
Calabar beans, bgs., futures lb 65 65

MONSANTO PHARMACEUTICALS

Acetanilid, U.S.P.
Acetophenetidin, U.S.P.
Acetylsalicylic Acid, U.S.P. (Aspirin)
Benzoic Acid, U.S.P.
Benzyl Benzoate, U.S.P.
Caffeine, U.S.P.
Calcium Phosphate, Di
Chloral Hydrate, U.S.P.
Chloramine-T
Ferric Phosphates
Glycerophosphates
Magnesium Phosphates
Methyl Salicylate, U.S.P.
para-Aminosalicylic Acid
Phenol, U.S.P.
Phenolphthalein, U.S.P.
Phosphoric Acid
Potassium Ammonium Phosphate
Saccharin, U.S.P.
Salicylic Acid, U.S.P.
Salol (Phenyl Salicylate)
Sodium Benzoate, U.S.P.
Sodium Phosphate
Sodium Salicylate, U.S.P.
Sulfanilamide, U.S.P.

ACETOPHENETIDIN, U.S.P.

Specifications: White crystalline powder; solubility in ethyl alcohol, 95% (1:15) complete; melting point, 135.0° C.; ash, 0.05% maximum.

Available in 200, 100 and 50-pound fiber drums and 25-pound boxes.

CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS, U.S.P.

Specifications: White powder; loss on drying at 80° C., 0.15% maximum; melting point, 235° C. minimum.

Available in 100 and 25-pound fiber drums and in 10 and 5-pound boxes.

ACETOPHENETIDIN, U.S.P.
CAFFEINE, ANHYDROUS, U.S.P.

order both from Monsanto

You'll find it easier and more satisfactory to order both acetophenetidin, U. S. P., and caffeine, U. S. P., from Monsanto. You place *one* order... receive *one* shipment... process *one* invoice. Next time you need these pharmaceuticals, get in touch with the nearest Monsanto Sales Office. Qualified personnel of recognized pharmaceutical houses are invited to mail the coupon for further information, samples and quotations. MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY, Organic Chemicals Division, 1739-B South Second Street, St. Louis 4, Missouri.

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CHEMICALS—PLASTICS

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MONSANTO CHEMICAL COMPANY
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Please send samples and quotations on: ..... Acetophenetidin, U. S. P.; ..... Caffeine, Anhydrous, U. S. P.

Name ..... *Title* .....
Company .....
Street .....
City ..... *Zone* ..... *State* .....

V157 17 APR 50 XUM

Calamine, USP—Cellulose Triacetate

Calamine, USP, dms.....lb. .27 - .29
Calamus root, dom., bgs.....lb. .27 - .30
imported, bleached, bls.....lb. .70 Nom.
peeled, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Calciferol, cryst., vials, 250 grams or more, works..gram. 1.90 - —
25 to 249 grams, works..gram. 2.10 - —
1 to 24 grams, works...gram. 2.30 - —
in edible oil, dms., 10,000 or more standard units (1 standard unit equals 1,000,000 USP units), works..unit. .04¾- —
1,000 to 10,000 s.u. units, works unit. .05¼- —
less than 1,000 s.u. units, works unit. .05¾- —
Calcium acetate, bgs., dlvd. 100 lbs. 3.00 4.00
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over..lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .10½- .11½
Bromide, NF, jars.....lb. 75 - .85
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd. ton 121.00 - —
Carbonate (see Chalk and Whiting).
Chloride, cryst., purified, bbls., jars..lb. .28 - .30
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..ton 22.00 —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton 37.00 -67.00
liquor, works, basis 40%, tank-cars..ton. 9.00 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l. works.....ton 29.00 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., works, same basis..ton 20.00 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis ton 30.00 -59.00
USP, gran., bbls.....lb. .30 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald....lb. .29½- .30
Calcium, cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .30 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms.....lb. .65 - .72
USP, bbls., dms.....lb. .58 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib., dms. lb. 1.80 - 1.95
Hydride, dms., works.....lb. .90 - —
Hypochlorite, 100-lb. dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..dm. 24.00 -26.50
cns., cased (45 lbs.) same basis. cs. 19.75 -21.50
Hypophosphite, ton lots and less, dms..lb. .80 - .83
Iodide, jars.....lb. 4.10 - 4.12
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more, works..lb. .37 - —
smaller quantities, works lb. .38 - .44
Mandelate, USP, dms., works..lb. 2.10 - 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4% Ca, dms., frt. alld..lb. .23¾- —
Nitrate, tech., works.....lb. .07 - .09
Pantothenate, dextro, jars, 100 grams or more, frt. adjusted..gram. .07½- —
Phenolsulphonate, dms.....lb. .64 - .65
Phosphate, dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.10 - 7.45
feed grade, bgs., 15 tons, wks. ton 105.00 - —
one ton or over, works..ton 115.00 - —
less than one ton, works ton 125.00 - —
monobasic, bgs., 10,000 lbs., works, frt. equald..lb. .05¾- —
smaller lots, same oasis..lb. .06¼- —
tribasic, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.95 - 7.30
Phytate, bgs., works.....lb. .28 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .24 - —
Calcium silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06 - —
Stearate, precip., ctns., c.l., works. lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - .34
Sulphate (see Gypsum).
Sulphide, 76%, bgs., c.l., works.. ton 45.00 - —
70%, bgs., c.l., works.....ton 50.00 - —
luminous, tins, works.....lb. 1.25 - —
Calcium-strontium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works..lb. 1.06 - 1.50
fine particle size, dms., works lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Calendula flowers, bls.....lb. .45 - .60
Calomel, USP, fine powd., dms. lb. 1.97 - 1.98
reg. powd., dms.....lb. 1.82 - —
Camphene, chlorinated, 67-69% (see Toxaphene).
Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs..lb. 2.75 - 2.85
natural, powd., 100-lb. lots.....lb. .45 - .55
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz., cs.....lb. .85 - .93
synthetic, tech., bbls., 2,000 lbs. or more, whse..lb. .42 - —
10 bbls. (1,500 lbs.).....lb. .44½- —
smaller lots.....lb. .45 - .55
USP, gran., powd., bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .45 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .46 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .47 - —
USP, tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots. lb. .73 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .74 - —
smaller lots.....lb. .75 - —
Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).
Canella alba bark, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Cantharides, Chinese, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.30
powd., bxs.....lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Russian, bgs.....lb. 4.50 - 5.00
powd., bxs.....lb. 5.75 - 6.00
Capsicum (see Pepper, red).
Oleoresin, NF, cns.....lb. 4.00 - 6.70
Caramel coloring, NF, bbls.....gal. 1.05 - 1.20
Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs.....lb. .13¾- .14
Carbazole, 97%, steel dms., ton lots, works..lb. 1.55 - —
bbls., same basis.....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Carbinol, butyl, secondary, dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .70 - —
Methylisobutyl, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .11½- —
Carbon bisulphide, 50-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points..lb. .06¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .07¼- —
5-gal. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .0440- —
Dioxide, cyls.....lb. .06 .08
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., works..lb. .10¾- —
tech., dms., E. of Rockies, c.l., frt. alld..lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .08¾- —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .07¼- —
dms., W. of Rockies, c.l., f.o.b. stock points..lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .09¼- —
tankcars, same basis.....lb. .08 - —
NF, cbys.....lb. .17 - .19
Carboxymethylcellulose-Sodium—See CMC
Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.10 - 4.75
Cardamom fruit, bleached, bold, cs. lb. 3.30 - 3.45
medium, cs.....lb. 2.95 - 3.40
Coorges, cs.....lb. 2.20 - 2.25
decorticated, Alleppey, cs....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Ceylon, cs.....lb. 3.30 - 3.35
Guatemala, cs.....lb. 3.40 - 3.45
green, Alleppey, bgs., afloat....lb. 2.12 - 2.15
Ceylon, bgs.....lb. 2.10 - 2.15
seed (See Cardamom fruit, decorticated)
Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100 lbs. or more, dlvd..lb. 5.50 - —
smaller lots, dlvd.....lb. 5.65 - 6.15
Carotene, crystals, research grade, ampuls, pure alpha or beta, 10 mg. 5.00 - —
90% beta-10% alpha, ampuls.. 100 mg. 2.00 - —
gram quantities.....gm. 5.00 - —
technical, 1,350,000 A units per gram..gm. .67½- —
tins, works.....gm. .56 - —
dry powder, 3,330 A units per gram..lb. .81 - —
emulsion (in milk), 600,000 A units per 16-oz. cn. cn. 1.00 - —
in vegetable oil, 166,666 A units, per gram..lb. 25.24 - —
50,000 A units per gram..lb. 7.86 - —
36,000 A units per gram, tins, works..milli. units. .22 - —
dms., works..milli. units. .20 - —
3,330 A units per gram..lb. .85 - —
microcrystalline, in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works..milli. units. .44 - —
Carvol, bots.....lb. 8.75 - 9.00
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk.....lb. .27 - .30
Case-hardening mixture, 30% gran., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .10½- —
Casein, dom., acid-precip., standard, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb. .23 - .24
premium, bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ship't point..lb. .27 - .27½
rennet-precip., bgs., 10,000 lbs. or more, ex dock..lb. .20¾- .22½
imp., acid-precip., ground, 100 bgs. or more, ex dock..lb. .20¾- .21
Cashew nut liq., treated, dms., c.l., f.o.b. Newark, N. J...lb. .21 - —
ton lots, same basis....lb. .22¼- —
dm. lo's, same basis...lb. .24¼- —
Cassia bark, Batavia, longstick, bls., lb. .23 - .25
broken, bls.....lb. .15 - .16
short stick, bls.....lb. .23 - .24
China, Canton, Kwangsi, rolls, select, cs..lb. .12 - .12½
broken, bls.....lb. .11 - .11½
Honan, rolls, scraped, bls..lb. .15 - .15½
broken, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
unscraped, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
broken, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Yunnan, rolls, scraped, bls.lb. .15 - .15½
broken, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
unscraped, bls.....lb. .14 - .14½
broken, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Saigon, broken, bls.....lb. .26 - .27
medium, bls.....lb. .35 - .36
thin, bls.....lb. .41¾- .42
Buds, China, bgs.....lb. .55 - .55½
Cassia fistula, bskts.....lb. .30 - .35
Castor beans, bgs., Brazilian ports long ton. 124.00 - —
Oil (see Oil, castor).
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works....ton. 30.50 - —
Castoreum, natural, cns.....lb. 7.00 -30.00
artificial, cns.....lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Catechol, CP, cryst. fib. dms., works..lb. 2.00 - —
resublimed, dms., works.....lb. 4.00 - —
Catnip, bls.....lb. .70 - .75
Celery seed, French, bgs.....lb. .28 - .29
Indian, bgs.....lb. .23 - .23½
afloat, bgs.....lb. .24 - .24½
Celluloid scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Cellulose acetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more lb. .33 - .36
molding, composition, plain colors, translucent, metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .45 - .51
regular, black, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .31 - .39
variegations, dms., l.c.l., same basis..lb. .50 - .59
molding and extrusion transparents, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .49 - .54
extrusion compounds, translucent metallic pearls, special black, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .44 - .49
Acetate-butyrate, flake, 17% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works..lb. .52 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .53 - —
17.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. or over, works lb. .48 - —
less than 500 lbs., works, lb. .49 - —
26.5% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works lb. .50 - —
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .51 - —
37% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .50 - .53
less than 500 lbs., works lb. .51 - .54
48% butyryl content, ctns., 500 lbs. and over, works..lb. .53 - —
less than 500 lbs., works.lb. .54 - —
molding composition, plain colors, pearls, transparents, special black, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56 - .61
regular black, dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - .48
variegations, dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .61 - .66
Triacetate, flake, ctns., works, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. or more..lb. .40 - —

3 Benefits of standardizing on Hooker Sulfides

HIGH PURITY

Sodium sulfide (Fe 8 ppm Max.), Sodium Sulfhydrate (Fe 5 ppm Max.), and Sodium Tetrasulfide (other Sodium Salts, 1.0% Max.) exemplify the care Hooker uses in the preparation of these products. This quality enables you to turn out uniformly excellent products at no increase in cost. There is added saving due to the fact that the clean solution of sulfide and sulfhydrate can be used without settling or decanting—a worthwhile time saver—Purity Pays Dividends.

UNIFORM QUALITY

Dependably uniform quality cuts processing costs several ways. It is not necessary to keep a constant check on solution strength. Finished quality is uniform.

Variation in impurities can slow processing time and cause wide variations in quality and may even lead to possible rejection of the finished product. You get more than you pay for when you buy quality.

PROMPT SHIPMENT

Hooker's popularity as a source of sulfides is due in good measure to its painstaking efforts to meet the processing requirements of its customers. Prompt shipment from ample stocks keep customer's inventory requirements to a minimum.

Particular attention is paid to cleanliness of shipping containers to insure that no impurities mar the quality of the finished product.

Your first step to sulfide satisfaction is to write for samples and data sheets. Please make your request on your company letterhead.

SODIUM SULFIDE Na_2S

Mol. Wt.....78.1
M. P.....100°C

Light buff colored solid in flake form. Rapidly soluble in water; slightly soluble in alcohol; insoluble in ether. Also available in solid form.

ANALYSIS

Na_2S.....60 to 62%
NaCl.....1.5% Max.
Other Na Salts.....2.0% Max.
Fe.....8 ppm Max.
Cu, Ni, Cr, Mn, Pb.....1 ppm Max.
Water of crystallization....35% Min.

USES

In manufacture of dyestuffs, chemical intermediates, paper pulp, soap and rubber, as an ingredient of dye liquor for textile dyeing; boiling out linen; ore flotation and metal refining, in unhairing hides and wool pulling; desulfurizing viscose rayon.

SHIPPING CONTAINERS

Steel drums.....90 and 350 lbs. net

SODIUM SULFHYDRATE NaSH
(sodium hydrosulfide)

Mol. Wt.....56.1
M. P.....55°C

Light lemon colored solid in flake form. Completely and rapidly soluble in water, alcohol and ether. Also available as a liquid.

ANALYSIS *(Flakes)*

NaSH.....70 to 72%
Na_2S.....2.5% Max.
NaCl.....0.8% Max.
Na_2SO_3 and $NaHCO_3$...0.4% Max.
Fe.....5 ppm Max.
Cu, Ni, Cr, Mn, Pb.....1 ppm Max.
Water of crystallization...28 to 26%

USES

In preparation of dyestuffs and other organic chemicals such as thioamides, thiourea, thioglycolic acid, thio- and dithio-benzoic acids, sodium thiosulfate, in unhairing hides, in desulfurizing viscose rayon.

SHIPPING CONTAINERS

Flake: Lacquer-lined steel drums.....90, 350 lbs. net
Liquid.....Tank Cars

SODIUM TETRASULFIDE Na_2S_4
(40% solution)

Mol. Wt.....174.23
Melting Range...3.5 to 17°C

It is a clear dark red liquid with an odor of hydrogen sulfide.

ANALYSIS

Na_2S_4.....40.44%
Sulfur.....30.27%
Other sodium salts including sodium thiosulfate, sodium carbonate and sodium sulfate.....1.0% Max.

USES

Reducing organic nitro bodies; insecticides and fungicides; ore flotation reagent, manufacture of sulfur dyes, preparation of metal sulfide finishes, soaking of hides and skins prior to unhairing.

SHIPPING CONTAINERS

Steel drums..90 and 350 lbs. net and Tank Cars

From the Salt of the Earth

HOOKER ELECTROCHEMICAL COMPANY

1 FORTY-SEVENTH ST., NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

New York, New York • Wilmington, California • Tacoma, Washington

HOOKER CHEMICALS ®

10-377

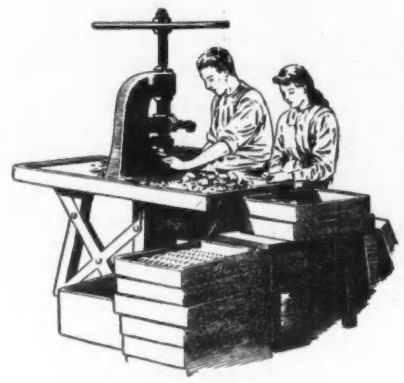
MONOCHLOROACETIC ACID • ORTHODICHLOROBENZENE • SODIUM BENZOATE • CAUSTIC SODA • MURIATIC ACID • PARADICHLOROBENZENE • CHLORINE

Cerium hydrate, dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb 70 - .72
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., under 100 lbs., works lb. 2.25 - —
kgs., 100-lb lots, works lb. 1.85 - —
Chalk, precip., cosmetic, dentifrice, drugs, bgs., c.l., works lb .02⅞- .05¼
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .04 - —
paint, bgs., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
papermakers, ngs., c.l., works ton.32.50 -40.00
rubber makers, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
Chamomile flowers, Hungarian, cs lb. .48 - .55
Roman, bls. lb. .90 - 1.00
Charcoal, activated, USP, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .26½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 - .50
Bone, NF, bbls lb. .23 - —
Hardwood, briquets, bulk, c.l., works ton.49.80 - —
bgs., c.l., works ton.51.80 - —
granular, bgs., incl., c.l., works ton.46.80 -59.00
Charcoal, hardwood, lump, bulk, c.l., works ton.38.80 -43.50
bgs., extra, returnable, c.l., works ton.41.80 -45.50
Pinewood, gran., powd., ngs., c.l., works, South ton.30.00 -40.00
l.c.l., works ton.40.00 -50.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.40.00 - —
bgs., l.c.l., works, South ton.40.00 -50.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.30.00 - —
Willow, powd., bbls lb .06 .07
Chestnut extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .0438- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0465- —
tanks, works lb. .0370- —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .0960- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1115- —
China clay, dom., dry-grd., air-float, 99.75% 300 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.12.50 -13.00
l.c.l., works ton.13.50- 14.00
bulk, c.l., works ton 9.50 -10.00
200 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.10.00 -12.00
l.c.l. works ton.11.00 -16.00
wet-grd., silk-bolt, 99½%, 325 mesh bulk, c.l., works ton.13.00 - —
paper bgs., c.l., works. ton.16.00 - —
imported, white lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton.19.00 -40.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock. net ton.35.00 -45.00
l.c.l., ex whse net ton.45.00 -60.00
Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .42 - —
Hydrate, USP, jars lb. 1.05 - 1.10
Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
Chlordane, agricultural, dms., l.c.l., stock points lb. .82 - 1.03
refined, dms., stock points lb. .97 - 1.20
Chlorinated paraffin, dms., works lb. .12¼- .13½
Rubber, standard, ctns., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb .43 - —
Chlorine, liquid, cyls., c.l., works lb. .08 - .12
l.c.l., stock points lb. .09 - .16
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
multiple units, 3 cars, works, frt. equald 100-lbs. 2.90 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
USP, dms. lb. .30 - .33
Chloro(4)-2-Toluidine, bbls. lb. 1.38 - —
Chlorophyll, oil soluble, water soluble, cosmetic and pharmaceutical, bots lb. 3.75 - 4.50
Chloropicrin, com'l, bots lb. 1.40 - —
cyls., 180-lbs., frt. alld lb. .91 - —
100-lbs., same basis lb. .93 - —
25-lbs., same basis lb. 1.18 - —
Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 8.50 - —
5-lb. pkg. lb. 9.00 - —
1-lb. pkg. lb. 9.50 - —
Choline chloride, fib, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 2.45 - 2.70
Dihydrogen citrate fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.45 - 2.70
Chromium acetate, powd., 72% Cr., bbls., works lb. No stocks
solut., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08 - —
cbys. lb. .09¾- —
8½%, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys. lb. .10¼- —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .44½- —
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green, chromium oxide).
Oleate, solid, bbls lb. .49 - —
Trioxide, USP, bots lb. .82 - —
Yellow (see Yellow, chrome).
Chrysarobin, USP, bots lb. 7.65 - 9.24
Cinchona bark, NF, red, quill, 20-inch, cs lb. 1.26 Nom.
broken, bgs lb. .40 - .45
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .32 - .35
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .71 - .72
Sulphate, cns., 100 ozs oz. .40½- .55
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100 ozs. oz. .57 - .65
Sulphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz. .39½- .42
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
Standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol, cinnamic)
Aldehyde, cbys., cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2, bls lb. .18½- .19
Citral, bots., cns lb. 5.25 - 5.50
Citronellal, bots., dms lb 2.50 - 2.75
Citronellol, bots., dms lb 2.95 - 4.75
Civet, bots oz. 4.00 - 5.00
artificial, bots lb.15.00 - —
Clove, Madagascar, bls lb. .24½- .25
futures, bls lb. No offers
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .25 - .26
afloat lb. .24½- .25
Clover tops, red, dom., bgs lb. .55 Nom.
imported, bgs lb. No stocks
CMC, purified, high vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs or over, works, frt. alld lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .59 - .69
low and medium vis., ctns., 20,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld lb. .54 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .56 - .66
tech., low and medium vis., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
Coaltar, coal-gas, water-gas, crude, resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .23½- —
l.c.l., ex-wnse gal. .25 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .13½- —
refd., resale, bbls., c.l., ex-whse, gal. .24½- —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .26 - —
tanks, ex-whse gal. .14½- —
Cobalt acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .93½- —
Carbonate, powd., bgs., works lb. 1.65 - —
feed grade, 49½% Co, kgs lb. 1.65 - —
Chloride, kgs., works lb. .91¼- —
feed grade, 24.5% Co, kgs lb. .91¼- —

Cobalt hydrate, bbls lb. 2.13 - —
feed grade, 62% Co, kgs lb. 2.13 - —
Linoleate, paste, 6% Co, dms. lb. .57 - —
solid, 8½% Co, dms lb. .66½- —
8% Co, dms lb. .62½- —
Metal, 97-99%, kgs., ex-whse lb. 1.80 - —
under 100 lbs., ex-whse lb. 1.82 - 1.87
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co, dms lb. .37¼- —
Nitrate, feed grade, 20.4% Co, bbls. lb. .78¾- —
Oxide, black, kgs lb. 1.38 - —
Phosphate, feed grade, 34% Co, kgs lb. 1.31¼- —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co, dms lb. .22¾- —
Sulphate, bgs. lb. .68¼- —
feed grade, 21% Co, kgs lb. 1.05 - —
Cobalt salts, prices are on dlvd., basis.
Cobalt-ammonium sulphate, 14% Co, kgs lb. 75 - —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz oz.15.00 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots.oz.11.75 - —
Cochineal, gray, bgs lb. .67 - .68
silver, Teneriffe, bgs lb. .69 - .70
Cocillana bark bgs lb. .16 - .17
Cocoa butter, bgs lb. .47½- .51
Codeine, NF, cns., 100 ozs oz.13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100 ozs oz.11.85 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz.10.25 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs oz.10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh, black, root, bls lb. .20 - .25
Blue, root bls lb .17 - 19
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns oz.79.00 -85.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .60 - .70
Seed, bgs. lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .21 - —
Flexible, USP, dms lb. .22½- —
Colocyntn, pulp bls lb. .30 - .35
Colombo root, bls lb. .18 - .23
Coltsfoot leaves, bgs lb. .30 - .35
Condurango bark, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .64 - .82

Copper acetate, cupric, bbls., works lb. .28 - —
smaller containers, works lb. .29 - .30
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .1860- .2573
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .27½- —
crystals, bbls., works lb. .17¾- —
Citrate, USP, 5-lb. bots lb. 2.40 - —
Cyanide, tech., bbls lb. .46½- —
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., dlvd. E. Miss lb. .24¾- .25¼
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Cu, dms., frt. alld lb. .22¼- —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .22¼- —
Oleate, liquid, 8.5% Cu, bbls lb. .27 - —
solid, 10% Cu, bbls lb. .39 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., works lb. .25⅞- .28⅜
red, com'l, bbls., works lb. .26⅞- .30⅞
Oxychloride-sulphate, bgs., frt. alld lb. .24¼- .27¼
Quinolate, fib, dms. lb. 3.50 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld. lb. .23½- —
Stearate, bgs., works lb. .39½- —
Sulphate, cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.35 - —
l.c.l., 100 lbs. 7.60 - 8.35
CP, cryst., gran., dms., works lb. .13 - —
monohydrated, 35%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.12.25 - —
Tribasic, dealers, bgs., c.l., works lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .23
USP, gran., cryst., dms lb. .13 - .26
Copperas, cryst., gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.55 - 2.00
bbls., c.l., works ton.20.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.14.00 - —

Copra, c.i.f., Atlantic, Gulf ports ton.210.00 - —
Pacific ports ton.205.00 -207.50
Coriander seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .07 - .07½
Italian, bgs lb. .07 Nom.
Moroccan, bgs. lb. .11 - .11½
Corn sugar, tanners, crupped, paper ngs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs. 5.69 - —
bbls., c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
Syrup, 42°, bbls., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.97 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 6.12 - —
Cornsilk, bls lb. .15 - .19
Corrosive sublimate, NF, cryst., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.52 - —
gran., powd., dms., 50 lbs. or more lb. 1.53 - —
Cottonroot bark, bls lb. .28 - .38
Cottonseed hull ash, 32-36% potash, bgs., dlvd., unit-ton. 1.75 - —
Meal, 41% protein, bulk, Memphis ton.61.00 -62.00
Coumarin, cns., 25 lb lb. 2.75 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.80 - 2.90
powd., cans lb. 3.00 - 3.05
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .80 Nom.
Cranesbill root, bls lb. .28 - .30
Cream of tartar, dom., NF, gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. one ship lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29
Imported, kgs. lb. .22 - .24
Creosote, coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. equald gal. .14 - .16
refined, dms., c.l., works gal. .36½- .40
l.c.l., same basis gal. .37½- .47
tanks, same basis gal. .23½- —
solution, 80%, tanks, works gal. .163 - —



as you were in 1900

Many soap-making operations were done by hand; so were some of the processes involved in paper, textile and glass manufacturing as well as water purification and sewage treatment.

as you are today

Sanitary, efficient machine operations replace the old hand processes in soap manufacture.

...with 50 years of research by Niagara Alkali

Gigantic kettles four stories deep...capacities as high as 175 tons...these are the superlatives in which soap-makers are planning—and working —today. Every step in soap manufacture is absolutely controlled to assure a uniform and superior product.

Niagara Alkali, now observing its 50th anniversary, is likewise able to assure the uniformity and superiority of its products—the result of continuous research to achieve product control and efficiency. The success of this research is reflected in Niagara's ability to serve many fields well: paper, soap, glass, textiles, sewage treatment, water purification and others.

NIAGARA ALKALI COMPANY

60 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

Liquid Chlorine • Caustic Potash • Carbonate of Potash • Paradichlorobenzene • Caustic Soda
Niagathal (Tetrachloro Phthalic Anhydride) • NIALK TRICHLORethylene

Creosote—Dimethylanilin

Creosote, NF, beechwood, bots., cbys. lb. 1.15 - 1.20
hardwood, bots, cbys. lb. .85 - —
Pinewood, dms. gal. .31 - .32
Carbonate, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 2.35 - 2.40
Cresols, tech., dry, above 207°C, non-ret. dms., c.l. frt. equald. lb. .1130- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1160- —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .113 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1180- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1210- —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .115 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .118 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .1050- —
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., c.l works lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .17 - .20
Cryolite, nat., dealers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.75 - —
bbls., l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.00 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .26 - —
Cubeb berries, XX NF bgs. lb. .35 - .45
powd., cs. lb. .44 - .54
Culvers root, bbls. lb. .50 - .60
Cumene, dms., c.l. lb. .08 - —
l.c.l. lb. .09 - —
tanks gal. .53 - .56
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs. lb. .16 - .16½
Morocco, bgs. lb. .16¼ - .16½
Syrian, bgs. lb. .17 - .17½
Cutch, extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock lb. 07 - —

Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bulk, Niagara Falls, Ont., contracts, bulk ton. 46.50 - —
pulv., 21% N., bgs., same basis, unit-ton. 2.53 - —
Cyclohexane, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .10½- .11½
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - .12
tanks, works lb. .09¼- .10
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
tanks, works lb. .20 - —
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .26½- .30
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .31
tanks, works lb. .28 - .29
Cyclohexylamine, dms., works lb. .34 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
Cyclopropane, USP, 2 lb. cyls, works, cyl. 40.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 10.50 - —
Hospitals, cyls., 40 gal. lots gal. .32 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .31 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .30 - —

D

2, 4-D, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .43 - .48
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .60
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .59 - .66
Damiana leaves, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Dandelion root, bls. lb. .40 - .45
DDD, tech., fine grd., fib., dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
lump, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .49½- —
DDT, fiber dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .33 - .35
Decanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .36½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .32 - —
Deertongue leaves, bls. lb. .30 - .35
Defluorinated phosphate, 65% b.p.l., paper bgs., works ton. 44.15 -55.75
Rock, 14½%P, paper bgs., works ton. 43.00 - —
Degras, common, bbls. lb. .10½- .12
Neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls. lb. .22 - .23
over 2% ffa., bbls. lb. .21 - .22
Derris root, 5% rotenone, powd. lb. .42 - —
Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride, dextro, dms. lb. 30.00 - —
dextro-laevo, dms. lb. 7.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, British gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.30 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.65 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.04 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.39 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.19 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.49 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 6.89 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 6.24 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.04 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 12c. to 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs. lb. .08½- .10
Tapioca, pure, envelope, bgs. lb. .15 - .16

Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾- —
Diacetone (see Alcohol, diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots. lb. 4.00 - 5.55
laboratory grade, bots. 100 grams. 4.50 - —
tech., bots., works lb. 3.00 - —
Diamyl ether (see Ether, amyl)
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .35 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .32½- —
Dianisidin, dms. lb. 1.65 — —
Diatomaceous earth, dom., bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. 50.00 -62.00
California ton. 38.00 -40.00
l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 80.00 - —
purified, bgs., c.l., Atl. coast ton. 62.00 - —
California ton. 50.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. ton. 90.00 - —
Imported, Algerian, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast ton. No prices,
Mexican, white, bgs., c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .03 - —
l.c.l., Atlantic coast lb. .06 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .66½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .67 - —
tanks, works lb. .65 - —
Dibutoxyethyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .55½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .56 - —
tanks, works lb. .54 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51½- —
tanks, works lb. .49½- —
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Dibutylamme, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51½- .52½
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .52½- .53½
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .49 - .50
Dicapryl pntnalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .38 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .35½- —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .54 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .53 - —
Dichloroanilin, dms., works lb. .75 - .80
Dichlorodiphenyldichloroethane (see DDD).
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroetnane (see DDT).
Dichloroethyl ether (see Ether, dichloroethyl).
Dichloropentanes, dms., c.l., works. lb. .047 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .055 - —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
Dichlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .28 - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .37¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .38 - —
tanks, works lb. .36 - —
Dicyclohexylphthalate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41½- —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., l. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Maleate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .49 - .52½
tanks, dlvd. lb. .43½- —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .34½- .35½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- .36½
tanks, same basis lb. .34 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
tanks, works lb. .14½- —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .57 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .57½- —
tanks, works lb. .55½- —
Diethylanilin, dms. lb. .48 - —
Diethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .28 - —
Diethylether, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25 - —
tanks, works lb. .23 - —
Monobutylether acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether, acetate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22½- —
tanks, works lb. .20½- —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .42½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Diethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .61½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .62½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .60 - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots. kilo. 240.00 -320.00
Digitalin, cryst., bots. gram. 12.50 -18.00
powd., bots oz. 25.00 -30.00
Digitalis leaves, dms. lb. .85 - 1.25
Digitoxin, USP, bots. gram. 9.60 -10.00
Diglycol, laurate, dms. lb. .30 - .32
Oleate, dms. lb. .25 - .27
Stearate, dms. lb. .25 - .26
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .43 - —
tanks, works lb. .41 - —
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride and sulphate, hospitals, vials. gram. .60 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .45 - —
Dihydroxydichlorodiphenylmethane, dms. lb. .95 - 1.00
smaller containers lb. 1.05 - 1.40
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l. dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12½- —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works. lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07½- —
tanks, works lb. .05½- —
Di-isooctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .39½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 - —
Dillseed, natural, bgs. lb. .10½- .11
dewhiskered, bgs. lb. .12 - .12¼
Dimethyl chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
tanks, works lb. .51 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .22 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .68 - —
Sulphate, 55-gal. ret., dms., c.l., works. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., works lb. .16½ — —
Dimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37 - .38
l.c.l., works, basis 100% lb. .37½- .38¼
tanks, works, basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Dimethylanilin, dms., c.l. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - —
tanks lb. .21 - —

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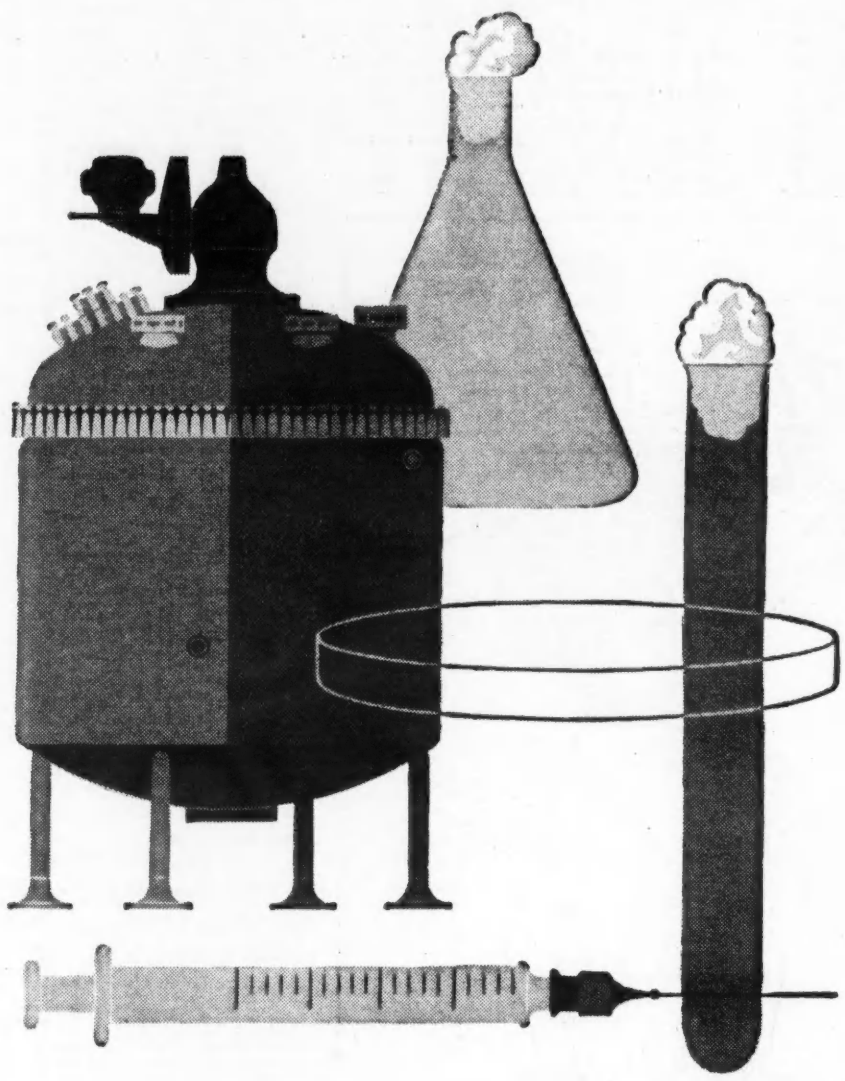

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SHEFFIELD FARMS COMPANY, INC.

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Division of National Dairy Products Corporation

Dimethylethanolamine—Epichlorohydrin

Dimethylethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.43 • —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.45 • —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 1.40 • —
Dinitroanilin, dms., frt. equald lb. .50 • —
Dinitrobenzene, crude, bbls lb. .16 • —
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 48° C m.p., dms., c.l. lb. .13½- .14¼
l.c.l. lb. .14 • .15
tanks lb. .13¼- .14¼
Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .28 —
Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .08½- .09
refd., dms. lb. .18 • .21
Dinonylnaphthalene, c.l., dms., works lb. .13 • —
l.c.l., dms., works lb. .14 • —
tanks, works lb. .12 • —
Dioctyl phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .39¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. alld. lb. .38 • —
Diorthotolylguanidin, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .48 • —
smaller lots, dlvd. lb. .50 • —
Dioxan, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .25 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .23½- —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .34 • —
Dipentene, dest.-dist., dms. incl., c.l., works, South gal. .35 • .53
l.c.l., same basis gal. .36 • .55
N. Y. whse. gal. .46 • —
tanks, works, South gal. .20 • —
Steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South gal. .36 • —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .46 • —
dlvd. N. Y. gal. .52 • —

Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .16 • .20
Oxide, perfume grade, cns., dms. lb. .43 • .52
Diphenylamine, bbls. lb. .26 • —
Diphenylguanidin, dms., ton lots lb. .39 • —
smaller lots lb. .40 • —
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium, USP, dms. lb. 3.25 • 3.50
Dipropylenegiycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 • —
Dipropylenegiycol methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .18 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Ditertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
tanks, works lb. .31 • —
Ditertiarybutylparacresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 • —
Divi-divi, 43% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U. S. ports, ex dock ton 68.00 • —
Divinylbenzene, 15%, dms., c.l., works lb. .25 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .26 • —
tanks, works lb. .24 • —
40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .55 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 • .65
Dodecyltoluene, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .15 • —
tanks, works lb. .13 • —
Dograss root, dom., cut, bls. lb. .20 • .24
imp., NF, cut, bls. lb. .25 • .30
Dogwood bark, Jamaica lb. .10 • .14
Dragon's blood, drops, cs. lb. .45 • .47
mass, cs. lb. .90 • 1.00
reeds, cs. lb. 1.75 2.00

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb. and 1-lb. lots, dlvd.:—
Blue, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns. lb. 17.00 -17.60
Green, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 2, cns. lb. 35.25 -35.90
No. 3, cns.
Orange, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 3.65 • 3.75
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.65 • 4.75
Red, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 7.35 • 7.85
No. 2, cns. lb. 4.00 • 4.10
No. 3, cns. lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns. lb. 7.20 • 7.50
No. 32, cns. lb. 5.30 • 5.40
Yellow, FD&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns. lb. 3.30 • 3.40
No. 4, cns. lb. 3.30 • 3.40
No. 5, cns. lb. 4.00 • 4.10
No. 6, cns. lb. 4.00 • 4.10

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.95 • —
Blue, D&C, No. 4, cns. lb. 13.35 • —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 16.10 • —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns. lb. 16.10 • —
No. 6, cns. lb. 16.10 • —
No. 7, cns. lb. 14.80 • —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns. lb. 10.95 • —
No. 4, cns. lb. 20.05 • —
No. 5, cns. lb. 5.70 • —
No. 10, cns. lb. 20.70 • —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns. lb. 3.75 • —
No. 9, cns. lb. 3.75 • —
No. 10, cns. lb. 3.00 • —
No. 11, cns. lb. 2.25 • —
No. 12, cns. lb. 3.00 • —
No. 17, cns. lb. 10.95 • —
No. 18, cns. lb. 24.00 • —
No. 19, cns. lb. 20.05 • —
No. 21, cns. lb. 4.70 • —
No. 22, cns. lb. 10.95 • —
No. 28, cns. lb 7.65 • —
No. 33, cns. lb .5 • —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Violet, D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 16.10 • —
No. 2, cns. lb. 16.10 • —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns. lb. 10.95 • —
No. 8, cns. lb. 10.95 • —
No. 10, cns. lb. 13.50 • —
No. 11, cns. lb. 13.50 • —
No. 22, cns. lb. 9.15 • —
No. 33, cns. lb. 14.65 • —
No. 37, cns. lb. 13.35 • —

Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 16.10 • —
Green, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 16.10 • —
Red, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 13.50 • —
Yellow, Ext. D&C, No. 1, cns. lb. 10.95 • —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype).
20 Chrysodine G. lb. .59 • —
27 Orange G. lb. .71 • —
31 Amido naphthol red G. lb. .59 • —
36 Alizarine yellow 2G lb. .76 • —
40 Alizarine yellow R lb. .97 • —
57 Amido naphthol red 6B lb. .90 • —
79 Ponceau R. lb. .68 • —
151 Orange II. lb. .44 • —
165 Red lake C. lb. 1.05 • —
179 Azo rubine. lb. .95 • —
176 Red lake A lb. .80 • —
180 Diamond blue 3B. lb. .84 • —
185 Cochineal red A lb. .85 • —
202 Chrome blue black R. lb. .62 • —
203 Chrome black T lb. .72 • —
208 Sulphon acid blue R. lb. .83 • —
216 Acid alizarin red B. lb. .77 • —
234 Resorcin brown lb. .82 • —
246 Naphthol blue black. lb. .78 • —
273 Benzo fast red SBL. lb. 2.74 • —
289 Sulphon cyanine 5R extra lb. 1.00 • —
299 Diamond black F lb. 1.78 • —
304 Nerol 2B lb. 1.84 • —
326 Benzo fast orange S. lb. 1.45 • —
332 Bismarck brown R. lb. .78 • —
365 Chrysophenine lb. 2.14 • —
382 Diamine black BH. lb. 1.51 • —
401 Diamine black BH. lb. .58 • —
406 Benzo blue 2B conc. lb. .98 • —
419 Diamine fast red F. lb. 1.05 • —
420 Diamine brown M. lb. .82 • —
448 Benzo purpurine 4B. lb. 1.08 • —
518 Diamine sky blue FF. lb. 1.48 • —
561 Trisulphon brown B. lb. 1.78 • —
581 Direct deep black EW extra. lb. .81 • —
593 Diamine green B. lb. .60 • —
598 Congo brown G. lb. 1.20 • —
620 Sun yellow lb. .84 • —
639 Xylene light yellow. lb. 1.77 • —
640 Tartrazine lb. 1.34 • —
655 Auramine lb. 1.69 • —
657 Malachite green. lb. 1.93 • —
662 Brilliant green lb. 2.35 • —
667 Brilliant milling green B lb. 3.27 • —
671 Glaucine lb. 1.54 • —
680 Methyl violet B lb. .65 • —
681 Crystal violet lb. 1.91 • —
698 Formyl violet S4B. lb. 1.51 • —
720 Chrome azurol B. lb. 3.60 • —
729 Victoria blue B. lb. 2.48 • 2.68
737 Wool green S. lb. 2.14 • —
749 Rhodamine B lb. 3.35 • —
814 Chloramine yellow. lb. 2.76 • —
841 Safranine lb. 2.58 • —
865 Nigrosine WSJ 78. lb. .60 • —
922 Methylene blue GXX. lb. 1.28 • —
969 Hydron blue R lb. .72 • —
978 Sulphur black T extra. lb. .28½- —
1027 Alizarin VI lb. .64 • —
1034 Alizarin red S lb. 2.30 • —
1054 Alizarin saphiro B. lb. 2.59 • —
1078 Alizarin cyanine green. lb. 2.61 • —
1065 Alizarin blue black B lb. 2.13 • —
1096 Indanthrene golden orange G, single paste lb. 1.96 • —
double paste lb. 3.92 • —
1099 Indanthrene dark blue BO, single paste lb. 1.72 • —
1101 Caledon jade green lb. 2.32 • —
1106 Indanthrene blue RS, double paste lb. 2.52 • —
1113 Indanthrene blue GCD, double paste lb. 1.72 • —
1130 Indanthrene olive R, single paste lb. 1.08 • —
1151 Indanthrene brown R, single paste lb. 1.65 • —
double paste lb. 3.29 • —
1212 Indanthrene red violet RH, single paste lb. 1.54 • —
1217 Helindon orange P, single paste lb. 1.97 • —
p-4 Acid anthracine brown P.G. lb. 2.48 • —
p-14 Anthracene chromate brown EB lb. 1.25 • —
p-24 Benzo fast black L lb. 1.94 • —
p-30 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROA. lb. 2.55 • —
p-202 Zambesi black V. lb. .97 • —
p-244 Celliton scarlet B. lb. 1.25 • —
p-313 Naphthol AS-SW lb. 2.74 • —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble. 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black, blue, No. 550. lb. 72 • —
Jet, No. 551 lb. 79 • —
Brown, R, conc. lb. 1.44 • —
Orange R, brilliant. lb. .80 • —
Red 4 B, conc. lb. 1.22 • —
Yellow, C. lb. 1.05 • —
TN, conc lb. 1.08 • —
Auramine, O lb. 1.69 • —
Black, basic, blue lb. 1.08 • —
Jet lb. 1.08 • —
Blue, methylene, 2 B, conc lb. 1.42 • —
Brown, Bismarck, R, conc lb. .78 • —
Chrysodine, R, extra lb. .55 • —
Y, extra lb. .59 • —
Fuchsine, conc lb. 2.62 • —
Green, malachite, conc. lb. 1.93 • —
Rhodamine, B lb. 3.97 • —
Safranine, Y, conc. lb. 2.66 • —
Violet, methyl, B. lb. 1.01 • —

Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works.
Black, acid blue, B extra lb. .76 • —
Orange, acid, Y, conc. lb. .42 • —
Rhodamine, azo- R, extra, conc.
Rhodamine, R, extra, conc lb. 3.97 • —
Scarlet, croceine, MOO. lb. 1.33 • —
Yellow, azo-, conc. lb. .82 • —
Fast light, 3 G, extra. lb. 1.80 • —
Methanil, conc. lb. .83 • —

Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble dyes in kegs, 3c. higher: tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls. lb. .45 • .55
Egg albumen (see Albumen).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls. lb. 1.09 - 1.12
tanners, bbls lb. 06½- .07
Elder flowers, bright, bls. lb. .40 • .50
Elecampane root, bls lb. .22 • .25
Elm bark, grinding, bls. lb. .30 • .35
powd., bbls., bxs. lb. .40 • .45
select, bndls. lb. .55 • .60
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 38.75 -42.00
Ephedra herb, bls. lb. .30 • .32
Ephedrine, synthetic, USP, anhydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .98 • —
hydrous, bots., 100 ozs oz. .92 • —
Hydrochloride, tin, 100 ozs oz. .75 • —
Sulphate, cryst., tins, 100 ozs. oz. .72 • —
powd., tins, 100 ozs oz. .73 • —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37 • —
tanks, works lb. .35 • —

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Epinephrine, synth., USP, bots., 100 grams..gram. .45 - —
Epsom salt, tech., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
t.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal..100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots.....100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Eserine, bots.....oz.45.00 -50.00
Salicylate, USP, bots.....oz.36.00 -40.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.35.00 -36.00
Ether, acetate (see Ethyl acetate).
Butyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .30½- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .29 - —
Butyric (see Ethyl butyrate).
Dichloroethyl, purif., dms., works, lb., 16½- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .15 - —
Divinyl, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 cc, hospitals..bot. 1.00 - —
75 cc, hospitals .....bot. 1.56 - —
Ethyl, absolute, ACS, dms ... lb. .30 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospital, cns, lb. .75 - .90
Industrial, USP, dms., c.l., dlvd, lb. .10½- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .08½- —
synthetic, dms., incl., dlvd, East lb. .10½- —
t.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .08½- —
Isopropyl, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06 - —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .04½- —
Nitrous, conc., bots., 100 lbs...lb. 1.03 - 1.10
Ethyl acetate, natural, fermentation, 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld, lb. .10½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .11½- —
tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .09 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .11¾- —
tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .09¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .11 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .12 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .09½- —
synthetic, 85-90%, dms., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .11½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
95-98%, dms. c.l., frt. alld.lb. .10¾- —
t.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .11¾- —
tanks, frt. alld .....lb. .09¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld....lb. .11 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld .....lb. .12 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....lb. .09 - —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .47½- —
t.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .48½- —
tanks, dlvd. .....lb. .46 - —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works lb. .49 - —
less than truckload, works..lb. .49½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .48 - —
Benzoate, dms .....lb. .68 - —
Betaethoxypropionate dms. works lb. .70 - —
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms.....lb. .39 - .41
Butyrate, bots.....gal. 4.75 - —
cns., works .....lb. .65 - .70
dms., works .....lb. .60 - —
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Chloride, tech., tanks, frt. alld, East lb. .13½- —
USP, bbls., cyl.....lb .20 .22
Cinnamate cns .....lb. 2.30 3.60
Formate, dms .....lb .35 - —
Iodide, bots., works.....lb. 3.50 - 4.27
chys., works.....lb. 2.60 - 2.85
Lactate, dms., works.....lb. .41 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works..lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works..lb. .50½- .60
Nitrite (see Ether, nitrous).
Oenanthate, dms.....lb 1.00 - 2.00
Oleate, dms., t.c.l. works .....lb. .53 - —
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate, dist (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms. works, lb. .55 - —
Ethylalphanaphthylamine, dms..lb. .80 - —
Ethylanilin, dms .....lb. .60 - —
Ethylbenzene, dms., c.l.....lb. .14 - —
t.c.l. .....lb. .15 - —
tanks .....lb. .13 - —
Ethylcellulose, 6b dms., 5,000 lbs., works lb. .52 - —
smaller lots, works .....lb. .54 - .62
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .09½- —
W. of Rockies.....lb. .10½- —
t.c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .11½- —
W of Rockies .....lb. .11½- —
tanks, frt. alld., E. Rockies ..lb. .08 - —
W of Rockies .....lb .09 - —
Oxide, cyls., c.l., works.....lb. .23¾- —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .24¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. East .....lb. .16¾- —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane)
Ethylenediamine, dms., c.l., works.lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .42½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .40 - —
Ethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld, E lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., same oasis.....lb. .17 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .14½- —
Diethylether, dms., t.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
Monobutylether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .20 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .20½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .18½- —
Monoethylether, dms., c.l., works, lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .16½- —
Monoethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .14½- —
Monomethylether, dms., c.l., works lb. .15½- —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .20 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .18 - —
Monomethylether acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .24½- —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .25 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .23 - —
Monostearate, dms. .....lb. .33 - —
Ethylethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., works lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .33 - —
Ethylmorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.11.85 - —
Ethylorthotoluidine, bbls. .....lb .80 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 3 lbs. or more lb 6.75 - —
smaller lots .....lb 6.80 - 6.90
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms.....lb 1.25 - 2.05
Eucalyptus leaves, bls .....lb .10 .14
Eugenol, prime, USP. .....lb. 2.05 - 2.75
Euphorbia, pu., nero., bls .....lb. .18 - .20

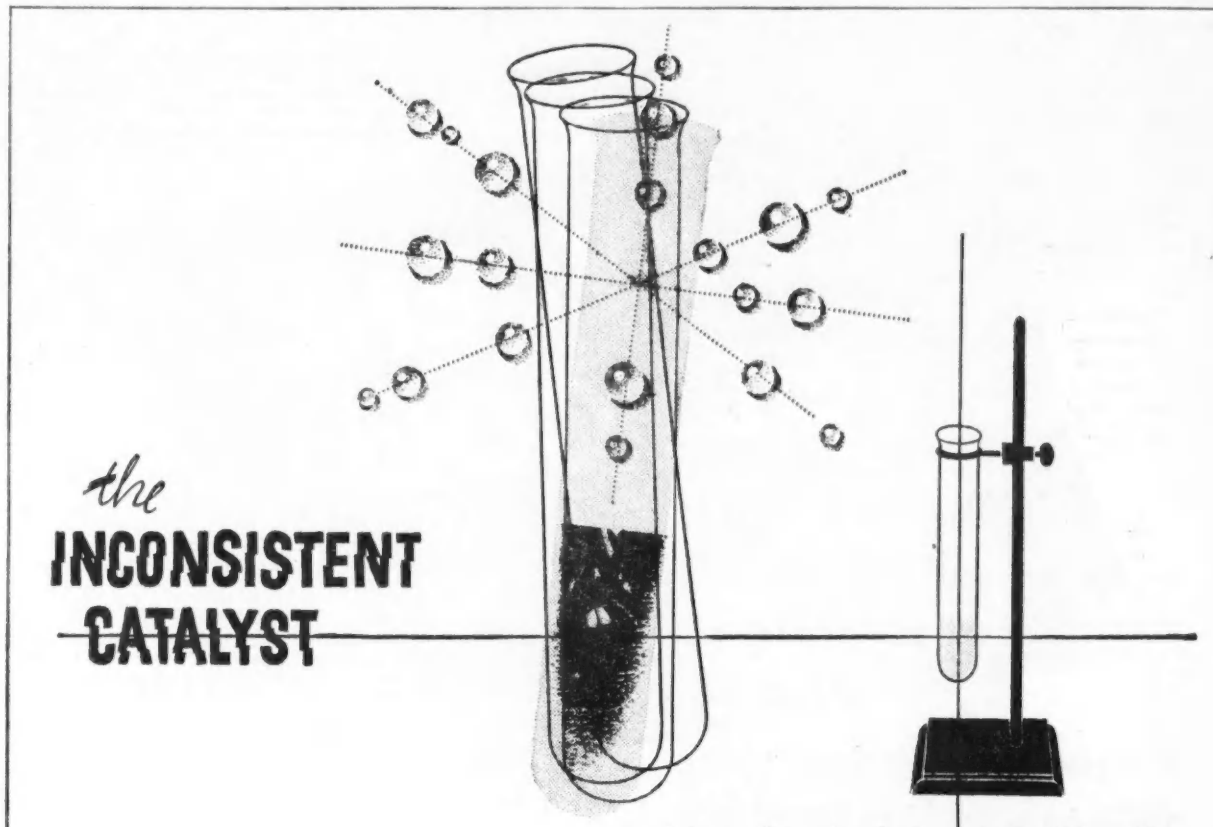
F

Feldspar enamel, 100 mesh, bgs., works..ton.20.00 -22.00
Glass, 20 mesh, bulk, tons, works. ton.11.75 -12.50
Pottery, bgs., ton lots, works..ton.20.00 -22.00
bulk, c.l., works.....ton.18.00 -20.00

Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs.....lb. .16 Nom.
French, bgs.....lb. .12 - .13
Indian, bgs.....lb. .12 - .12½
Fenugreek, domestic, bgs.....lb. No stocks.
Indian, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
futures, bgs.....lb. .11 - .11½
Moroccan, bgs.....lb. .06¾- .07
Syrian, bgs.....lb. .07 - .07¼
Ferric-ammonium citrate (see iron-ammonium citrate)
Ferric cacodylate (see iron cacodylate).
Ferric glycerophosphate (see Iron-glycerophosphate).
Ferric hypophosphite (see Iron hypophosphite).
Ferric sulphate (see Iron sulphate, ferric).
Film scrap, colored, cs., works..lb. .11½- —
water-white, cs., works.....lb. .13½- —
Fir balsam, Canada, cns.....gal.32.50 -33.00
Oregon, bbls. .....gal. 2.35 - 2.60
Fishberries, bgs.....lb. .20 - .25
Fishliver oil (see Oil, fishliver).
Fishmeal, ground, 60% protein, bgs., Balto. area..ton.150.00 Nom.
Fishscrap, dried, 60% protein, bulk, Balto. area..ton.140.00 Nom.
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls.....lb. .42 - .45
Fluorspar, acid grade, bgs., c.l., mines..ton.47.50 - —
t.c.l., mines.....ton.49.50 - —
bulk, contract, c.l., mines ton.42.00 - —
noncontract, c.l., mines ton.45.00 - —
t.c.l., mines.....ton.47.00 - —
ceramic grade, No. 1, ground, 90-92% CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines..net ton.39.00 -41.00
powd., 90-92% .....ton.41.00 - —
foundry grade, lump, 55-60%, ton.34.00 - —
Fluorspar, washed, gravel, 70% or more, CaF_2, bulk, c.l., mines..ton.35.00 -37.00
65%, bulk, c.l., mines.....ton.34.00 -36.00
60%, bulk, c.l., mines.....ton.33.00 -35.00
less than 60%, bulk, c.l., mines. ton.32.00 -34.00
Formaldehyde, USP (uninhibited), dms., c.l., E. works lb. .0570- —
t.c.l., E. works.....lb. .0620- —
tanks, E. works .....lb. .0370- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), tanks, works lb. .0350- —
Tankcar and tankwagon prices above are on a delivered basis in New England, Eastern New York, N. J., Eastern Penna., and part of Delaware. In states other than Eastern Seaboard, as well as W. of Rockies, prices f.o.b. Texas plants, are .022 for inhibited and .020 for uninhibited.
Fullers earth, dom., powd., bgs., c.l., Fla., Ga mines..ton.30.00 - —
Tex., mines .....ton.27.00 - —
spent, bulk, Bayonne.....ton. 2.00 - 4.00
imported, bgs., c.l.....ton.30.00 -40.00
Furfural, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .14 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .09½- —
Fusel oil, refined, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .23½- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .22 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., t.c.l. lb. .42½- —
No. 1A, bbls., t.c.l.....lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l.....lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l.....lb. .38½- —
liquid, No. 0, bbls., t.c.l.....lb. .22 - —
No. 1, bbls., t.c.l.....lb. .20½- —
No. 2, bbls., t.c.l.....lb. .19½- —
No. 3, bbls., t.c.l.....lb. .17 - —
solid, No. 1 bxs., t.c.l.....lb. .28 - —

G

G salt, bbls.....lb. .59 - .60
Galangal root, bls.....lb. .23 - .25
Gambier, plantation, bgs., ex dock.lb. No stocks.
Extract, bbls .....No stocks.
Gammapicoline, 95%, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Gasoline, at refinery, ex tax, Arkansas, 80 octane, tanks gal. .0975- —
Bayonne, 83 octane, tanks.gal. .1070- —
Gulf coast, 80 octane, tanks, gal. .10 - .11
Group 3, 80 octane, tanks, gal. .09375- .0962
Pennsylvania, western, U. S. motor, 83 octane, tanks gal. .12 - —
natural, 26-70 octane, group 3, tanks gal. .0425- —
Gelatin, silver label, imported, cs lb. 1.15 - —
Gelsemium root, bls.....lb. .25 - .30
Gentian root, bls .....lb. .13 - .17
grd., bbls., bxs .....lb. .17 - .18
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - .21
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms.....lb 2.50 - 2.75
prime .....lb 2.20 - 2.40
Geranyl acetate, cns. .....lb. 2.65 - 3.90
Ginger, oleoresin, NF, African, bots. lb. 7.50 - 8.40
Jamaican .....lb. 9.50 -12.00
Root, African, bls .....lb. .40 - .41
Mar.-May shipment, bgs.....lb. .36 - .37
Cochin, bleached, bgs., futures, lb. No stocks.
unbleached, bgs., futures..lb. No stocks.



the INCONSISTENT CATALYST

and how fine chemicals solved the problem for a synthetic rubber manufacturer

A manufacturer had trouble with the grade of Ferrous Sulfate he used as a catalyst. This was a technical grade, varying in ferric iron content and other impurities — and therefore not stable and consistent enough to give a uniform yield of a uniform product.

So he consulted Mallinckrodt. After carefully analyzing his difficulties, our technical experts recommended a special quality of Ferrous Sulfate, low in ferric iron content, packed in moisture-proof drums. That solved the problem: (1) because of the superior purity and stability of the chemical itself; (2) because the drums prevented troublesome hygroscopic action.

THE RESULTS: more controlled reaction — a smoother, faster and more economical process — a uniform product.

If you feel the need for chemical improvements, perhaps we can develop a new material... or perhaps we already have the chemical to fill your needs.

We are in business to find the answers to your fine-chemical problems — and we are looking forward to your questions.

MALLINCKRODT CHEMICAL WORKS

Mallinckrodt St., St. Louis 7, Mo. • 72 Gold St., New York, N. Y.

CHICAGO • CINCINNATI • CLEVELAND • LOS ANGELES • MONTREAL • PHILADELPHIA • SAN FRANCISCO

Manufacturers of Medicinal, Photographic, Analytical and Industrial Fine Chemicals

Ginger Root, Jamaica—Gypsum, Keen's Cement

Ginger root, Jamaica, No. 1, bags., old crop lb. .48 - .48½
No. 2, bgs., old crop lb. .46 - .46½
No. 3, bgs., old crop lb. .43½- .44
new crop, afloat, bgs lb. .43½- .44
Rhattoon, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Nigerian, split, bgs lb. .33 - .34
Ginseng root, cs lb.12.00 -16.00
Glauber's salt, annyd. (see Sodium sulphate).
cryst., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - 2.00
Glue, bone, calcium type, 24 millipoise, 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., East of Midwest lb. .17½- —
65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
80 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
110 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
130 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .22 - —
Over 150 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., 1c. per lb. higher than c.l.
ground, 65 jellygrams, bgs., c.l. (50,000 lbs.), dlvd lb. .19½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20½- —
Hide, 100-121 (jellygrams), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - .25
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - .26
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - .27
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .25 - .29
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - .30
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - .31
267-296, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .28 - .32
Glue, hide, 299-330 bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .29 - .33
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - .33
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .31 - .34
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - .35
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - .36¼
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .34 - .38
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .35 - .39
Hide glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher than c.l.; bbls., ½c. more than bgs.
Glycerin, crude, saponification, 86%, to refiners, tanks, dlvd lb. .16¾- .18¾
soaplye, 80%, tanks, dlvd lb. .15½- .16½
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .23½- —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24¾- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .23¾- —
refined, BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .26 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .25 - —
USP, c.p., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .25¼- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .24¼- —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
lb. .24½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .24½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .23½- —
Glycine USP (see Acid, aminoacetic).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Gold chloride, acid-brown, bots. oz.22.00 -22.25
acid-yellow, bots. oz.20.00 -20.25
Gold of pleasure seed, bgs. lb. .40 - .41
Goldenseal root, bls. lb. 2.90 - 3.50
powd., bxs. lb. 3.50 - 4.00
Gold-sodium chloride, photo, bots. oz.13.50 -14.00
USP IX, bots. oz.14.50 -15.00
Grains of paradise, bgs. lb. .69 - .70
Graphite, imported, amorph., powd., bgs., dlvd lb. No prices.
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
90-92%, powd., bgs., ex whse. lb. No prices.
97%, powd., bgs., ex whse lb. No prices.
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., ctns., ex whse lb. No prices.
No. 2, whse lb. No prices.
Grease, house, loose, dlvd lb. .05 - —
White, choice, loose lb. .06½- —
Wool (see Degras and Lanolin).
Yellow, loose lb. .05½- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Tungstic, kgs., works lb. 4.25 - 4.50
16-20%, bbls., same basis lb. .38½- —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content up to 5%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N.C. E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .32 - —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .33 - —
11-15%, bbls., same basis lb. .34 - —
16-20%, bbls., same basis. lb. .34½- —
21-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .35¼- —
26-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .35¾- —
31-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .36¼- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .38½- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .40 - —
Green, chrome, CP, dark, light, medium blue, color content 46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .22¼- —
50% and over, bbls., same basis lb. .42¾- —
reduced color, 5%, bbls., same basis lb. .12½- —
6-10%, bbls., same basis lb. .13¼- —
11-13%, bbls., same basis lb. .13¾- —
14-16%, bbls., same basis lb. .14½- —
17-19%, bbls., same basis lb. .14¾- —
20-21%, bbls., same basis lb. .15 - —
22-23%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¼- —
24-25%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¼- —
26-27%, bbls., same basis lb. .15¾- —
28-29%, bbls., same basis lb. .16¼- —
30-31%, bbls., same basis lb. .17¼- —
32-33%, bbls., same basis lb. .18½- —
34-35%, bbls., same basis lb. .19½- —
36-40%, bbls., same basis lb. .41¾- —
41-45%, bbls., same basis lb. .24½- —
46-50%, bbls., same basis lb. .26 - —
51-55%, bbls., same basis lb. .25¾- —
56-60%, bbls., same basis lb. .26¼- —
61-65%, bbls., same basis lb. .27¼- —
66-70%, bbls., same basis bl. .28½- —
Chrome green prices are ½c. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd. Pac. coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00
pure, bgs., frt. alld lb. .33 - .40
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, thioflavin toner, molybdic, bbls., works lb. 3.00 - —
Tungstic, bbls., works lb. 3.40 - —
Paris (see P).
Phthalocyanin toner, bbls., works. lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Tungstated, brilliant, kgs. lb. 3.00 - 4.00
Emerald, kgs lb. 2.60 - —
Verdigris (see V).
Grindelia robusta herb, bls. lb. .24 - .30
Guaiac resin, NF, cs. lb. .60 - .65
ordinary, cs. lb. .49 - .51
Wood, bls. lb. .35 - .36
Guaiacol, cryst., tins lb. No prices.
Liquid, NF, bots., cbys. lb. 1.90 - 1.95
Carbonate, dms. lb. 2.95 - 3.00
Guarana, powd., cs. lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Gum, acceroides (see Gum, yacca).
Aloe (see A.).
Ammoniac, tears, cs. lb. .90 - .95
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs. lb. .12 - .13½
powdered, USP, bbls. lb. .20½- .21
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin, Sumatra, cs. lb. .50 - .70
Camphor (see C).
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
No. 2, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
No. 3, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Manila, loba, B, bgs. lb. No prices.
C, bgs. lb. .26 - .27
CBB, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
CNE, bgs. lb. No prices.
DBB, bgs. lb. .22 - .23
DK, bgs. lb. .13 - .14
dust, bgs. lb. No prices.
soft, MA, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
WS, bgs. lb. No prices.
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .19 - .21
nubs, bgs. lb. .23 - .25
seeds, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
sorts, bgs. lb. .16 - .17
Pontianak, chips, bgs. lb. .14 - .16
nubs, bgs. lb. .25 - .27
Dammar, Batavia, A/D, bgs. lb. .28 - .30
A/E, bgs. lb. .23 - .24
dust, bgs. lb. .07½- .08½
E, bgs. lb. .12½- .13½
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .09 - .10
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .06 - .07
black, bold, bgs lb. .11 - .12
unscraped, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .09 - .10
pale, chips, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs, bgs. lb. .20 - .22
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .28 - .30
No. 2, bgs lb. .20 - .21
No. 3, bgs. lb. No prices.
dust, bgs. lb. .09 - .10
seeds, bgs. lb. .12½- .13½
Elemi, cns. lb. .21 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd. Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W. Va lb. .12½- .13
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., etc lb. .12½- .13
Euphorbium, cs. lb. .35 - .40
Galbanum, cs. lb. .75 - .80
Gamboge, pipe, cs lb. 1.15 - 1.25
powd., bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Ghatti, No. 2, bgs lb. .35 - .37
No. 3, bgs lb. .31 - .33
Guaiac (see Guaiac resin).
Karaya, powd., No. 1 lb. .49 - .54
No. 2 lb. .45 - .46
No. 3 lb. .34 - .35
Kauri, bgs lb. .31½- .32¾
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .31 - .33
Mastic, cs. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Myrrh, cs. lb. .30 - .35
Olibanum, siftings, cs lb. .12 - .13
tears, cs. lb. .16 - .30
Opium (see O).
Red (see Gum, yacca).
Rosin (see R).
Sandarac, cks. lb. 1.95 - 2.25
Scammony, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.55
Sterculia (see Gum, karaya).
Talha, bgs lb. .10 - .11
Tragacanth, No. 1, cs lb. 2.75 - 3.00
No. 2, cs lb. 2.50 - 2.75
No. 3, cs lb. 1.75 - 2.00
powdered, USP, bbls lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Yacca, bgs. lb. .05½- .06½
Gypsum, Keane's cement, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Tex., frt. equald. ton.22.65 - —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.28.25 - —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald. ton.17.00 - —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald. ton.30.65 - —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald ton.17.00 - —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald. ton.21.45 - —

FROM SHELL CHEMICAL

HEXYLENE GLYCOL

(2-Methyl-2, 4-pentanediol)

A versatile, stable glycol with a variety of industrial applications

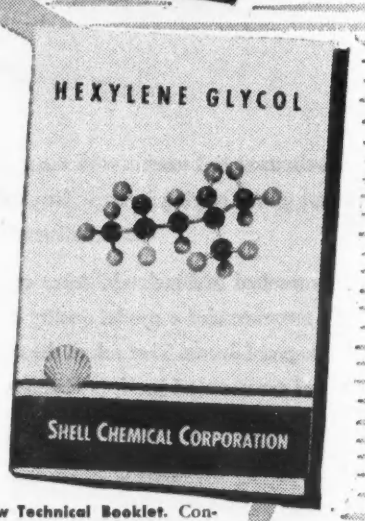
The Diversified Uses of Hexylene Glycol are a result of *four* distinguishing features. Hexylene Glycol is (1) an ideal coupling or blending agent; (2) a high-boiling (198.3°C) solvent and penetrant; (3) an efficient wetting and dispersing agent; and (4) a mild humectant.

Hydraulic Brake Fluids. Brake fluids which contain Hexylene Glycol have high tolerance for moisture . . . show little tendency to promote rubber swelling . . . exhibit low corrosion characteristics . . . form clear solutions with other castor oil brake fluids.

Printing Inks. At ordinary temperatures press stability is insured by the low vapor pressure and mild hygroscopicity of Hexylene Glycol. At elevated temperatures of flash-dry ovens the relatively high volatility of Hexylene Glycol permits fast drying with higher, more uniform press speeds.

Cleaning Compounds. Hexylene Glycol, as a coupling agent in engine cleaners and general industrial cleaners, effects stable and homogeneous emulsions. In pre-spotting soaps, Hexylene Glycol couples the soap with water, contributes solvent power and facilitates the removal of last traces of soap and water during dry-cleaning.

Other applications suggested by the coupling, wetting and high solvency properties of Hexylene Glycol include soluble cutting oils, grinding fluids, wood fungicides and textile assistants.



New Technical Booklet. Contains data on industrial applications . . . includes useful charts, tables, properties and specifications.

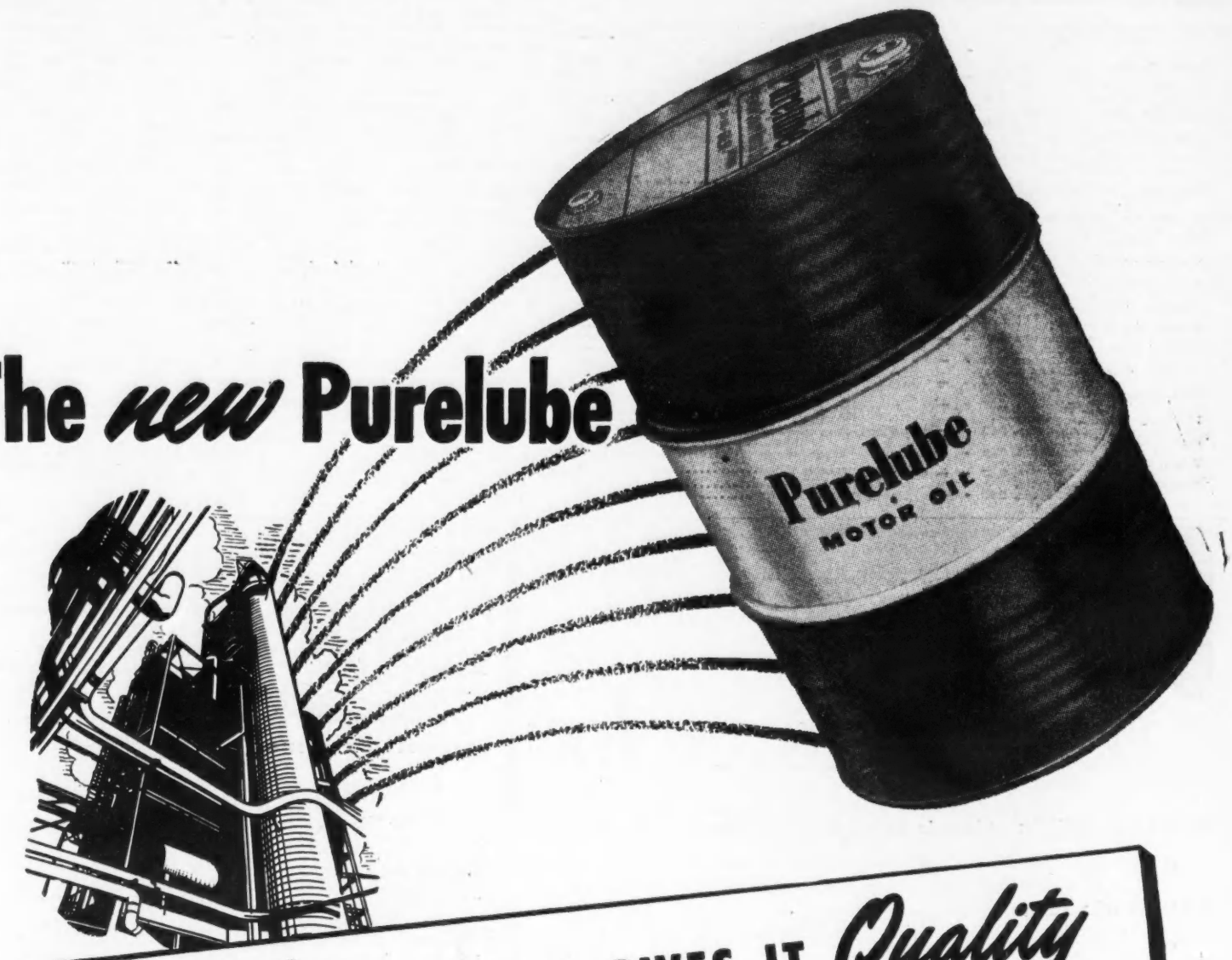
Booklet mailed on receipt of your letterhead request. Samples of Hexylene Glycol are available for your evaluation.

SHELL CHEMICAL CORPORATION

CHEMICAL PARTNER OF INDUSTRY AND AGRICULTURE

Eastern Division: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York 18 • Western Division: 100 Bush Street, San Francisco 6
Los Angeles • Houston • St. Louis • Chicago • Cleveland • Boston • Detroit • Newark

The *new* Purelube



Pure Oil EXPERIENCE GIVES IT *Quality*

Tri-Sure CLOSURES GIVE IT *Protection*

TO PRODUCE "Purelube", its new premium quality motor oil, the Pure Oil Company built a multi-million dollar plant near Beaumont, Texas, embodying the most advanced refining facilities.

And to give "Purelube" quality the finest *protection* in transit — protection from leakage, seepage, pilferage and substitution—every drum is equipped with Tri-Sure Closures*.

Just as Pure Oil's years of refining experience are applied to the development of every product, Pure Oil's long experience with Tri-Sure Closures — going back to 1936 — has established its policy of *Tri-Sure protection* for every drum.

The experience of America's leading petroleum and chemical companies will confirm *your* judgment in giving *your* product the protection of the Tri-Sure Flange, Plug and Seal. On your next drum order, *play safe* with your product and reputation by specifying "equipped with Tri-Sure Closures".

Tri-Sure
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.
CLOSURES

*The "Tri-Sure" Trademark is a mark of reliability backed by 27 years serving industry. It tells your customers that genuine Tri-Sure Flanges (inserted with genuine Tri-Sure dies), Plugs and Seals have been used.

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.
TRI-SURE PRODUCTS LIMITED, ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO, CANADA

V157 17 APR 50 XUM

Gypsum, Plaster of Paris—Kerosene

Gypsum, plaster of paris, paper bgs., c.l., Acme, Texas, frt. equald..ton.12.50 • —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton.10.50 • —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.12.00 • —
Medicine Lodge, Kan., frt. equald..ton.12.50 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton.18.00 • —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald ton. 9.00 • —
Southard, Okla., frt. equald.. ton.12.50 • —
Sweetwater, Tex., frt. equald ton.12.50 • —
Stucco, paper bgs., Akron, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 • —
Blue Rapids, Kans., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 • —
Clarence Center, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 • —
Fort Dodge, Iowa, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 • —
Gypsum, Ohio, frt. equald. ton. 8.00 • —
Grand Rapids, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 • —
Harlem river, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 • —
National City, Mich., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 • —
Plasterco, Ga., frt. equald.. ton. 8.00 • —
Portsmouth, N. H., frt. equald..ton. 8.00 • —
Roton, Texas, frt. equald... ton. 8.00 • —
Saltville, Va., frt. equald. ton. 9.00 • —

Gypsum, stucco., bgs., Southard, Okla., frt. equald.....ton. 8.00 • —
Sweetwater, Texas, frt. equald..ton. 8.00 • —
Terra alba, paper bags, c.l., Harlem River, N. Y. works ton.22.50 • —
New Brighton, N. Y., works ton.21.00 • —

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs.....lb. .39 • .45
Heliotropin, cryst., cns.....lb. 2.85 • 3.05
Hellebore root, dom., green, bls..lb. .80 • .90
imp., black, whole, bls. .....lb. .20 • .25
ground, bxs. .....lb. .25 • .30
powder, bxs. .....lb. .27 • .32
white, whole, bls. .....lb. .30 • .40
powder, bxs. .....lb. .35 • .45
Helonias root, bls.....lb. 1.65 • 1.75
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 0, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .45½- —
No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .44½- —
No. 1A, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .41½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .40½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .38½- —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .36½- —
No. 5, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .34½- —
paste, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .19 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .18 • —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .17 • —
No. 4, (red), bbls., l.c.l....lb. .12½- —
Hemlock bark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works..lb. No stocks.
tanks, works .....lb. No stocks.
Henbane leaves, bls.....lb. .30 • .40
Henna leaves, bls.....lb. .23 • .25
powd., bbls., bgs.....lb. .27 • .29
Heptane, industrial, Bayonne, N. J., tanks..gal. .16 • —
group 3, tanks.....gal. .12½- .13½
Hesperidin methylchalcone, works. lb.50.00 • —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs. c.l., Perth Amboy or N.Y.C... lb. .22 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- —
bbls., c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
USP, dms., 500 lbs. or more, same basis..lb. .38½- —
smaller lots, same basis....lb. .39½- —
Hexamine (see Hexamethylene tetramine).
Hexane, industrial, group 3, tanks. gal. .13¼- .14½
Bayonne, N. J., tanks.....gal. .16 • —
Hexanol, normal, dms., c.l., works. lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .31 • —
tanks, works.....lb. .29 • —
Hexyleneglycol, dms., c.l., dlvd...lb. .14 • —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
Hexylmethacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works. lb. .71 • —
Hexylresorcinol, USP, 50 lbs. up, frt. alld..lb.17.00 • —
works .....lb.15.00 -17.00
smaller lots, frt. alld.....lb.18.00 • —
works .....lb.18.00 -20.00
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots.. kilo.375.00 • —
Histidine hydrochloride—laevo, NF, 5b. dms., 50 kilo lots, works kilo.100.00 -120.00
1-5 kilos, works.....kilo.110.00 -130.00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots..oz.15.00 -16.00
Hydrochloride, bots.....oz.20.00 -22.00
Methylbromide, NF.....oz.13.00 -16.25
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia bulk, c.l., Chicago..unit-ton. 7.00 • —
Hops, NF, bls. .....lb. .40 • .45
Horehound, bls. .....lb. .19 • .20
Hydrangea root, bls.....lb. .14 • .17
Hydrastine, bots.....oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrochloride, NF.....oz.29.50 -36.00
Sulphate, bots.....oz.53.50 -53.80
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots.....bot. 1.95 • —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. cns., works..lb. .30 • .40
Hydrogen peroxide, USP, bbls....lb. .03¾- .05
27½%, cbys., E. of Miss. or W. coast via Panama Canal.lb. .17½- .19½
35%, cbys., same basis.....lb. .23½- —
dms., c.l., same basis.....lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .21½- —
tanks .....lb. .19¾- —
Hydroquinone, photographic, bbls., dms..lb. .90 • —
tech., dms.....lb. .70 • —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns. .....lb. 5.35 • 7.80
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hyoscyamine, bots. .....oz.13.75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots. .....lb.16.50 -18.00
Sulphate, bots. .....oz.13.50 -14.00
Hypernic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .56 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .48 • —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .30 • —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l.....lb. .25 • —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l.....lb. .44 • —
Hyssop herb, bgs.....lb. .35 • .45
Leaves, bgs. .....lb. .45 • .50

I

Iceland moss, bgs.....lb. .35 • .40
Ichthammol, F, dms.....lb. .60 • .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo, nat., chests.....lb. 2.14 • 2.16
synth., paste, bots.....lb. .23 • —
powd., bbls.....lb. 1.03 • —
Indol, CP, bots.....lb.17.00 -19.00
Inositol, dms., dlvd.....lb. 4.90 • —
tins, dlvd.....lb. 5.00 • —
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum).
Iodine, crude, kgs.....lb. 1.52 • —
resubl., USP., bots., jars.....lb. 2.30 • 2.41
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, NF, dms. lb. 5.90 • —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs.....lb. 4.45 • 4.60
Ionone, alpha, cns.....lb. 4.40 • 6.50
beta, cns.....lb. 7.05 • 6.50
Ipecac root, bgs.....lb. 4.30 • 5.00
powd., bgs.....lb. 4.50 • 5.50
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls. .lb. .16 • .18
Iron acetate, liquor, 28° bbls., c.l., works..lb. .09 • —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .09¾- —
solut., USP IX, cbys.....lb. .16 • —
djns. .....lb. .17 • —
Cacodylate, NF, bots.....lb.13.50 -14.50
Chloride (ferric), annydr., tech., dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 5.75 • —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.50 • 7.50
cryst., tech., c.l., bbls., works. 100 lbs. 5.00 • 6.00
l.c.l., bbls., works..100 lbs. 5.50 • 8.00
USP, dms., works.....lb. .06¾- .08¼
solut., 42 Be, 100% basis, tanks, works..100 lbs. 3.45 • —
Citrate, gran., dms.....lb. .77 • .80
Gluconate, NF, dms.....lb. .83 • .95
Glycerophosphate, N.F., powd..lb. 4.25 • 4.35
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.80 • —
Iodide, bots.....lb. 3.66 • 3.73
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Fe, dms., frt. alld..lb. .21¼- .21¾
Oxalate, gran., dms.....lb. .83 • .85
Phosphate, soluble, NF, gran., cs. lb. .64 • .65
Pyrophosphate, soluble, NF VII, gran., dms..lb. .69 • .72
Reduced (see Iron by hydrogen).
Resinate, 7.4% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .23 • —
Stearate, dms., c.l.....lb. .34 • —
ton lots .....lb. .35 • —
less ton lots.....lb. .36 • —
Sulphate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works..ton.28.50 • —
l.c.l., works.....ton.29.50 • —
ferrous, tech. (see Copperas).
USP, cryst., bbls., dms....lb. .09½- .10
Iron by hydrogen, kgs.....lb. .80 • .85
Iron-ammonium citrate, green, NF, gran., dms..lb. .55 • .58
brown, USP, gran., dms....lb. .55 • .58
Oxalate, dms.....lb. .25½- .28¼
Iron-potassium oxalate fine gran., dms. .....lb. .30½- .33¼
Iron-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms..lb. .25½- .28¼
Isoborneol, cns. .....lb. .84 • .95
Isobornyl acetate, cns.....lb. .97 • 1.10
Thiocyanoacetate, dms., c.l., works. gal. 3.85 • —
l.c.l., works.....gal. 3.85 • 4.05
tanks, works.....gal. 4.23 • —
Isobutyl acetate, cns.....lb. .52 • 1.25
Methacrylate, dms., works.....lb. .60 • —
Propionate, cns.....lb. No prices.
Isobutyraldehyde, dms., works...lb. .50 • .53
Isoeugenol, cns.....lb. 3.10 • 3.40
Isoleucine, dextro-laevo, with all-l-isoleucine, dms., works..lb.26.00 -35.00
Isopentane, dms., works.....lb. .45 • .55
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works...lb. .22½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .23 • —
tanks, works .....lb. .21 • —
Isopropanol (see Acohol, isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .11 • .11¼
tanks, same basis.....lb. .09 • —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, isopropyl).
Benzene (see Cumene).
Ether (see Ether, isopropyl).
Isopropylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .24 • —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .25 • —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .22½- —
Isoquinoline, dms., c.l., works....lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .40 • —

J

Jaborandi leaves, bls.....lb. .15 • .20
Jalap root, NF, bls.....lb. .43 • .45
powd., bbls., bxs.....lb. .48 • .50
Resin, NF, powd., bxs.....lb. 6.20 • 6.60
Juniper berries, bgs.....lb. .08 • .18
Tar, USP, dms.....lb. .40 • .65

K

Kamala, powd., cns .....lb. .45 • .50
Kaolin (see China clay).
Kava kava root, bls .....lb. .25 • .30
Kerosene, at refinery, Ark., 42-44 specific gravity, w.w., tanks gal. .08625- —
Bayonne, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .087 • .088
California, 40-43 s.g., w.w., tanks..gal. .126 • .156
Gulf ports, 41-43 s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .086 • .0925
Okla.-Tex., 41-43, s.g., w.w., tanks. gal. .085 • .09
Penn., Western, 43 s.g., w.w., tanks..gal. .095 • .10

Mutual's

CHROMIC ACID

OTHER NAMES: Chromic Anhydride, Chrominum Trioxide

FORMULA: CrO_3

MOLECULAR WEIGHT: 100.01

DESCRIPTION: Deliquescent, dark red flakes. Bulk density averages 105 lb. per cu. ft.

CrO_3	99.75% min.
Chloride as Cl	0.02% max.
Sulfate as SO_4	0.10% max.
Insoluble in water	0.01% max.

USES: Chromium plating. Anodizing of aluminum. Metal surface treatment, including cleaning, pickling, etching, coloring and improvement of corrosion resistance and paint adherence. Pigment manufacturing. Organic oxidation syntheses, as in the production of dyestuffs and pharmaceuticals.

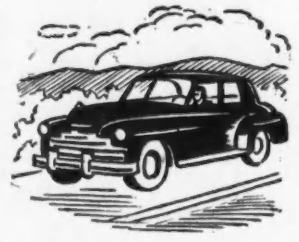
SHIPPING CONTAINERS: Steel Drums — 100 lb. net

OTHER MUTUAL PRODUCTS

Sodium Bichromate — Sodium Chromate
Potassium Bichromate — Potassium Chromate
Chromic Acid

MUTUAL CHEMICAL COMPANY OF AMERICA

270 MADISON AVENUE • NEW YORK 16, N. Y.


CHROMIUM PLATING

METAL SURFACE TREATMENT

PIGMENTS

PHARMACEUTICALS

SINCE 1845 MUTUAL CHEMICAL CO. OF AMERICA NEW YORK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

Kola nuts, bgs. lb. .08 - .10
Kyanite, imp., low iron content, 10-mesh, whse ton.85.00 -95.00
calcined, grain, 10-mesh, whse ton.95.00 -105.00

L

Lady slipper root, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Lanolin, anhyd., cosmetic, dms., works lb. .30 - .32
pharmaceutical, USP, dms., works lb. .28 - .31
hydrous lb. .27 - .29
Lard, cash, trcs., Chicago lb. .10⅞ - —
Larkspur seed, bgs. lb. .30 - .33
Laurel berries, bls lb. .25 - .26
Leaves, Greek, bls lb. .08 - .08½
Turkish, bls. lb. .11½ - .11⅝
Yugoslavian, bls lb. .10 - .10½
Lauryl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works lb. 1.00 - —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ordinary, bls. lb. .16 - .20
select, bls lb. .60 - .65
Lead acetate, white, crystals, bbls., lb. .19 - —
gran., bbls. lb. .19¾ - —
powd., bbls. lb. .19¾ - —
USP, cryst., dms lb. .20 - —
gran., powd., dms lb. .20¾ - —
Arsenate, dealers, basic powder, 3-lb. bgs., or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .25 - .27
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .26 - —
1-lb. bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .33 - .38
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .34 - .39
Lead arsenate prices are works or whse. basis frt. alld. on purchases totaling $75.00 or more to dest. East.
Blue basic sulphate, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13¼ - —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms lb. .39 - —
Iodide, NF V, jars lb. 3.80 - —
Linoleate, liq., 13% Pb, dms., frt. alld lb. .29¼ - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N.Y. lb. .1075- —
St. Louis lb. .1055- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000 40,000 lbs., works lb. .27 - —
10,000-20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27½ - —
2,000-10,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28 - —
100 to 2,000 lbs., same basis lb. .28½ - —
Prices ex whse, Jersey City, N. J., 4½c. per pound hgher
Naphthenate, liquid, 16% pb, dms., dlvd lb. .14¾ - —
24% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .19¾ - —
37% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .26 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l. lb. .19 - —
l.c.l. lb. .19¼ - —
Oleate, fused, bbls lb. .24 - —
Orthosilicate gel, 30% PbO, dms., works lb. .29½ - —
60% PbO, dms., works lb. .28 - —
Peroxide, powd., tech., bbls lb. .36 - .39
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .37½ - —
Red, 95%, Pb_3O_4, or less, bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½ - —
97%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .13¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - —
98%, Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., dlvd lb. .25 - —
Salicylate, normal, dms., works lb. .41¾ - —
Silicate, bgs., l.c.l., ship't pt., frt. alld lb. .14¾ - —
Stearate, dibasic, dms., works lb. .50¼ - —
precip., bbls., c.l. lb. .36 - —
ton lots lb. .37 - —
less ton lots lb. .38 - —
Sulphate (see Lead, blue; Lead, white, basic sulphate).
tribasic, dms., works lb. .24¼ - —
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb, dms. lb. .12½ - —
solid, 30% Pb, dms lb. .19¼ - —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
basic silicate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .13¼ - .13½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾ - .16½
basic sulphate, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached dms., non-ret., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - —
unbleached, c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
Lemon peel, bls lb. .20 - .25
Leucine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 28.00 -35.00
Licorice extract, mass, cns lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
Root, bls lb. .08 - .09
5-lb. bundles, cs lb. .40 - .45
powd., bbls lb. .11 - .12
Lignin extract, tanning grade, bgs., c.l., works lb. .03¼ - .06¼
Lime, agricultural, bgs., works ton.13.00 -13.50
Chemical quicklime), lump, pebble, bulk, Adams, Mass. ton.10.00 - —
Annville, Pa. ton.10.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.10.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton.10.00 - —
Carey, Ohio ton. 7.00 - —
Cedar Hallow, Pa. ton.10.50 - —
Farnams, Mass. ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 7.50 - —
Keystone, Ala. ton. 9.75 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton. 9.75 - —
Limedale, Ark. ton. 9.00 - —
Longview, Ala. ton. 9.75 - —
Martinsburg, W. Va. ton.10.00 - —
Menominee, Mich. ton. 8.00 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton. 7.50 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 7.50 - —
Sherwood, Tenn. ton.10.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton. 8.50 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
York, Pa ton.10.50 - —
Hydrated, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.11.50 - —
Annville, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.13.50 - —
Buffalo, N. Y. ton.13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton 9.00 - —
Cedar Hollow, Pa. ton.13.50 - —
Engle, W. Va. ton.13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton. 9.50 - —
Hannibal, Mo ton. 9.50 - —
Keystone, Ala ton.13.00 - —
Knoxville, Tenn. ton.12.25 - —
Limedale, Ark ton.10.50 - —
Longview, Ala ton.13.00 - —
Manistique, Mich. ton. 9.50 - —
Marblehead, Ohio. ton.10.50 - —
Mitchell, Ind. ton.10.00 - —
Petoskey, Mich. ton.10.00 - —
Lime, hydrated, paper bgs., Port Island, Mich. ton. 9.00 - —
Rapid City, S. Dak. ton.12.00 - —
Rockland, Maine ton. 9.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton. 9.00 - —
Sherwood, Tenn. ton.13.00 - —
Sherwood, Wis. ton.10.00 - —
Springfield, Mo. ton. 9.00 - —
Woodyville, Ohio ton. 8.50 - —
York, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Spray, paper bgs., Adams, Mass. ton.11.70 - —
Annville, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Bellefonte, Pa. ton.13.50 - —
Carey, Ohio ton.11.00 - —
Engle, W. Va ton.13.00 - —
Farnams, Mass ton.14.00 - —
Gibsonburg, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Marblehead, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Rockland, Me. ton.10.00 - —
Scioto, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
Woodville, Ohio ton.10.00 - —
York, Pa ton.13.50 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonia-nitrogen, 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate-limestone).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose lb. 4.75 - 5.15
ex lignaloe wood lb 6.50 7.00
Linalyl acetate, 90-92%, bots. lb. 5.20 - 5.25
96-98%, bots. lb. 6.05 - —
ex petitgrain, bots lb. 4.25 6.00
Lindane, 25%, cns., works lb. 3.00 - 3.05
dms., works. lb. 2.95 —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .22 - .25
without leaves, bls lb. .22 - .28
Linseed meal, 34% bulk, Midwest mills ton.68.00 - —
Litharge, com'l, powd., bbls., c.l., ship't point, frt. alld lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13½ - —
Lithium benzoate, dms lb. 1.03 - —
Bromide, NF, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.90 - —
Carbonate, NF, bbls., kgs lb. 1.10 - 1.15
Chloride, cryst., dms lb. .93 - —
Citrate, NF, bbls., dms., kgs lb. 1.25 - 1.40
Fluoride, bbls. lb. 1.80 - 2.00
Hydride, dms., works lb.14.00 -16.50
Hydroxide, dms lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Salicylate, dms. lb. 1.62 1.70
Lithopone, ordinary, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .06¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06⅝ - .07¼
Titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .08¼ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .09¼ - —
Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.
Liverwort leaves, bls lb. .75 - .80
Lobelia herb, bls lb. .85 - .90
leaves, NF lb. .90 - .95
Lobeline sulphate, bots., works oz.34.00 -38.00
Logwood extract, crystals, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .33½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .36½ - —
liquid, No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .18½ - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17½ - —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .17 - —
No. 4, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .16½ - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .33 - —
No. 2, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
No. 3, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28½ - —
No. 4, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .28 - —
No. 5, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .26½ - —
No. 6, bxs., l.c.l. lb. .44½ - .49¼
Lovage root, imp., bls lb. 1.00 - 1.10
Lupulin, tins lb 1.95 2.00
Lycopodium, cs. lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Lysine hydrochloride, dextro-laevo. kilo.145.00 -149.00

Kola Nuts—Magnesium Chloride

M

Mace, Amboyna, bls lb. .73 - .74
Banda, No. 1, bls lb 1.05 Nom.
Siauw, No. 1, bbls lb. .88 - .89
West Indian, bls lb. .78 - .79
broken, bls lb. .75 - .76
Madder, Dutch, bgs lb. .29 - .32
Magnesia, calcined, tech., ctns., works lb. .32 - —
synth., rubber grade, ctns., works lb. .29 - .31
USP, light ctns lb. .34 - —
heavy, bbls lb. .36 - —
Magnesium arsenate, bgs., cans, works lb. .20 - .30
Bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .10 - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .11¼ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12½ - —
USP, bgs., l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .10¾ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb .11¾ - —
bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .11¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .12¼ - —
kgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13½ - —
Magnesium carbonate is quoted frt. alld. to N. J. except to Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Glostershire, Ocean and Salem counties, and to Phila. county, Pa. Frt. equald. with N. Y. C. on all other destinations.
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .12¼ - —
flake, bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 —
l.c.l., works ton.44.00 -46.00

ISOPROPENYL ACETATE

ESTER EXCHANGE ⟷ ANHYDRIDE FORMATION
COPOLYMERIZATION ⟷ ENOL ACETYLATION

$CH_2=C(CH_3)-O-C(=O)-CH_3$

Isopropenyl acetate, available in pilot-plant quantities, offers the chemical industry a unique combination of excellent acetylation properties, similar to those of ketene, plus a double-bond system. A stable chemical, isopropenyl acetate is easily shipped and handled under ordinary conditions. Write for samples and further information to TENNESSEE EASTMAN CORPORATION (Subsidiary of Eastman Kodak Company), KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE.

TYPICAL REACTIONS

ENOL ACETYLATION

$CH_3-CH_2-CH_2-C(=O)-H$ (BUTYRALDEHYDE (ALDOL FORM)) ⇌ $CH_3-CH_2-CH=C(H)-OH$ (BUTYRALDEHYDE (ENOL FORM)) + $CH_2=C(CH_3)-O-C(=O)-CH_3$ (ISOPROPENYL ACETATE) → $CH_3-CH_2-CH=C(H)-O-C(=O)-CH_3$ (1-BUTENYL ACETATE)

COPOLYMERIZATION

$CH_2=CH-Cl$ (VINYL CHLORIDE) + $CH_2=C(CH_3)-O-C(=O)-CH_3$ (ISOPROPENYL ACETATE) → $-[CH_2-CH(CH_3)-CH(Cl)-CH(O-C(=O)-CH_3)]_n-$ (FILMS, FIBERS, ETC.)

ANHYDRIDE FORMATION

$CH_2=CH-C(=O)-OH$ (ACRYLIC ACID) + $CH_2=C(CH_3)-O-C(=O)-CH_3$ (ISOPROPENYL ACETATE) → $CH_2=CH-C(=O)-O-C(=O)-CH=CH_2$ (MIXED ANHYDRIDE) △ → $(CH_2=CH-C(=O))_2O$ (ACRYLIC ANHYDRIDE)

ESTER EXCHANGE

$CH_3-CH=CH-C(=O)-OH$ (CROTONIC ACID) + $CH_2=C(CH_3)-O-C(=O)-CH_3$ (ISOPROPENYL ACETATE) → $CH_2=C(CH_3)-O-C(=O)-CH=CH-CH_3$ (ISOPROPENYL CROTONATE)

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REPRESENTATIVES: New York—10 E. 40 St.; Cleveland—Terminal Tower Bldg.; Chicago—360 N. Michigan Ave. • West Coast: Wilson & Geo. Meyer & Co., San Francisco—333 Montgomery St.; Los Angeles—4800 District Blvd.; Portland—520 S.W. Sixth Ave.; Seattle—1020 Fourth Ave., So.

Magnesium Gluconate—Mica

Magnesium, gluconate, dms., cns..lb. 1.88 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, dms., works.lb. 4.85 - 4.95
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs..lb. .29 - .30
Hypophosphite, dms. .....lb. 1.60 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .46 - .47
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works.lb. .20½- —
sticks, cs., works.....lb. .34 - .38
Oleate, fused, bbls .....lb. .31 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia, calcined).
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works ..lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls..lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .09 - .10
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .36 - .37
Sulphate (see Epsom salt).
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. .43 - —
100-lb. lots.....lb. .50 - —
Magnesite, chemical grade, bgs., c.l., mines, Calif..ton.67.50 - —
dead-burnt, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash..ton.30.50 - —
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd., lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .31 - —
Prices on maleic anhydride West of Rockies 1½c. higher.
Malva flowers, black, bls.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Blue, bls. .....lb. .95 - 1.10
Leaves, bls. .....lb. .30 - .35
Manaca root, bls.....lb. .49 - .50
Mandrake root, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Manganese acetate, bbls. .....lb. .32 - —
Arsenate, bbls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Borate, tech., bbls.....lb. .23 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works.....lb. .21 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works..lb. .20 - .22
Manganese dioxide, African, battery, 84-87%, bgs., 100 tons, works..ton.76.00 - —
smaller lots, works...ton.74.00 -94.00
Gluconate, dms., cns.....lb. 1.86 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms.lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Hydrate, bbls., works.....lb. .34 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms.....lb. 2.00 - —
Linoleate, liquid, 4.35% Mn, dms. lb. .39¼- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls., lb. .41½- —
Metal, cs., dlvd. East.....lb. .30 - .32
Naphthenate, liquid, 6% Mn, dms., frt. alld..lb. .22¾ - .23¼
Oleate, precip, bbls.....lb. .33½- —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. precip., dms.....lb. .21½- —
Stearate, ctns., c.l.....lb. .35 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .36 - .37
Sulphate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E..ton.63.00 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E.....ton.70.00 - —
feed grade, 80%, bgs., dlvd. S. E..lb. .05¼- .07
75%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E..ton.72.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E.....ton.79.50 - —
Tallate, liquid, 4% Mn, dms....lb. No prices.
solid, 8% Mn, dms.....lb. No prices.
Mangrove bark, E. Africa, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton. No stocks.
So. American, 30-32% tannin, c.l., ex dock..ton.62.00 -63.00
Manna, flake, large, cs.....lb. 1.10 - 1.35
small, cs.....lb. .85 - 1.00
Mannitol, com'l, dms., works.....lb. .40 - .43
reagent, 50-lb. dms., works.....lb. .85 - —
Marjoram, Argentine, bls.....lb. .14 Nom.
Bohemian, bls.....lb. .47 - .47½
Chilean, bls.....lb. .50 Nom.
French, bls. .....lb. .55 - .58
Matico leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .38
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works..lb. .33 - —
500 lbs. or more, works.....lb. .33½- —
less 500 lbs., works.....lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots.....gram. .06½- —
Menthol, natural, USP, bots.....lb.10.30 -10.40
synthetic, USP, racemic, cns....lb. 7.25 Nom.
Menthyl salicylate, tins.....lb. 4.00 - 4.25
Mercaptobenzo thiazole, 50-lb. bgs., 150-lb. containers, ton lots, works, frt. alld., ton lots..lb. .27 - —
less ton lots, same basis..lb. .29 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate).
Bichloride (see Corrosive sublimate).
Bisulphate, dms. .....lb. 2.13 - 2.15
Chloride (see Calomel).
Cyanide, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms..lb. 3.27 - 3.32
Iodide, red, NF, dms.....lb. 4.07 - —
Yellow, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 4.22 - —
Metal (see Quicksilver).
Oxide, red, NF (see Red precipitate).
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms. .....lb. 2.44 - 2.46
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd....lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Metaldehyde, dms., works.....lb. .78 - 1.00
Metachloranilin, dms., works.....lb. .75 - —
Metacresol, 98%, dms., c.l., works.lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .56 - —
Metaparaisopropylphenol, dms., c.l.. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l. .....lb. .22 - —
tanks .....lb. .20 - —
Metanitroparatoluidin, bbls.....lb. 1.28 - —
Metaphenylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .76 - —
Metatoluidine, bbls., works.....lb. .80 - —
Metatolylenediamine, kgs.....lb. .85 - —
Methanol, natural, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .58 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .61 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .50 - —
Prices on natural methanol W. of Miss. 3c. higher.
synthetic, zone 1, dms., c.l., frt. alld..gal. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....gal. .41 - —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .26 - —
zone 2, dms., c.l., frt. alld.. gal. .43½- .45
l.c.l., ex whse.....gal. .47½- —
tanks, frt. alld.....gal. .29½- .31
Synthetic methanol zones are: Zone 1 is all continental U. S., E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho, Mont., and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of the U. S., west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Mont., Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
Methionine, dextro-laevo, fib. dms., frt. alld., 50-lb. or more..lb. 4.55 - —
feed grade .....lb. 3.00 - —
Methoxychlor, dealers, dms., cs., works..lb. .65 - —
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17½- —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd., zone 1..lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .17¾- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio., Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn., St. Louis, Mo., Miss., Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. .53 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .54 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .51½- —
Methyl acetoacetate prices frt. alld. W., ½c. higher.
Acetone, natural, group A, dms., extra, c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld..gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .71 - —
Natural methyl acetone group A prices W. of Miss. 3c. per gal. higher.
Group B, dms., incl., E. Miss., frt. alld., any quantity..gal. .50 - —
synthetic, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..gal. .53 - —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld. E..gal. .56½- —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .60½- —
tanks, works, frt. alld. E gal. .43½- —
frt. alld. W.....gal. .47 - —
Methyl acetone, synth., East territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory, all States West of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., and truckload, works..lb. .50 - —
less than truckload, works..lb. .50½- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Anthranilate, 100 lbs. or more..lb. 2.10 - 2.90
extra .....lb. 4.00 - 4.40
Benzoate, cns.....lb. .55 - 1.20
Bromide, dealers, cns.....lb. .69 - .71
cyls. .....lb. .60 - .78
Chloride, indust., cyl., works..lb. .17 - —
tanks, multi-unit, works....lb. .13 - —
single-unit works.....lb. .10½- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd... lb. .37 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd..lb. .42 - —
Cinnamate, cns.....lb. 1.48 - 1.65
Formate, refd., dms.....lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works..lb. .08 - —
tanks, works.....lb. .07 - —
Iodide, bots., works.....lb. 3.65 - 4.78
cbys., works .....lb. 2.80 - 3.00
Lactate, dms., l.c.l., works....lb. .35 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l. and truckload, works..lb. .44½- —
less than truckload, works..lb. .45 - —
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, bots. lb. 2.10 - 2.20
fib. dms. .....lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Roseanilin chloride, USP, bots.. lb. 5.15 - 5.30
Salicylate, USP, dms., 500 lbs..lb. .42 - —
cans, 25-50 lbs.....lb. .47 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms...gm. 3.50 - —
Methylheptin carbonate, bots....lb.35.00 -58.00
Methylal, refined, 95%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .12 - —
tanks, works .....lb. .09 - —
Methylamyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
Ketone, dms., works.....lb. .95 - —
Methylcellulose, special vis., 4,000 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld. .....lb. .68 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis..lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs..lb. .75 - .80
standard vis., (15-1,500 cps.), fib. ctns., c.l., frt. alld .lb. .62 - —
2,000 lbs. and more, same basis..lb. .63 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs..lb. .68 - .73
Methylene blue, USP, 100-lb. lots, kgs., frt. adjusted..lb. 2.87 - —
smaller lots, kgs., same basis. lb. 3.02 - 3.22
Chloride, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E..lb. .12¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .13½- —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .11½- —
Methylethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .09 - —
Methylionone, A, cns.....lb. 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns.....lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns.....lb. 4.55 - 6.40
Methylisobutyl carbinol (see Carbinol, methylisobutyl).
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd.....lb. .11 - —
Methylnaphthyl ketone, cns.....lb. 3.00 - 3.75
Methylparaben (see Methylparahydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol)
Methylphenylpyrazolone, dms., dlvd. lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint, plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .03¾- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works.lb. .03¾- —
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse., or frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E..lb. .05¾- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .06½- —
paint or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E..lb. .07¼- —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .08 - —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E..lb. .07¾- —

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So, whenever or wherever you need linseed oil, remember . . . National Lead has the makings of the oil you want, in the amount you need.

* * *

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NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

One of the Oldest Names in **OILS**

Mica, wet-grd., wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.07¼ -	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E	lb.	.08 -	—
white, extra fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E	lb.	.07¼ -	—
l.c.l., ex whse. or frt. alld. E	lb.	.08 -	—
Mica, wet-grd., W. of Miss. R., W. of Rockies, 1c. higher			
Milk powder, skimmed, roller, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.10½ -	.10⅝
spray, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.12¼ -	.12¾
Whole, roller, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.28 -	.33
spray, bbls., c.l.	lb.	.28½ -	.35½
Sugar, crude, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.16½ -	—
edible, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots	lb.	.22 -	—
2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.22¾ -	—
200-1,800-lb. lots	lb.	.23¼ -	—
USP, bbls., works, 30,000-lb. lots.	lb.	.26 -	—
2,000-lb. lots	lb.	.26¾ -	—
200-1,800-lb. lots	lb.	.27¼ -	—
Molasses, blackstrap, tanks	gal.	.08 -	—
New Orleans, tanks	gal.	.07 -	—
Molybdate orange (see Orange molybdate).			
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).			
Molybdenum metal, 90% Mo., powd., kgs	lb.	2.60	3.00
pure, kgs., works, basis Mo. content	lb.	.98 -	—
technical, kgs., works, basis Mo. content	lb.	.80 -	—
Monochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld	lb.	.07	.08
l.c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.08 -	.09
tanks, works, frt equald	lb.	.06	.06½
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E	lb.	.27 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.25½ -	—
Monoethylamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld., basis 100%	lb.	.21½ -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.22½ -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.20 -	—
Monomethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, basis 100%	lb.	.35 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.35½ -	.36
tanks, same basis	lb.	.31 -	—
Monomethylaniline, dms., works	lb.	.70	—
Monononylnaphthalene, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.14 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.15 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.13 -	—
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).			
Monosodium glutamate (see Sodium glutamate, monobasic).			
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate, monobasic)			
Monotertiarybutylmetacresol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.51 -	—
tanks, works	lb	.49 -	—
Morphine, cns.	oz.	12.35	12.40
Acetate, cns.	oz.	9.85	9.90
Hydrobromide, cns.	oz.	9.80	—
Hydrochloride, NF, cns	oz.	9.90	—
Sulphate, USP, cns	oz.	9.90	—
Morpholine, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.60½ -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.61 -	—
tanks, works	lb.	.59 -	—
Mountain ash berries, bgs.	lb.	.65	.75
Mullein flowers, cs.	lb.	1.15	1.20
Leaves, bls.	lb.	.16	.18
Musk, nat., Tonquin, grains, bots.	oz.	25.00	30.00
synthetic—Ambrette, 100 lbs.	lb.	5.40 -	—
25 lbs.	lb.	5.50 -	—
5 lbs.	lb.	5.65 -	—
Ketone, 100 lbs.	lb.	4.95 -	—
25 lbs.	lb.	5.05 -	—
5 lbs	lb.	5.20 -	—
Xylol, 100 lbs	lb.	1.40 -	—
25 lbs	lb.	1.45 -	—
5 lbs	lb.	1.55 -	—
Musk root, bls	lb.	No prices.	
Mustard seed, Calif., brown, f.o.b. source	lb.	.07¼ -	.07½
Danish, bgs., futures	lb.	.10½ -	.11
Dutch, yellow, bgs., futures	lb.	.11 -	.11½
English, yellow, bgs	lb.	.11½ -	.12
Montana, brown, Sept.-Oct., bgs., source	lb.	.05 -	.05½
Oriental, Sept.-Oct., bgs., source	lb.	.05 -	.05¼
yellow, Sept.-Oct., bgs. source	lb.	.08½ -	.09
Washington, yellow, source, bgs.	lb.	.11 -	.11½
Myrobalans, J1, assorted, ex dock.	ton.	52.00 -	—
crushed, ex dock	ton.	76.50 -	—
J2, ex dock	ton.	42.00 -	—

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha, V. M. & P.)			
Solvent (see S)			
Naphthalene, dom., crude, 74° bgs., bbls., frt. equald	lb.	.07 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.0425-	—
78°, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald	lb.	.0535-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0560-	—
bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.0535-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.0560-	—
dms., c.l., same basis	lb.	.0650-	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.07 -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.0475-	—
refined, industrial, bbls., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.09 -	—
bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.08½ -	—
tanks, same basis	lb.	.08 -	—
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11 -	—
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11¼ -	—
1-lb. pkgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.14 -	—
imported, crude, 78°, 100-ton lots	lb.	.03¼ -	—
refined, 30,000-lb. lots	lb.	.09¼ -	—
smaller lots	lb.	.09¼ -	.10½
Neocinchophen, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	lb.	7.00	7.35
Nepheline syenite, glass, #4 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y	ton.	14.25 -	—
pottery, 200 mesh, bulk, Rochester, N. Y	ton.	18.25 -	—
Nepheline syenite in bgs., $3 per ton higher than bulk.			
Nerolin, cns	lb.	2.00	2.25
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic).			
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).			
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.50 -	—
Carbonate, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.48 -	.50
Chloride, bbls., dlvd	lb.	.23 -	—
Cyanide, bots., dms	lb.	1.75 -	2.00
Formate, bbls., ton lots, dlvd	lb.	.43½ -	—
Metal, electro cathodes, cs	lb.	.40 -	—
Nitrate, bbls., works	lb.	.24½ -	.25½
Oxide, black, bbls	lb.	.42 -	—
Sulphate, bgs., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb	.18½ -	—
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	11.00	11.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted	kilo.	10.50	10.80
Nicotine sulphate, 40%, 50-lb. dms., dealers, frt. alld. over 70 lbs.	dm.	49.40 -	—
tins, 10 lbs. dealers, frt. alld. on cases of 6	tin.	10.85 -	—
Nikethamide, bots., cbys.	lb.	5.50 -	6.00
Nitercake, bulk, works	ton.	No stocks.	
Nitrobenzene, ubl. dist., dms., c.l	lb.	.09 -	.09½
l.c.l.	lb.	.10 -	.11
tanks	lb.	.08 -	.08½
Nitrocellulose, ester soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-90 and 125-175 secs., bbls., c.l., works, dry weight	lb.	.28 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.29 -	.31
18-25 cps., 250-400 sec., and 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.30 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.31 -	.33
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps, ¼, ½, 5-6 and 40-50 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis	lb.	.32 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.33 -	.35
Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra, but returnable.			
Nitroethane, dms., works	lb.	.30	—
Nitrogen solution, tanks, work., N.	ton.	120.00	126.23
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works, ammo., ship't unit-ton.		3.90 -	4.00
Sewage sludge, bulk, works, unit	ton.	3.25 +	.40
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., works	lb.	.30 -	—
Nitropropane, 1, dms., works	lb.	.30 -	—
2, dms., works	lb	.30 -	—
Nonylphenol, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.26 -	—
l.c.l., works	lb.	.27 -	—
tanks, works	lb	.25 -	—
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs	lb.	.43 -	—
Chinese, bgs	lb.	.38 -	—
Istrian, bgs	lb.	.31 -	—
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs	lb.	.45 -	.46
futures, bgs.	lb.	.45 -	.46
West Indian, bgs	lb.	.31½ -	.32
futures	lb.	.31 -	.31½
Nux vomica, bls.	lb	.10	.12
powdered, bbls., bxs	lb	13	.14

O

Oakbark extract, 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	No stocks	
Octane, 100°-140° C. industrial grade, group 3, dms., c.l	gal.	.19	—
l.c.l	gal.	.21	.60
tanks	gal.	.15½ -	—
10°C., b.r. Bayonne, N.J., tanks	gal.	.16 -	—
Octanol, normal, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.34½ -	—
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.36½ -	—
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.32 -	—
Octyl methacrylate, normal, dms., less than truckload, works.	lb.	.83 -	—
Oil, abies siberica, cns	lb.	2.95 -	3.50
Almond, artificial, bitter (see Benzaldehyde)			
natural, bitter, F.P.A., bots	lb.	3.40	5.00
NF, bots.	lb.	3.50 -	3.65
Sweet, dms., cns	lb.	.70	.93
Amyris, dms	lb.	1.55 -	1.95
Angelica root, bots	lb.	75.00	190.00
Seed, bots	lb.	80.00	100.00
Anilin (see A)			
Anise, USP, Chinese, dms	lb.	1.00 -	1.35
Apricot kernel, USP, dms	lb.	.44 -	.60
Avocado, cns., dms	lb.	1.00	1.10
Babassu, crude, tankcars	lb.	.18¼ -	—
Bay, NF, Puerto Rican, 50-53%, cns	lb.	1.20	1.50
55-60%, cns.	lb.	1.20	1.60
West Indian, 50-55%, cns	lb	1.20	1.60
Bergamot, artif., cns	lb.	2.00	4.25
natural, Italian, cns	lb.	4.40 -	4.75
Birchtar, crude, cns	lb.	.80 -	1.76
rectified, NF, cns	lb.	4.10 -	4.25

Mica, Wet-Ground—Oil, Cedarleaf

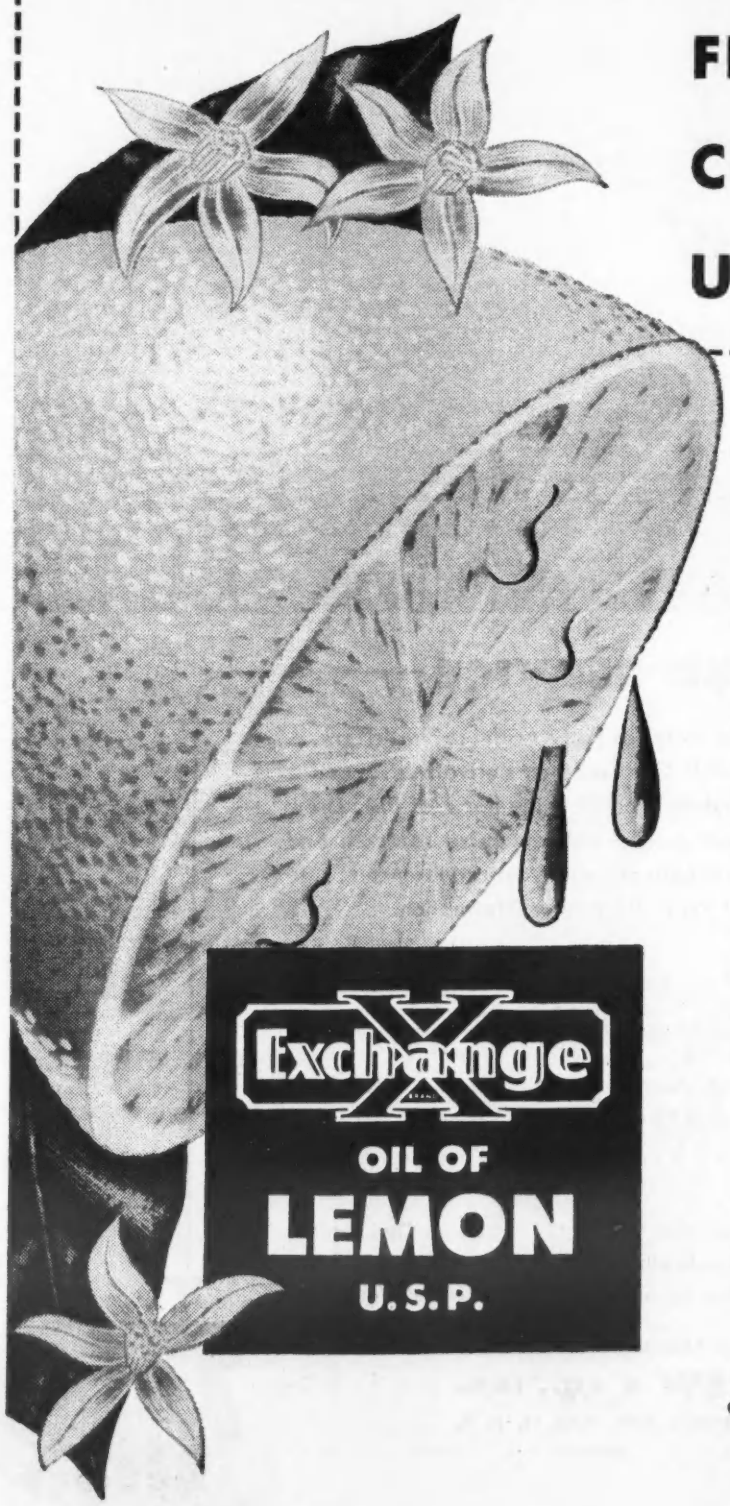
Oil, bois de rose, Brazil	lb.	3.50 -	3.75
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood)			
Bone, dms., works	gal.	.65 -	.70
Cajeput, tech., dms	lb	1.65	2.00
redistilled, USP, cns	lb	2.20	4.50
Calamus cns	lb	20.00	28.00
Camphor, sassafrassy, dms	lb.	.23 -	.50
white, dms.	lb	.24 -	.40
Cananga, native, cns	lb.	4.15 -	4.50
rectified, cns.	lb.	5.00 -	5.50
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).			
Caraway, NF, cns	lb.	3.25 -	4.00
Cardamom, NF, bots	lb.	50.00 -	65.00
Cassia, USP, cns	lb.	2.05	3.00
Castor, blown, dms., c.l	lb.	.21¼ -	—
dms., l.c.l.	lb.	.21¾ -	—
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l	lb.	.23 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.23½ -	—
tanks	lb.	.22 -	—
unbodied, dms., c.l.	lb.	.22 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.22½ -	—
tanks	lb.	.21 -	—
hydrogenated, dms., c.l., works,	lb.	.27 -	—
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.28 -	—
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l	lb.	.18 -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.18½ -	—
tanks	lb.	.17 -	—
sulphonated, 50% (48% fat), dms	lb.	.12 -	.14
75% (60-62% fat), dms	lb.	.15¾ -	.16¾
tech, No. 1, Brazilian, tanks	lb.	.16¼ -	.16½
USP, standard, dms., c.l	lb.	.19¼ -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.19¾ -	—
tanks	lb.	.18¼ -	—
refined and deodorized, dms., c.l.	lb.	.20¾ -	—
l.c.l.	lb.	.21¼ -	—
Cedarleaf, USP, dms.	lb.	1.75 -	2.00

8 out of 10 say it's *best* for

FLAVOR

CLARITY

UNIFORMITY



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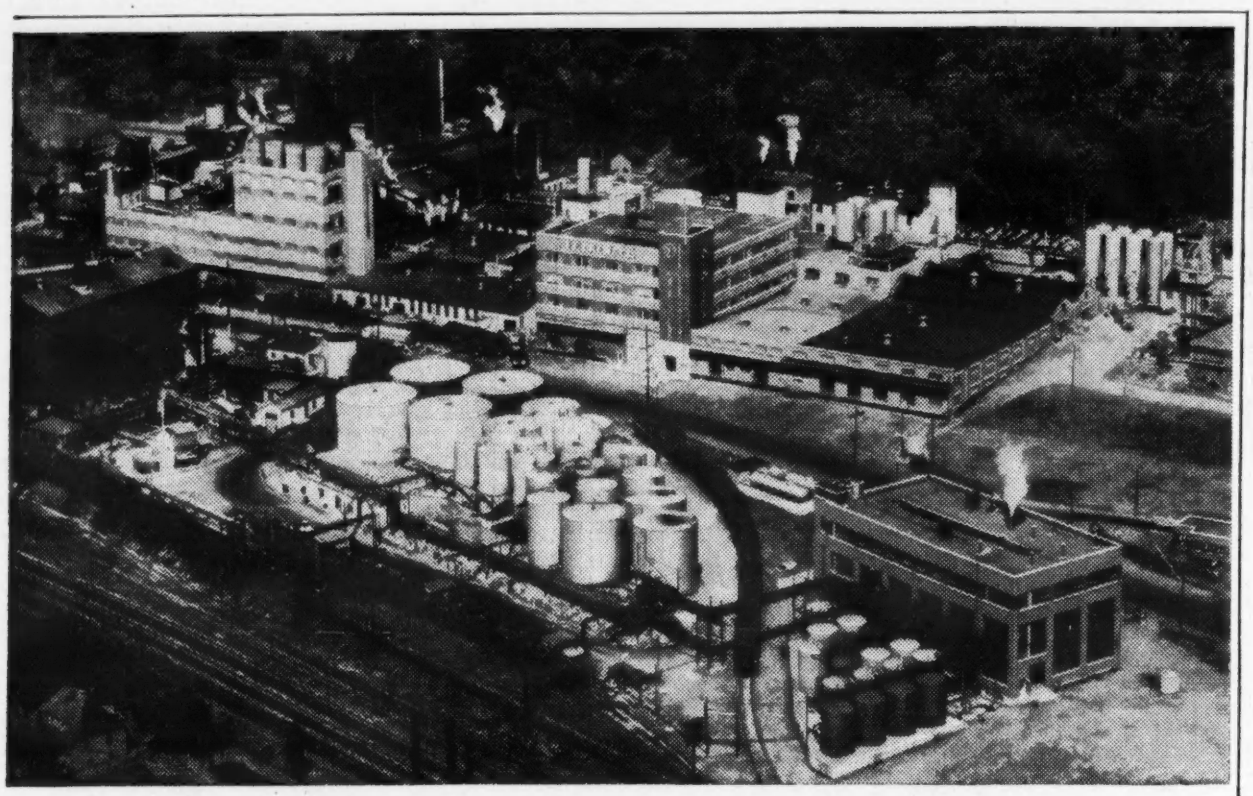
Oil, cedarwood, cns.....lb. .40 - .55
dms.....lb. .32 - .50
Celeryseed, bots.....lb.15.00 -18.50
Chaulmoogra, NF, cns., dms....lb. .55 .70
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots.....lb.25.00 -62.00
Leaf, Ceylon.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Citronella, Ceylon, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.55
Java-type, cns.....lb. 1.70 - 2.10
Clove, USP from buds, cns., dms.
lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Coconut, crude, tanks, Atlantic ports..lb. .16 - —
Pac. Coast.....lb. .15¼- —
refined, Cochin type, tax incl., dms., l.c.l..lb. .23 - —
deodorized, tax incl., dms., l.c.l..lb. .24½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms.....lb. .07½- .08¼
Codliver, USP, dms.....gal. 1.40 - 1.55
Coriander, bots.....lb.19.00 -30.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works..lb. .14 - —
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .05½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .01½- —
refined, dms., New York..lb. .19 - .19½
tanks, same basis.....lb. .17¼- —
Costus, bots.....oz.26.50 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, Southeast and Valley lb. .13½- —
foots, acid 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .03¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .01½- —
refined, dms.....lb. .19¼- .19¾
tankcars.....lb. .17¼- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Croton, NF, cns.....lb. 4.75 - 5.50
Crude (see Petroleum, crude).
Cubeb, cns.....lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Cumin, bots.....lb. 3.75 - 3.90
Cypress, bots.....lb.11.00 -15.00

Oil, degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots.....lb 7.00 - 9.50
Dillweed, bots., dms.....lb. 6.00 - 7.10
Dip (see D).
Erigeron, cns.....lb. 5.00 - 5.25
Eucalyptus, rectified, USP, 80-90%, cns..lb. .67 - 1.45
70-80%, cns.....lb. .55 - 1.30
Fennel, sweet, cns.....lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.05
Fishliver, crude, for feeds for concentrating, 6,000 to 12,000 A units, dms.....
1,000,000 units. .10 - .11
15,000 to 20,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .11 - .12
25,000 to 35,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .12½- .13⅛
40,000 to 55,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .14 - .16
Market prices on crude fishliver oil dependent upon conversion factor.
prime, natural, or concentrate, 100,000 A units, dms. 1,000,000 units. .19 - —
200,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .20 - —
300,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .23 - —
400,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .24 - —
500,000 A units, dms..... 1,000,000 units. .26 - —
Fuel (see Petroleum fuel oil).
Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots.....oz. 8.00 - —
Gautheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns.....lb.14.50 -16.25
Bourbon, cns.....lb.17.00 -20.00
Turkish (see Oil, palmarosa).

Oil, ginger, dist., bots.....lb.22.00 -25.00
Grapefruit.....lb. .68 - 1.25
Grease, No. 1, dms.....lb. .11½- .12
extra, Winter, strained, dms lb. .12¾- .13¼
prime, burning, dms.....lb. .13¾- .14¼
Guaiacwood, cns.....lb. 1.65 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Herring, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. No prices.
Juniper berry, NF VIII, bots.. lb. 3.00 - 3.10
twice rectified.....lb. 3.75 - 7.00
Tar, USP (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns.....lb. .65 - 1.00
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel, bots.....lb. 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, cns.....lb. 1.40 - 1.85
Lavender flower, French, 40-42% ester, cns..lb. 3.85 - 4.75
38-42% ester, cns.....lb. 3.15 - 4.10
30-32% ester, cns.....lb. 2.10 - 3.25
Spike, Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.10 - 1.20
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns.....lb. 2.95 - 3.25
Messina.....lb. 2.85 - 5.25
terpeneless, bots.....lb.32.00 -65.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms.....lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Lignaloe, Brazilian (see Oil, bois de rose).
Mexican, cns.....lb. 3.35 - 5.20
Lime, distilled, Mexican, cns..lb. 5.75 - 6.50
West Indian, cns.....lb. 6.25 - 6.75
expressed, West Indian, cns..lb.13.00 -13.50
terpeneless, bot.....lb.45.00 -65.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., Zone 3. lb. .1610- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1670- .1910
tankcars.....lb. .1670- .1690
tankwagon.....lb. .1706- .1720
Boiled linseed oil .007 higher than raw.
Mace, dist., cns., dms.....lb. 3.30 - 3.70
Mandarin, Floridian, dms.....lb. 1.60 - 1.65
Italian, cns.....lb. 5.50 - 8.50

Oil, menhaden, crude, tanks, Balto. lb. .06¾ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms.....lb. .1280- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1430- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1180- —
tanks.....lb. .10 - .1020
Mineral, white (see Oil, white, mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, expressed, dms..lb. .22½- .23
synthetic, cns., dms.....lb. 1.40 - 1.70
Neatsfoot, 15°, dms.....lb. .26 - .28½
20°, dms.....lb. .27 - .27½
30°, dms.....lb. .25 - .26
Neroli, French, bots.....lb.160.00 - —
Haitian, bots.....lb.85.00 -90.00
Niaouli, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Nutmeg, dist., East Indian, cns., dms..lb. 3.50 - 3.70
West Indian, cns., dms....lb. 3.35 - 3.50
Ocotea cymbarum, dms.....lb. .75 - 1.00
Oiticica, liquid, drums.....lb. .20½- .21
tankcars.....lb. .19½- —
Oleo, extra, dms.....lb. .12½- .13
Olibanum, bots.....lb. 4.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots.....lb. 6.25 - 8.50
Olive, commercial, dms.....gal. 1.75 - 1.85
edible, dms., duty paid....gal. 2.10 - 2.25
foots, dms.....lb. .13½- .13¾
Orange, sweet, dist., cns.....lb. .25 - .60
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms..lb. .95 - 1.25
Calif., cns.....lb. .60 - 1.00
Florida, cns., dms.....lb. .42 - 1.00
Messina, coppers.....lb. 2.95 - 5.50
West Indian, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 2.50
sesquiterpeneless, bots.....lb.55.00 -95.00
Origanum, Spanish, cs.....lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Palm, Congo, dms.....lb. .13¼ Nom.
tankcars.....lb. No stocks.
Palmarosa, cns.....lb. 7.75 - 9.00
Palmkernel, crude, bulk, c.i.f. NY lb. No prices.
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis. at 100° F. tanks, East Coast refinery..gal. .11½- —
Patchouli, dms.....lb.22.00 -22.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, Southeast. lb. .14½- —
refined, dms.....lb. .19¼- .19¾
tanks, New York.....lb. .17¾- —
Pennyroyal, USP, dom., cns..lb. No stocks.
imported, cns.....lb. 4.60 - 5.50
Peppermint, natural, dms.....lb. 6.25 - 6.60
redist., USP, dms.....lb. 6.60 - 7.00
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Perilla, crude, dms.....No stocks.
Petitgrain, Paraguay, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 2.50
Pimento berry, dms.....lb. 3.85 - 5.75
leaf, cns.....lb. 1.55 - 1.95
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South..gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., works, South....gal. .61 - —
ex whse., N. Y. C....gal. .72 - —
steam-dist., dms., ex whse., nonret. dms., incl., l.c.l., ex whse., N.Y.C..lb. .09½- —
Pineneedle, Siberian (See oil, abies siberica).
Putty, petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .12 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .10 - —
Rapeseed, tankcars.....lb. .15¼- —
Red, saponified, dms.....lb. .13 - .14¼
tanks.....lb. .11½- —
single dist., dms.....lb. .13¾- .15
tanks.....lb. .12¼- —
double dist., dms.....lb. .16¼- .17½
tanks.....lb. .14¾- —
Rice bran, clarif., dms.....lb. .14 - .14½
tanks.....lb. .12½- .13½
Rose, natural, Bulgarian, bots oz.23.00 -56.00
Rosemary, Spanish, tech., cns., dms..lb. .75 - 1.50
USP, cns., dms.....lb. .95 - 1.60
Rue, bots.....lb. 2.75 - 3.50
Safflower, tanks.....lb. .15 - —
Sage, clary, bots.....lb.13.50 -16.00
Dalmatian, cns.....lb. 6.00 - 6.50
Spanish, cns.....lb. 1.00 - 3.50
Sandalwood, NF, cns.....lb.11.50 -16.30
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .07½ Nom.
refined, alkali, dms.....lb. .1280- —
kettle-bodied, dms.....lb. .1430- —
light-pressed, dms.....lb. .1180- —
tanks.....lb. .1020- —
Sassafras, artificial.....lb. .58 - .78
natural, Brazilian (see Oil, ocotea cymbarum).
domestic, USP, cns., dms..lb. 1.75 - 2.30
Savin, cns.....lb. 2.75 - 3.00
Savory, cns.....lb. 8.00 —
Seal, 2% acid, duty extra, dms lb. No stocks.
Sesame, ref., dms., l.c.l.....lb. .31 - —
Shingle stain, bbls., c.l., works, gal. .27 - —
l.c.l., works.....gal. .30 - —
tanks, works.....gal. .19 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns.....lb.18.75 -25.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, mills..lb. .13¼- .13¾
foots, acid, 95%, tanks, dlvd. E lb. .06¼- —
raw, 50%, tanks, dlvd. E..lb. .03 - —
refined, alkali, dms., c.l.....lb. .1685- —
tanks.....lb. .1565- —
clarified, dms., c.l.....lb. .1590- —
l.c.l.....lb. .1655- .1715
tanks.....lb. .14¾- —
edible, dms.....lb. .17 - .17½
tanks.....lb. .15⅞- —
Spearmint, dms.....lb. 3.15 - 5.50
Sperm, bleached, winter, 45°, drums..lb. .1620- .1670
tankcars.....lb. .1520- —
natural, winter, 45°, dms....lb. .15 - .15⅛
tankcars.....lb. .14 - —
Spruce, cns., dms.....lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Sunflower-seed, inp., refined, tanks..lb. No prices.
semi-refined, tanks.....lb. No prices.
Sweet birch, Northern, cns....lb. 4.50 - 7.50
Southern, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 3.85
Tall, crude, tanks works....ton.40.00 - —
refined, dms., c.l., works....lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .06¼- —
tanks, works.....lb. .05 - —
Tallow, acidless, dms.....lb. .11 - .11¼
Tansy, dms.....lb. 8.60 - 9.00
Tar, pine, coml., dms., incl., c.l., works, South..lb. .045 - —
l.c.l., works, South....lb. .0473- —
whse., N.Y.C.....lb. .0595- —
tanks, works, South....lb. .035 - —
rectified, NF, l.c.l., dms., incl., works, South gal. .60 - —
Tar acid (see T).
Teaseed, dms.....lb. No stocks.
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF, red, cns.....lb. 2.05 - 3.25
white, cns.....lb. 2.30 - 3.80
technical, white, cns.....lb. .40 - 5.00
Tung, dom., tanks, mills.....lb. .25 Nom.
imported, dms., c.l.....lb. .25¾- —
l.c.l.....lb. .26¼- —
tanks.....lb. .25¼- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulphonated).
Turpentine, rectified, NF, cns., dms..lb. .21 - .35
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns.....lb.12.50 -15.00
Haitian, cns.....lb.10.00 14.00
Java, cns.....lb. No prices.
Whale, ref., natural, dms....lb. No stocks.
Winter-bleached, dms.....lb. No stocks.
Wheat germ, 5-gal. dms.....gal.10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., dms., c.l., N. Y..gal. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .48 - —
65-75 vis., dms., same basis, gal. .44 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .49 - —



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Crude, White Distilled, Fractionated Fatty Acids of:

Coconut Oil	Corn Oil	Tallow
Linseed Oil	Cottonseed Oil	Hardened Tallow
Soya Bean Oil	Stearic Acid Plasticizer SC	Marine Oils

TEXTILE OILS AND SPECIALTIES

Detergents	Softeners	Scouring Compounds
Wetting Agents	Dye Assistants	Sulphonated Oils
Finishes	Yarn Lubricants	Wool and Worsted Oils

TECHNICAL PRODUCTS DIVISION

E. F. DREW & CO., INC.

15 EAST 26th STREET, NEW YORK 10, N. Y.

CHICAGO PHILADELPHIA BOSTON GREENVILLE, S. C.

DREW PRODUCTS

Oil, white mineral, USP, 80-90 vis. dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .45 - —
123-135 vis., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .58 - —
145-155 vis., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .65 - —
175-185 vis., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .62 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .67 - —
200-210 vis., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .65 - —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .70 - —
335-345 vis., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis....gal. .74½- —
Wintergreen, nat., Northern, cns..lb. 7.00 -14.50
Southern, cns..lb. 3.65 -18.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate)
Wood (see Oil tung).
Wormseed, NF, cns..lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Wormwood, cns..lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Yiang-ylang, Bourbon, bots....lb. 8.25 11.50
extra, bots..lb. No prices.
Madagascar, bots..lb. No prices.
Olein crude (see Oil red).
white, low titre, dms..lb. .16¼- .17½
tankcars..lb. .14¾- —
Oleostearin, bbls..lb. .09¼- .09½
Olivine, aggregate, c.l., mines..ton. 7.00 - 9.50
crushed, 8 mesh, bulk, c.l., works..ton.10.00 - —
paper, bgs., c.l., works....ton.12.00 - —
Opium, USP, cns..lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns..lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns..lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange, cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.10 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., includ. Davenport, Iowa, and N. C., E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis St. Paul..lb. .25 - —

Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1¼c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex.; 1½c. El Paso, Tex.; 2c. Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chrome dinitroanilin toner....lb. 1.15 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., ship't point, frt. alld..lb. .1685- —
Molybdate..lb. .40 - —
Persian, bbls..lb. .30 - .45
Orange flowers, bls..lb. .40 - .45
Orange peel, bitter, Haitian, bls..lb. .13 - .15
Sweet, bls..lb. .13 - .17
Oregano, Mexican, bgs..lb. .16¼- .16½
Portuguese, bgs..lb. .18 - .18½
Sicilian, bgs..lb. .18 - .19
Orris root, Florentine, bls..lb. .20 - .25
powdered, bbls., bxs..lb. .26 - .29
Verona, bls..lb. .16 - .21
powdered, bbls., bxs..lb. .22 - .25
Orthoaminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works..lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis..lb. .31 - —
Orthoanisidin, obls..lb. .80 - —
Orthochloroanilin, dms., 10,000 lbs. or more..lb. .60 - —
smaller lots..lb. .70 - —
Orthochloroparanitroanilin, dms., works..lb. .65½- .67
Orthochlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Orthocresol, pure, 30° C. non-ret., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .1930- .2405
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1960- .2435
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1900- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1930- —
29° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1830- .2305
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1860- .2335
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1800- —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1830- —
25 to 27° C. non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis..lb. .1630- .2080
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .1660- .2110
tanks, same basis..lb. .1500- .1950
Orthodichlorobenzene, 50-lb. cns. lb. .12½- —
100-lb. cns..lb. .11½- —
dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. .09½- .09¾
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .09½- .09¾
tanks, same basis..lb. .07 - .07¼

Orthodichlorobenzene prices W. of Rockies 1c. per lb. higher.

Orthoisopropyl N-phenylcarbanate (see IPC).
Orthoisopropylphenol, dms., c.l....lb. .29 - —
l.c.l....lb. .30 - —
tanks....lb. .28 - —
Orthonitroanilin, dms..lb. .50 - .53
Orthonitrochlorobenzene, dms....lb. .18 - .19
Orthonitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works..lb. .15 - —
tanks, works..lb. .13 - —
Orthonitroparachlorophenol, cns..lb. .75 - —
Orthonitrotoluene, dms....lb. .12 - —
Orthophenetidin, dms., works....lb. .90 - —
Orthotoluidin, dms., c.l., works...lb. .19 - —
l.c.l., same basis....lb. .20 - —
tanks, same basis....lb. .18 - —
Osage orange crystals, bbls., l.c.l lb. .33⅓- —
extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l..lb. .35½- —
Orthotolidin, (see Tolidine Base).
Ouabaine, USP, bots..gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Ox gall, conc., gran., 5b. dms., 5 lbs. and up....lb. 2.50 - —
Oxyquinolin sulphate, cns., 100 lbs. works..lb. 4.25 - —
smaller lots, works..lb. 4.40 - 4.51

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75...lb. 5.75 - 6.25
Pancreatin, USP..lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Panthenol, bots., works, frt. adjust. kilo.90.00 - —
Papain, powd., NF, cs..lb. 1.75 - 2.50
Papaverine, natural or synthetic, hydrochloride, USP, cns., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots..oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulphate, cns..oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Chilean, bgs..lb. .26 - .27
Portuguese, bgs..lb. .39 - .40
Spanish, bgs..lb. .44 - .50
Para-anisidin, dms., works..lb. .80 - —
Parachlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .28 - —
Parachloroanilin, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss..lb. .70 - —
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin, dms..lb. .63 - —
Paracresol, 98%, dms., works....lb. .50 - —
Paracymene, dms., works, 50 gals. or more..gal. 2.50 - —
smaller quantities..gal. 3.00 - —
Paradibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots. lb. .45 - —
Paradichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .12½- .14

Paraffin, crude, scale, white or yellow, 119-121 ASTM, bbls., c.l., refinery lb. No prices.
121-123 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y..lb. No prices.
126-128 ASTM, bbls., c.l., ref'y lb. No prices.
fully ref'd, slabs, 120-122 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y..lb. .0635- —
122-124 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0635- —
125-127 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0635- —
128-130 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0640- —
130-132 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0645- —
132-134 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y. lb. .0660- —
135-137 ASTM, loose, c.l., ref'y lb. .0705- —

Paraffin prices in bgs. and ctns., 7/10c per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs., 3.7c. per lb. higher.

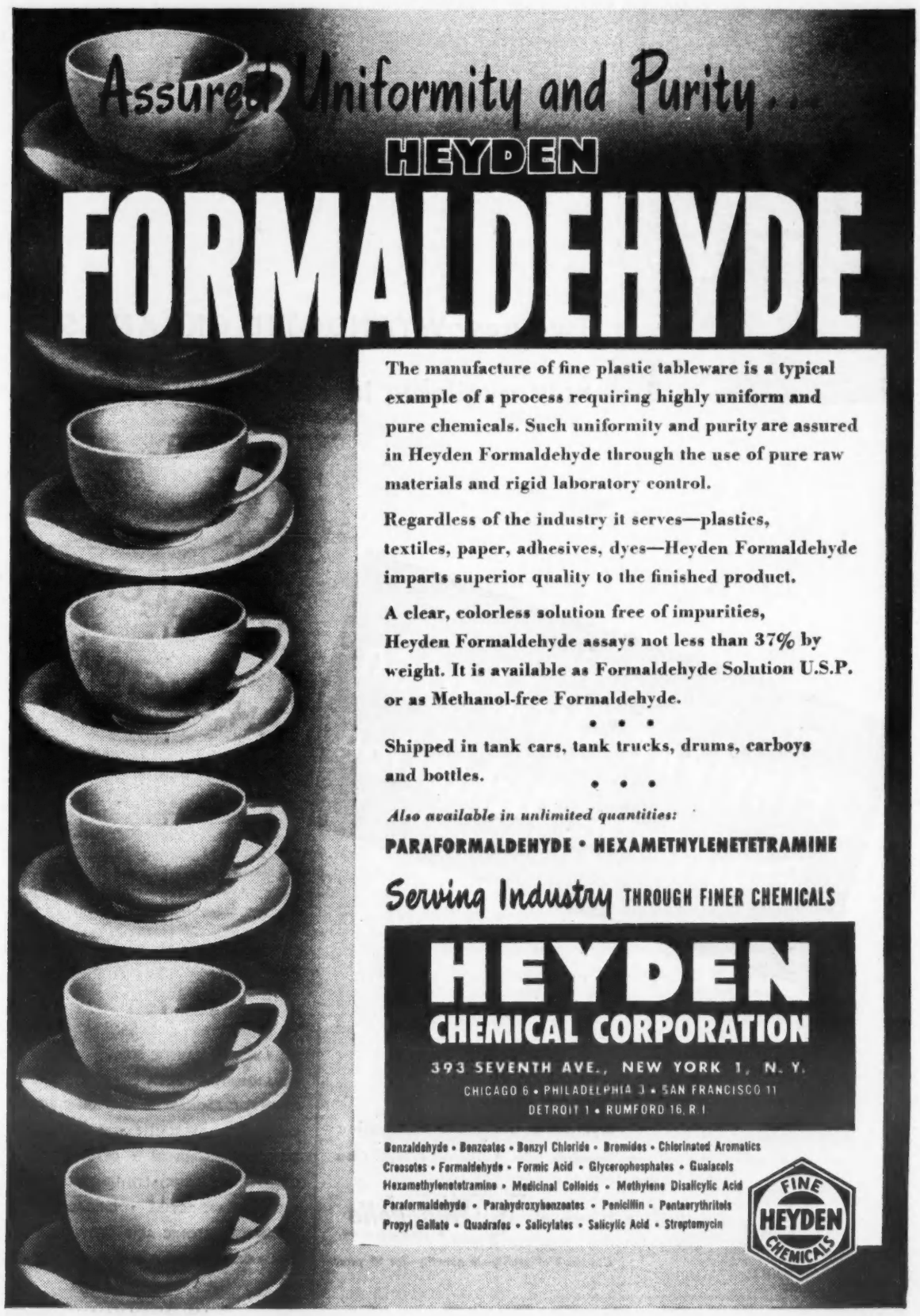
Paraformaldehyde, 94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., dlvd. N.Y...lb. .15½- .16¾
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis. lb. .16½- .16¾
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .17½- .17¾
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .19¼- .19½
94-95%, powd., dms., c.l., works. lb. .13 - —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis. lb. .14 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .15 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .17 - —

Paraformaldehyde, 91-92% flake, fib. dms., c.l., works..lb. .11 - —
10,000 lbs. to c.l., same basis. lb. .12 - —
1,000-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .13 - —
less than 1,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .15 - —

Quotations on 91-92%, flake paraformaldehyde in the New York metropolitan area are on a delivered basis, 2½c. per lb. higher than works prices.

Paraldehyde, tech., 98% 55 gals., dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .12½ .13¼
5-10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .16½- —
tanks, works..lb. .10½- —
USP, cbys..lb. .51 .53
Paranitroanilin, kgs., works..lb. .46½- —
Paranitrochlorobenzene, kgs., works. lb. .19 - .30
Paranitrophenol, kgs., works, frt. equald lb. .45 - —
Paranitrotoluene, kgs., works...lb. .30 - —
Paraphenetidin, dms., works...lb. .80 - —
Paraphenylphenol, bgs., works...lb. .28 - .39
Paraphenylenediamine, redistilled, dms., works lb. 2.00 - —
technical, refined, dms., same basis lb. 1.23 - 1.35
Paratertiarybutylphenol, bgs., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .22 - —
Parthion, spray powder, 15% tins, dealers..lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., works..lb. 1.50 - 2.50
Paratoluenesulphonamide, bbls., works..lb. .70 - —
Paratoluidin, bbls., works..lb. .55 - —

Taxetra brava root, whole, bgs...lb. .30 - .31
ground, bxs..lb. .35 - .37
powder, bxs..lb. .38 - .40
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over..lb. .33 - .37
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .34 - .38
Passion flower herb, bls..lb. .40 - .45
Patchouli leaves, bls..lb. No stocks.
Peanut meal, 45%, sacked, mills ton.67.00 - —
Pectin, citrous, NF, powd., bbls lb. 2.05 2.06
tech., powd., bbls..lb. 1.42 1.43
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, unlabeled, vials, 100,000 units..vl. .102 - —
200,000 units..vl. .153- —
500,000 units..vl. .28 - —
1,000,000 units..vl. .52 - —
2,000,000 units..vl. 1.00 - —
bulk, sterile, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .04 - —
tablet grade, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .03½- —
Procaine, bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .04½- —
sodium, unlabeled vials, 100,000 units..vl. .10¾- —
200,000 units..vl. .16 - —
500,000 units..vl. .30½- —
1,000,000 units..vl. .57 - —
2,000,000 units..vl. 1.03 - —
bulk, over 25,000,000,000 unit lots 100,000 units. .04½- —
Pennyroyal leaves, bls..lb. .40 - .45
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis..lb. .23 - .26
truckload, 20,000 lbs., min., same basis..lb. .20½- —



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Regardless of the industry it serves—plastics, textiles, paper, adhesives, dyes—Heyden Formaldehyde imparts superior quality to the finished product.

A clear, colorless solution free of impurities, Heyden Formaldehyde assays not less than 37% by weight. It is available as Formaldehyde Solution U.S.P. or as Methanol-free Formaldehyde.

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FINE HEYDEN CHEMICALS

Pentaerythritol—Phenylethanolamine

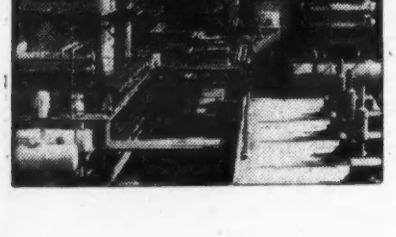
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .31 - .33
Di and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, group 3 gal. .10½- .11⅛
Pepper, black lb. 1.40 - 1.41
Apr. arrival lb. 1.40 - 1.41
May shipment lb. 1.40 - 1.41
Red, Carolina, longs, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Oct.-Nov. delivery, bgs lb. .36 - .37
Ethiopian, stemless, bgs lb. .33½- .34
Haitian, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Hontaka, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Louisiana longs, bgs lb. .40 - .41
Mexican sports, bgs lb. .36 - .37
Mississippi sports, bgs., source lb. .45 - .45½
Mombassa, bgs., afloat lb. .52 - .52½
Nigerian, caps, bgs., futures lb. .42 - .43
birdseye, bgs. lb. .65 Nom.
Sudanese, small, bgs lb. .46 - .47
Turkish, bgs. lb. .25 - .26
White, bgs lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Peppermint, USP, dom., bls lb. .50 - .70
imported, bls lb. .80 - .90
Pepsin, NF, bulk containers lb. 3.90 - —
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckload, works, frt. equald. lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾- —
dms., c.l., zone 1, works, frt. alld. lb. .11 - —
zone 2, same basis lb. .11⅛- —
zone 3, same basis lb. .12 - —
zone 4, same basis lb. .11½- —
Perchloroethylene, dms., l.c.l., zone 1, same basis lb. .11¾- —
zone 2, same basis lb. .12¼- —
zone 3, same basis lb. .12¾- —
zone 4, same basis lb. .12¼- —
tanks, zone 1, same basis lb. .10½- —
zone 2, same basis lb. .11 - —
zone 3, same basis lb. .11½- —
zone 4, same basis lb. .11 - —

Perchloroethylene zones are:—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Neb. (Omaha), Kans. (Kansas City), N. J., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kansas, La., Miss., Neb., N D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Colo., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont., (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Peru balsam, dms lb. .90 - 1.10
Petrolatum, USP, amber, dms., c.l., New York lb. .04⅝- .04⅞
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05½- .05¾
cream, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- .06⅛
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07 - .08
extra amber, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .04⅞- .05⅛
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾- .06
white lily, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .06 - .06⅞
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¼- .08¼
snow, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .06½- .07⅛
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07½- .08½
soft, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .06¼- .06⅝
l.c.l., same basis lb. .07¼- .07½
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .04⅞- .05
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05⅝- .05⅞

Petroleum, crude, bulk, at wells, California bbl. 1.10 - 2.99
Illinois bbl. 2.44 - 2.87
Kentucky bbl. 2.42 - 2.83
Louisiana-Arkansas bbl. 2.08 - 2.90
Montana bbl. 1.28 - 2.775
Oklahoma-Kansas bbl. 2.16 - 2.65
Pennsylvania, lower field bbl. 3.54 - —
Upper field bbl. 2.75 - 3.54
Texas, East bbl. 2.65 - —
Gulf coast bbl. 2.38 - 2.95
North, North-Central bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
Panhandle bbl. 2.23 - 2.65
West bbl. 2.10 - 2.65
Wyoming bbl. 1.28 - 2.875
Ether, laboratory, 30°-60° C., cns., dlvd. E gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
35°-60° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
40°-75° C, 10-gal. cns., dlvd. E. gal. 1.50 - —
dms., c.l., Group 3 gal. .26 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
90°-160° C, ret. dms., ex tax, f.o.b San Francisco gal. .57 - —
Fuel oil, bunker C, No. 6, California, heavy tanks, refinery bbl. 1.25 - 1.55
light, tanks, refinery bbl. 1.65 - 2.10
eastern, tanks, Albany, N. Y. bbl. 2.20 - —
Baltimore, Md. bbl. 2.06 - —
Boston, Mass. bbl. 2.10 - —
Charleston, S. C. bbl. 2.03 - —
Jacksonville, Fla bbl. 1.87 - —
New York, N. Y. bbl. 1.90 - 2.05
Norfolk, Va. bbl. 2.08 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. bbl. 2.08 - —
Portland, Me bbl. 1.98 - —
Providence, R. I. bbl. 1.925 - —
Savannah, Ga bbl. 1.88 - —

Petroleum, fuel oil, Diesel tanks, refinery, California gal. .061 - .115
Pennsylvania gal. .09 - .0925
Furnace, tanks, refinery, Arkansas, No. 2 gal. .0775- —
No. 3 gal. .07375- —
Bayonne, N. J., No. 2 gal. .077 - —
Group 3, No. 1 gal. .0825- .08625
No. 1, straw gal. .0825- .08625
No. 2, straw gal. .07625- .085
range gal. .0825- .0875
Pennsylvania, western, No. 1 gal. .095 - .10
No. 2 gal. .0925- .095
No. 3 gal. .09 - .0925
Lacquer diluent, California, 170-225 F. b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
255 F, b.r., tanks, ex-tax, Portland, Ore. gal. .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .158 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J. and N. Y. refinery gal. .16 - —
group 3, benzol-type, tanks, refinery gal. .12125- —
toluol-type, tanks, refinery, gal. .11125- .11375
Mineral, spirits, California, 170-255 b.r., tanks, ex tax, f.o.b. San Francisco gal. .152 - —
205-295 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
245-360 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
305-362 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
312-400 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .142 - —
360 455 b.r., tanks, same basis gal. .152 - —
East coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 - —
group 3, tanks gal. .09875- —
tank-wagon, Baltimore gal. .175 - —
Boston gal. .16 - —
Buffalo gal. .165 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .14 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
Providence gal. .165 - —
Rochester gal. .18 - —
Syracuse gal. .19 - —
Washington, D. C gal. .175 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, East Coast, tanks, N. J., N. Y., refinery gal. .14 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10875- —
tankwagon, Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .14 - —
high-flash, 140° F, group 3, refinery, tanks gal. .13 - .145
200-285 b.r., 37-38° C., mixed anilin pt., tanks, refinery or terminal gal. .20 - .21
25-26° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- .24
270-370 b.r., 78-81° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .23½- —
49° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .26½- —
26-27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- .24½
300-400 b.r., 28-32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- .27
340-410 b.r., 27° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .29 - —
32° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- —
36° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .20½- —
340-440 b.r., 32° C., m.a.p., tanks same basis gal. .24½- .27
360-480 b.r., 25° C., m.a.p., tanks, same basis gal. .19½- —
V.M.&P., ref'y, California, 245-360 b.r., Los Angeles gal. .147 - —
Portland, Ore. gal .158 - —
San Francisco gal. .152 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .158 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .15 - —
Group 3, tanks gal. .10875- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .175 - —
Newark gal. .165 - —
New York gal. .165 - —
Philadelphia gal. .165 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .185 - —
Solvent, rubber, California, tanks, ex tax, San Francisco gal. .152 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .15 - —
Group 3 tanks gal. .10375- .11375
Stoddard, California, tankwagon, ex-tax, Los Angeles gal. .157 - .195
East coast, N. J., N. Y., tanks gal. .14 - —
Group 2, tanks gal. .10375- .10875
Pennsylvania, western, tanks gal. .1225- —
tankwagon, Boston gal. .16 - —
Newark gal. .15 - —
New York gal. .15 - —
Philadelphia gal. .14 - —
Pittsburgh gal. .175 - —
Syracuse gal. .19 - —
Sulphonate, 70% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works, lb. .1715- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1750- —
tanks, works lb. .1525- —
50% sulphonic content, ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .1365- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1400- —
tanks, works lb. .1175- —
Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100 lbs. lb. 4.00 - 4.35
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Phenol 90-92% (cresol, 8-10%), dms., c.l., frt. alld. and frt. equald. E. of Rockies. lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1450- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1200- —
82-84% (cresol, 16-18%), dms., c.l., same basis lb. .1375- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1450- —
tanks, same basis lb. .1200- —
USP, synthetic, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- .17¼
tanks, same basis lb. .12¾- —
tar distilled, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000 lbs. lb. 1.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.02 - 1.07
Phenothiazin, NF fib, dms., 18,000 lbs., frt. adjusted lb. .44 - —
smaller lots, frt. adjusted lb. 46 - —
Phenylacetaldehyde solution, 50%, bots lb. 2.35 - 2.65
100%, bots lb. 4.00 - 4.75
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works, lb. lots lb. 1.25 - —
smaller dms lb. 1.30 - 1.60
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 - —
Salicylate (see Salol).
Phenylalanine dextro laevo, dms., works lb. 30.00 - 37.50
Phenyldiethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .36½- —
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .67½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .68½- —



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now available in commercial quantities

Ethylene Dichloride CH_2ClCH_2Cl

Propylene Dichloride $CH_3CHClCH_2Cl$

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Chemicals of quality—in quantity—for 58 years

SODA ASH • CAUSTIC SODA
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SYNTHETIC DETERGENTS • GLYCOLS
CARBOSE (Sodium CMC) • ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE
PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE • CHLOROETHERS
AROMATIC SULFONIC ACID DERIVATIVES
OTHER ORGANIC AND INORGANIC CHEMICALS

Phenylethyl acetate, dms.....lb. 1.45 - 2.70
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots..lb. 3.75 - 6.00
Phenylhydrazin base, CP, bots....lb. 3.00 - 3.07
Hydrochloride, commercial, kgs., works..lb. 1.75 - —
CP, bots., works.....lb. 5.00 - 5.07
Phenylmethylpyrazolone (see Methylphenylpyrazolone).
Phloroglucinol, CP, fib. dms., works. lb.13.75 -15.75
commercial fib. dms., works....lb. 5.50 - 7.00
tech., fib. dms., works.....lb. 9.65 -10.75
Phosgene, 150-lb. cyls., works....lb. .20½- —
10-lb. cyls., works.....lb. 1.50 - —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D)
Phosphate rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports..ton.35.00 - —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried, unground, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., car at mine..long ton. 3.735 - —
70%-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 4.155 - —
72%-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 4.805 - —
75%-74%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 5.805 - —
77%-78%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis..long ton. 6.905 - —
finely ground, 65% b.p.l., basis 30% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 4.93 - —
68%, b.p.l., basis 31% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 5.78 - —
70%, b.p.l., basis 32% P_2O_5 minimum..short ton. 5.83 - —
plus or minus usual bonus adjustment clause for oil and labor. Prices on entirely pebble, 50c. per long ton higher than above quotations.
Tennessee, brown, run-of-mine, unground, 27-26% P_2O_5..long ton. 6.45 - —
30-29% P_2O_5.....long ton. 7.21 - —
Phosphorus, red, amorphous, cs..lb. .33 - .36
tins, export.....lb. .34 - .37
Yellow, cns.....lb. .30 - .37
dms., c.l.....lb. .26 - —
Oxychloride, dms., works.....lb. .13 - .16
Pentasulphide, dms., c.l., works lb. .11 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .12 - .13
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works...lb. .12 - —
c.l., works lb. .13 - .14
Sesquisulphide, tins, cs., works. lb. .23 - .29
dms., export.....lb. .33½ .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works..lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14 - .17
Phthalic anhydride, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .18½- —
Bbls. ½c. per pound higher.
Phthalimide, bbls., works.....lb. 1.10 - 1.37
Pichi leaves, bgs.....lb. .08 - .10
Picoline (see Alphapicoline and Betapicoline)
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, NF, bots., vials..oz. 6.50 - 7.50
Nitrate, USP bots, vials.....oz. 6.25 - 7.25
Pimento, Jamaica, bgs.....lb. .20½- .21
Pinetar, retort, dms., incl., c.l., works, South..lb. .045 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0473- —
whse., N.Y.C.....lb. .0595- —
tanks, works, South.....lb. .035 - —
Pinkroot, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Piperidine, 95%, dms., frt. equald. lb. 1.65 —
98%, dms., same basis.....lb. 1.75 —
Piperazine hexahydrate, bots..kilo.12.50 -13.25
Pipsissewa herb (see Prince's pine).
Pitch, burgundy, dms. incl., 20 or more dms., works, South. 100 lbs. 7.16 - —
whse., N. Y. C.....100 lbs. 8.08 - —
3 to 19 dms., works, South..100 lbs. 7.36 - —
whse., N. Y. C.....100 lbs. 8.28 - —
1 to 4 dms., works, South..100 lbs. 7.61 - —
whse., N. Y. C.....100 lbs. 8.53 - —
Coaltar, 150° F. m.p., bbls., c.l., works..ton.34.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.36.00 -37.00
Cottonseed, dms., works.....lb. .05½- .07
Hardwood, paper bgs., c.l., works. lb. .02 - —
Linseed, dms.....lb. .06 Nom.
Petroleum (see Asphaltum, Mexican, Texas).
Pine, dms., ex whse. East.. 100 lbs. 4.67 - —
Soybean, dms., works.....lb. .04½- .05
Plaster of paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works.....oz.66.00 -69.00
Pokeroot, bls.....lb. .13 - .14
Pleurisy root, bls.....lb. .25 - .26
Podophyllin, NF, dms.....lb.12.45 - —
Polystyrene, colors, special, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., frt. alld. lb. .30 - —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .30 - —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .30½- —
200-9,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .31 - .60
standard, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .30 - —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .30 - —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .30½- —
200-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .30½- —
crystals, heat-resistant, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .25½- .27
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .26½- .28
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .27½- .29
200-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .27½- .29
standard, bgs., over 30,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .25½- —
20,000-29,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .26½- —
10,000-19,999 lbs., same basis..lb. .27½- —
200-9,999 lbs., same basis. lb. .27½- —
Polystyrene in non-returnable fiber dms., ½c. per lb. higher.
Pomegranate root bark, bgs.....lb. .68 - .70
Poppy flowers, bls.....lb. .50 - 1.05
Seed, Czech, bgs.....lb. .13¾- .14
Dutch, bgs.....lb. .16¾- .17
Polish, bgs.....lb. .15½- .15¾
Potash, caustic, low-chloride, flake, 85% basis 90% KOH, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs.10.50 - —
liquid, 45%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.525 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 5.025 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 4.20 - —
solid, 90%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 9.15 - —
l.c.l., works .100 lbs. 9.90 - —
regular, flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works..lb. .0815- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .089 - —
liquid, 45% basis, dms., c.l., works. lb. .03725- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0450- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .0340- —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .0755- —
l.c.l. .....works, lb. .0830- —

Potassium abietate.....lb. .98 - —
Acetate, USP, dms.....lb. .31 - .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran, dms..lb. .20 - .22
powd., dms.....lb. .22 - .24
Bichromate, bgs., works.....lb. .13¼- .14¼
Potassium bichromate in drums, ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate (see Cream of tartar).
Borate, gran., bbls., c.l., works. ton.192.00 - —
ton lots, works.....ton.245.50 - —
less ton lots, works ton.250.50 - —
Bromate, bbls., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .48 - —
25-200-lb. lots .....lb. .60 - —
Bromide, USP, cryst., gran., bbls., kgs..lb. .33 - .34
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .0780- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .0855- —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .06¼- —
dms., l.c.l., works.....lb. .07 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms.....lb. .16½- .18
powd., bbls., dms.....lb. .21 - .23
Chromate, tech., bgs.....lb. .25 - .30
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .089 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0915-.1015
powd., dms., c.l., works.....lb. .094 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .0965-.1065
export, dms., 1 to 10 tons, ex whse lb. .12 - —
NF, gran dms lb .31 .33
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms....lb. .26 - .27
gran., bbls.....lb. .20 - .22
powd., bbls .....lb. .29 - .32
Citrate, USP, gran., dms.....lb. .37½- .38½
powder, dms.....lb. .40½- .41¼
Cyanide, dms., works.....lb. .52½- .55
Fluoride, dms., works.....lb. .24 - —
Gluconate, dms.....lb. .75 - .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys..lb. 2.05 - 2.20
Guiacol sulphonate, NF, dms ..lb. 1.80 1.85

Potassium hydroxide, tech. (see Potash, caustic), USP, pellets, jars.....lb. .33 - —
Hypochlorite, liquid, cbys., dms., works..100 lbs. 3.50 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots and less, fib. dms..lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, dms.....lb. 1.95 - 1.98
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .20 - —
25% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .21 - —
Metabisulphite, gran., bbls.....lb. .21 - —
powd., bbls.....lb. .25 - —
Muriate, dom., 60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M...unit-ton. .37½- —
Trona, Cal ... unit-ton. .45½- —
Nitrate (see Saltpeter).
Oxalate, neutral, tech fine gran., bbls., dms..lb. .30 - .32
purified, dms. .....lb. .42 - .44
Perchlorate, dms., l.c.l.....lb. .14 - .15
kgs., c.l., works .....lb. .13½- —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works, lb. .21¾- .22¼
USP, dms., works.....lb. .23½- .24
ex whse .....lb. .29 - —
Persulphate, dms., c.l., works .lb. .17 - —
l.c.l. works lb. .21 - —
Phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., wks. lb. .13 - .13½
Prussiate, red, kgs.....lb. .60 - .63
yellow, bbls.....lb. .21 - —
kegs .....lb. .26 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls.....lb. .11 - —
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., wks. ton.200.00 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs.15.25 - —
solution, 29° Be, ret. dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l. 5 or more, works, 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1-4, works .... 100 lbs. 5.50 - —

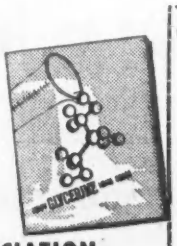
Potassium silicate, solution, 62° Be, net, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 4.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
1-4 works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
40.5° Be. ret. dms., c.l., works. 10 lbs 5.75 - —
l.c.l., 5 or more, works. 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
1-4, works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb .07 .08
Sulphate, agricultural, dom., bulk, basis 90-95% K_2SO_4, min. 90%, works..ton.32.50 - —
indust, bulk works.....ton.36.00 —
NF, cryst., bbls.....lb. .31 .33
gran., dms .....lb. .18½ —
powder, dms .....lb. .17 - —
Sulphocyanide, cryst., NF (see Potassium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, cryst., NF, dms..lb. .70 .75
tech., works .....lb. .45 .50
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works...lb. .12 —
3 tons, works .....lb. .12¼- —
1 ton or less, works .....lb. .12½- .12¾
Potassium-magnesium sulphate, bulk, min., 40% K_2SO_4, 18-50% MGO, works..ton.14.50 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate (see Rochelle salt).
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works lb. .48 .53
Potassium-titanium oxalate, bbls., kgs lb. .65 .70
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb .50 —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .52½- .53
Prickly ash bark, bls.....lb. .23 .25
Berries, bgs .....lb. .55 .75

It's bound to say... U.S.P. Glycerine!

TODAY'S druggist well knows the importance of U.S.P. Glycerine in healing compounds! One out of every four prescriptions he prepares contains this amazingly versatile polyalcohol. And "Glycerine" constantly meets his eye on the labels of a vast number of ointments . . . liniments . . . syrups . . . lozenges . . . biologicals, and other preparations. No need to remind him of Glycerine's wide application in pharmaceuticals! However, if *you'd* like to know where and how Glycerine is used in the drug as well as the cosmetic industry, send for this up-to-date, informative booklet: "*Why Glycerine for Drugs and Cosmetics?*"

TOMORROW—U.S.P. Glycerine will make even greater contributions to pharmaceutical progress. Past history indicates that it frequently plays an important part in the improvement of older materials and methods — and figures prominently in a number of new developments as well. For instance, one of the largest pharmaceutical houses employs Glycerine in the fermentation tank nutrient medium used to produce the new antibiotic, Chloromycetin. A description of this biological process will be sent on request. (Please use your company letterhead.) Here's further evidence that —*nothing takes the place of Glycerine!*

Nothing takes the place of Glycerine



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Princes Pine Herb—Rose Flowers

Prince's pine herb, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., contract, 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. 3.75 - 4.50
spot, 1,000 lb. lots lb. 4.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.00 - 5.00
Progesterone, USP, 100 gms. gm. 2.75 - —
Propane, commercial grade, cmns, group 3 gal. .02½- —
Propionaldehyde, dms., c.l., works lb. .28½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .29½- —
tanks, works lb. .25 - —
Propyl aldehyde (see Propionaldehyde)
Parahydroxybenzoate, USP, dms. lb. 2.30 - 2.40
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l. lb. .08½- —
l.c.l. lb. .09½- —
smaller containers lb. .12½- —
tanks lb. .07 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19½- —
tanks, frt. equald. E lb. .16½- —
Propyleneglycol, NF, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
Methylether, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16½- —
Propylthiouracil, bots., 50 kilos or more kilo. 55.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 55.10 - 55.30
Psyllium seed, black, bgs. lb. .22 - .25
blonde, bgs. lb. .19 - .21
husks, bgs. lb. .42 - .43
Pulsatilla herb, bls. lb. .45 - .50
Pumice, dom., grd., course, 0½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots, lb. .03¾- .04
Chicago, bgs., ton lots lb. .04½- —
smaller lots lb. .03¾- .04¼
Italian, silk-screen, coarse bgs., ton lots lb. .05½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .04 - —
sun dried, coarse, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots lb. .02½- —
Pumice in obls is ½c. per lb. higher.
Pumpkin seed, bgs. lb. .38 - .36
Purple lake (see Red).
Pyrethrum concentrate, dewaxed, 20%; for aerosol bombs, dms., works lb. 11.00 -11.50
liquid (20 to 1), basis 2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc., odorless base, dms., works gal. 9.50 - —
regular base, dms., works gal. 9.40 - —
(30 to 1 base, 3 grams, pyrethrins, per 100cc, odorless base, bbls., works gal. 14.15 - —
regular base, dms., works gal. 14.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 50.00 -55.00
Flowers, fine-grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .42 - .44
powder, 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works lb. .56 - .65
Pyrethrin, synthetic (see Allethrin)
Pyridin, denaturing, dms., works, and frt. equald., c.l. gal. 2.00 - 2.69
l.c.l. gal. 2.00 - 2.72
refd., 2°, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .79½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, 100-gram lots gram. .56 - —
Pyrites, Spanish, c.i.f. Atl. ports, long-ton 8.00 - —
Pyrocatechin (see Catechol).
Pyrophyllite, standard, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton 11.00 -11.50
230 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton 12.00 - —
325 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton 15.00 - —
No. 3, 200 mesh, bulk, c.l., mines, ton 9.50 - —
insecticide grade, 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines, ton 12.00 -12.50
rubber grade, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines, ton 10.00 -10.50
Pyrophyllite in paper bgs., $3 to $3.50 per ton extra.
Pyroxylin scrap, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .17 - —
black, cs., works lb. .14 - —
gray, cs., works lb. .14 - —
mixed, mottled, cs., works lb. .12 - —
white, china, ivory, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
dense, cs., works lb. .17 - —
translucent, pastels, cs., works, lb. .17 - —
transparent, colorless, cs., works, lb. .19 - —
colors, cs., works lb. .17 - —
shavings, opaque, amber, cs., works lb. .15 - —
transparent, mixed, colors, cs., works lb. .14 - —
white, cs., works lb. .17 - —
USP, bots., dlvd lb. 9.54 - —

Q

Quassia chips, bls. lb. .08 - .09
Quebracho extract, clarified, grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., lb. .14¾- .15
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works, lb. .08 - .08¼
tanks, same basis lb. .07½- —
Quebracho extract, clarified, solid, 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., duty extra lb. .09 - —
powd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l. lb. .15½- —
ordinary, solid, 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .06½- —
Quebracho extract prices are based on $20.40 freight and $1 insurance per long ton.
Queen of the meadow root, bgs. lb. .14 - .15
Quercitron crystals, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .33½- —
Extract, liquid, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .14½- —
solid, bxs lb. .28 - —
Quicksilver, flasks (76 lbs.) net, 100 flask lots, flask 71.00 - —
smaller lots, flask 73.00 -75.00
Quince seed, bgs. lb. .90 - 1.50
Quinidine, NF V, cryst., cns. oz. 1.90 - —
powd., precip., cns. oz. 1.85 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns. oz. 1.25 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .70 - —
Bisulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .51 - —
Dihydrochloride, USP oz. .70 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .75 - —
Hydrobromide, NF, cns., 50-oz. cns. oz. .63 - —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .63 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .76 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .66 - —
Sulphate, USP, cns., 100 ozs. oz. .56½- —
Quinine-urea hydrochloride, NF, cns lb. .68 - —
Quinolin, dms., c.l., works lb. .50¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¼- —
tanks, works lb. .50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dry basis, dms. lb. .70 - .75
Raspberries, dried, bbls. lb. 1.65 - 1.70
Red, alizarin lake, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 1.45 - 2.25

Prices ½c. per lb. higher dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport, 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.), (El Paso, 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. per lb. higher, dlvd. Pacific coast prices equaled with Chicago, dlvd. Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita.

Cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies lb. 3.65 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.50 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.60 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.55 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis lb. 3.15 - —
lithopone, deep shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.35 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.20 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.45 - 1.55
medium shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.30 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.25 - —
orange-red shade, bbls., same basis lb. 1.15 - —

Red cadmium lithopone, all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher; all prices are 1c. per lb. higher ex whse. Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Carmine, No. 40 (see Carmine).
Crocus martis (see Red, maroon iron oxide).
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Eosin toner, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y. lb. .11¼- .11¾
Iron oxide, synth., bgs. lb. .11½- .11¾
75%-85% copperas oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley, O.; Easton, Pa.; E. St. Louis lb. .05¼- .09¼
special, high color, all shades lb. .60 - —
Lake C toner alizarin, bbls., works, lb. 1.05 —
Lithol toner, bbls., works lb. .65½- .80
Lithol-rubin toner, alizarin lake, bbls., works lb. 1.40 - —
Maroon, alizarin lake, 25%, kgs., works lb. .40 - .43
toner, bbls., works lb. 1.35 - 1.50
Cadmium, deep, bbls., works lb. 1.20 - —
regular, bbls., works lb. 1.10 - —
Iron oxide, bgs., l.c.l., works lb. .04 - —
MNPA toner, kgs., works lb. 3.25 - —
Maroons in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb. higher.
Mercury oxide, tech., bbls., 10,000 lbs., works lb. 2.00 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.02 - —
Metallic, bbls., works lb. .02½- .02¾
Oxide (see Red, iron oxide).
Persian gulf, bgs., works lb. .06¾ .07
Para toner, bbls lb. .69½- .80
chlorinated, kgs lb. .95 1.05
concentrated alizarin lake, kgs., works lb 80 - —
Phloxin toner (see Red, eosin toner).
Phosphotungstic, rhodamine Y, kgs., works lb. 4.45 - —
Pink lake, alizarin, bbls., works, lb. .20 - .25
Purple lake, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
Rose lake, alizarin, bbls., works lb. .25 - .28
Spanish oxide, grade 1, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05¾
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05¾- .06
ex whse., New York lb. .06½- —
grade 2, bbls., c.l., ex dock lb. .05¼- .05½
l.c.l., ex dock lb. .05½- .05¾
ex whse., New York lb. .06¼- —
Toluidin toner (MNPT), kgs., works lb. 1.01 - 1.30
Turkey, bbls., works lb. .14½- —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald lb. .24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works lb. .0350- —
20%, bgs., works lb. .0360- —
25%, bgs., works lb. .0410- —
30%, bgs., works lb. .0440- —
35%, bgs., works lb. .0465- —
40%, bgs., works lb. .0490- —
Vermilion, Amer., bbls lb. .32 - —
Quicksilver, cmns lb. 2.27 - —
Red Precipitate, NF, powd., fls. dms. lb. 2.17 - 2.19
Red saunders wood, powd., bbls. lb. .50 - —
Rennin, NF lb. 6.50 - —
Resorcinol, resin grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .71 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .72 - —
tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works lb. 2.50 - —
powd., dms., works lb. 2.70 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.45
Rhatany root, bgs lb. .15 - .16
Rhubarb root, whole, cs lb. 1.25 - 1.30
powd., bbls lb. 1.40 - 1.45
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
Readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo. 125.00 - —
Rice bran concentrate, dms., Cedartown, Ga. lb. 79 - —
Rochelle salt, USP, gran., powd., dms., 5,000 lbs. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .33
Rose flowers, pale, bls lb. .35 - .40

Jefferson Ethylene Dichloride

a widely useful solvent, extractant, chemical intermediate of exceptional quality

The extremely narrow boiling range of Jefferson Ethylene Dichloride indicates the high product quality that results from close production control.

Best known as a solvent with an unusually wide range of applications, high-purity Jefferson Ethylene Dichloride is also a versatile and safe extractant for edible oils, essential aromatic oils and drug principles. It is an important ingredient in fumigants, insecticides, cleansing agents, rubber cements and mastics, and is a valuable chemical intermediate.

From Jefferson's production facilities, Ethylene Dichloride is available in tank cars and 55 gallon drums. For your preliminary investigations, we will be glad to supply samples. Please make requests on your company letterhead.

Ethylene dichloride fractionating tower and purification unit at Jefferson plant, Port Neches, Texas

Jefferson Chemical Company, Inc.

711 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK 22, N. Y.

ESSENTIAL CHEMICALS FROM HYDROCARBON SOURCES

Briefs

New or unusual uses for Jefferson Chemicals

Rabbit repellent paint containing ethylene dichloride stops damage done by these rodents and others to seedlings in orchards, reforestation projects, wood-lots and nurseries. Copper carbonate, copper sulfate and lime-sulfur are the active ingredients of such repellents. These chemicals are mixed with synthetic resin and asphalt emulsion in ethylene dichloride solvent for application to the seedling.

1:1:2-trichlorethane can be made by bringing free chlorine into contact with ethylene dichloride containing a small proportion of phosphorus pentachloride at a temperature of 80°-105° C.

Pine sawdust is converted into a thermosetting plastic by an alkaline hydrolysis followed by reactions with formaldehyde in ethylene dichloride and urea. A special radiation barrier type of plastic has been worked out which is so formulated as to bar the rapid passage of radiation through its mass by absorption. This may be of considerable attraction to those engaged in work with X-rays and nucleonic radiation.

An ethylene polysulfide polymer of value as a plug-valve lubricant can be prepared by reacting an aqueous sodium polysulfide solution with ethylene dichloride.

These briefs are abstracted from recent publications or U. S. patents. Perhaps you see other possibilities for useful applications of Jefferson's Dichloride in your products or processes. Write for sample and further technical information.

Rosemary flowers, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Leaves, French, bls.....lb. .12 - .17
Portuguese, bls.....lb. .07¼- .07½
Spanish, bls.....lb. .07½- .07¾
Rosin, gum (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings market).
Wood, B, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.30 - —
FF, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 5.30 - —
G, H, I, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 5.90 - —
K, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.90 - —
M, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.90 - —
N, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 5.95 - —
WG, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
WW, dms., c.l., works....100 lbs. 6.25 - —
X, dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.35 - —
Rotenone, CP, bbls., works.....lb.20.00 - —
tech., works .....lb.16.50 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., c.l., mines....ton.36.00 - —
l.c.l., mines.....ton.43.00 - —
Rvania, 100% powd., bgs., works..lb. .20 - —
Rue herb, bls.....lb. .35 - .40
Rutin, 10 kilos, fib, dms.....gram. .03½- .04½
smaller lots, fib, dms.....gram. .04 - .05

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls....lb. .60 - —
activated ground with lime, bbls..lb. .35 - .36
Saccharin, USP, gran., soluble, 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.50 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
powd., soluble insoluble, dms., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 1.53 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.65 - 1.85
Safflower, Egyptian, bls.....lb. .75 - .80
Saffron, Mexican, bls.....lb. .95 - 1.00
Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.17.00 -18.00
Safrol, dms. .....lb. .85 - .90
Sage, Cyprus, bales.....lb. .12 - .13
Dalmatian, bls.....lb. 1.20 - 1.25
Greek, fancy, bls.....lb. .27½- .28
Spanish, bls .....lb. .11 - .11½
Sago flour, bgs.....lb. .05½- .05¾
Saligenin, ctns.....lb.14.00 -25.00
Salol, NF, gran., bbls., kgs.....lb. 1.00 - —
fib, dms.....lb. 1.02 - 1.03
powdered salol, 10c. higher.
Salt, rock, burlap bgs., c.l..100 lbs. .98 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.19 - 1.22
paper bgs., c.l.....100 lbs. .83 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 1.09 - 1.12
Table, vacuum, common, fine, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. .98 - 1.08
l.c.l., dlvd. .....100 lbs. 1.20 - 1.32
Saltcake, dom., bulk, dlvd. 100% Na_2SO_4 basis..ton.22.00 - —
Saltpeter, cryst., bbls., 10 tons. 100 lbs.13.90 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.14.15 -14.40
gran., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs. 9.25 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.10.90 -11.00
powd., bbls., 20 tons.....100 lbs.10.25 - —
smaller lots .....100 lbs.11.50 -12.00
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .15¾- .17¾
Saltpeter in bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. less than in barrels; in kegs, $1 more.
Sandalwood chips, East Indies, bgs., lb. .65 - .66
powd., dms. .....lb. .75 - .76
Sangumarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Santonin, NF, cryst., powd., cns.kilo. No stocks.
Saponin No. 1, cns .....lb. 2.45 —
Sarsaparilla root, dom., bls.....lb. .30 - .40
Honduras, bls. .....lb. .40 - .45
Mexican, bls. .....lb. .28 - .30
Sassafras bark, ord., bls.....lb. .35 - .40
select, bls.....lb. .50 - .55
Savory, French, bls.....lb. .13½- .14
Spanish, bls.....lb. .12 - .12½
Saw palmetto berries, bgs. .....lb. .23 - .24
Scammony resin, lump, cns.....lb. 1.95 - 2.20
powd., cns. .....lb. 2.05 - 2.30
Root, bgs .....lb. .11 - .14
Schaeffer's salt, bgs. .....lb .60 - .67
Scopolamine hydrobromide, bots oz.20.50 -24.50
Hydrochloride, bots. oz. 84.00 - —
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000 lbs..lb. .25¾- —
smaller lots .....lb. .26¼- —
dms., 100 lbs. or less.....lb. .27¼- .31¼
Selenium, powd., cns., 10-lb. lots..lb. 2.10 - —
cs., 1,000-lb lots.....lb. 2.00 - —
Senega root, bls.....lb. 1.55 - 1.65
Senna leaf, Alex., half-leaf, bls..lb. .22 - .24
sifting, bgs.....lb. .19 - .21
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .17 - .24
No. 2, bls.....lb. .14 - .19
No. 3, bls.....lb. .10 - .11
Pods, bls.....lb. .12 - .15
powdered, bls., bxs. .....lb. .16 - .22
Serpentaria root, bls.....lb. 2.20 Nom.
Sesame seed, Chinese, white, nat., bgs..lb. .11 - .11½
hulled, bgs .....lb. .18 - .18½
Nicaragua, hulled.....lb. .21 - .24
natural, bgs. .....lb. .12 - .12¼
Salvadorean .....lb. .12½- .13
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .51½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots .....lb. .52 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots .....lb. .54 - —
refined, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .61½- —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .63 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .65 - —
bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lbs., 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs.....lb. .43 - .45
No. 2, bgs .....lb. .40 - .42
Superfine, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .36 - .38
TN, bgs., 10 bgs.....lb. .35 - .37
Shellac in 1 to 9 bgs., 1c. more.
Silica amorph., dry-grd., 323 mesh, bgs., c.l., ill. works.ton.20.00 -30.00
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 - —
99½%, 140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.12.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.17.00 - —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .18½- .20½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs .....oz. .71¾- —
Cyanide, fib, dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .65⅝- —
1,000-oz. lots.....oz. .65⅞- —
500-oz. lots.....oz. .66⅛- —
100-oz. lots.....oz. .66⅜- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., bots., 2,500-oz. lots..oz. .45⅞- —
1,000-oz lots .....oz. .47⅛- —
500-oz. lots .....oz. .47⅜- —
250-oz. lots .....oz. .48⅛- —
USP granular silver nitrate, 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .95 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots..oz. .90 - —
Simaruba bark, bls. .....lb. .85 Nom.
Skullcap herb, Eastern, bls.....lb. .60 - .65
Western, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Skunk cabbage root, bls.....lb. .30 - .35
Slate flour, bgs., c.l., works....ton.11.00 -12.00
l.c.l., ex whse.....ton.20.00 -60.00
Sloe berries, bgs .....lb. .32 - .35
Smalt, black, ctns.....lb. .11½- —
Blue, ctns. .....lb. .15½- —
Snakeroot, Canada, bls.....lb. .40 - .45
Soapbark, bls .....lb .22 - .23
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .24 - .25
cut, foreign, bbls.....lb. .25 - .26
powd., bbls. .....lb. .29 - .30

Soda ash, dense, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.02
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.10 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 2.65 - 4.42
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.90 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 3.15 - 4.92
bulk, c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.00 - —
Caustic, flake, powd., 76%, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.45 - —
l.c.l., stock points ...100 lbs. 4.80 - 6.67
liquid, 50%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.40 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis.....100 lbs. 2.40 - 2.50
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.50 - —
rayon-type, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.60 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
l.c.l., stock points....100 lbs. 4.40 - 6.27
Sal, bgs., c.l., ex car....100 lbs. 1.58 - —
l.c.l., bgs., ex whse.....100 lbs. 1.78 - —
Soda-lime, USP, dms.....lb. .23 - .25
Sodium acetate, anhyd., dms., works lb. .10 - .11½
NF, cryst., bbls., works.....lb. .16 - —
powder, bbls., works.....lb. .08 - .09
Alginate, refined, water soluble, bbls., works..lb. .79 - —
semi-refined, bbls., works..lb. .46 - —
NF, white, powd., dms., works, ton lots..lb. 1.25 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.50 - 1.65
Aluminate, 20,000 lbs. or more, bgs..100 lbs. 8.50 - —
under 20,000 lbs., works.100 lbs. 9.50 - —
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E. l.c.l., dlvd. .....lb. .23¼- —
.....lb. .24¼- —

Sodium arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12 - —
Arsenite, dealers, dms., works lb. .13¼- 14½
solution, dms., works.....gal. .80 - 1.00
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100 lbs. or more..lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 2.25 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.60 - —
Bichromate, bgs., works.....lb. .09¾- .10¾
Sodium bichromate, in drums, ½c. higher.
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13½- —
Bisulphate, bulk, c.l., works... 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
dms., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 2.90 - —
Bisulphite, powd., bags, c.l., works..100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 4.00 - —
solut. 35° bbls., c.l., works.. 100 lbs. 1.10 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs 1.50 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., kgs., works. lb. .33 - .34
Cacodylate, NF, jars, dms....lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Carbonate (see Soda ash, Soda sal, Sodium monohydrate).
USP monohydrate, gran., dms.. lb. .05¾- .06¼
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works. lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .08¼- —
powd., kgs., works.....lb. .09½- —

Sodium chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, dms.....lb. .21 - —
Chlorite, tech., dms., works lb. .75 - —
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., dms., works.....lb. .21 - .22
Chromate, dms., works.....lb. .11½- .12⅛
Citrate, anhyd, dms. .....lb. .60 - .65
USP VIII, dms .....lb. .21½- .26⅛
USP XIII, gran., dms.....lb. .28 - .28½
Sodium citrate, USP XIII, powd., prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000 lbs., works. lb. 1.10 - —
smaller lots, works .....lb. 1.25 - —
Cyanide, 96-98%, dms. .....lb. .16 - .18
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, bbls., works..lb. .11½- .12⅛
anhydrous, dms., works.....lb. .14 - .15½
Fluoride, white, 90%, bbls., c.l., works..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .10¾- .11
95%, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .11 - —
Fluoracetate, monobasic, 8-oz. tins, 50 to a case, works..lb.12.00 - —
2 to 25 tins to case, works..lb.12.00 -16.50
1 oz. tins, 16 to 64 to case, works..lb.16.50 -21.00
tribasic, ton lots .....lb.11.00 - —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd....100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l. .....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
Gluconate, dms. .....lb. .83 - .88
Glutamate, monobasic, dms., c.l., dlvd..lb. 1.53 - —
smaller quantities, dlvd...lb. 1.54 - 1.56

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Nytron • Ammonium Bicarbonate • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene • Monochlorobenzene • Methanol • Ammonium Chloride • Formaldehyde

Sodium Glycerophosphate—Triethylamine

Sodium glycerophosphate, NF, flake, bbls lb. 1.65 - 1.80
powder, bbls lb. 1.70 - 1.85
solution, 75%, cbys lb. 96 - 1.06
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.00 - 3.00
Hydrosulphide (see Sodium, sulphydrate).
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l. frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21½ - .23½
Hydroxide, tech. (see Soda, caustic).
USP, pellets, dms lb. .23 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, ton lots and less, dms lb. .85 - .88
Hyposulphite, tech., cryst., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald.. 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
pea cryst., bgs., metro area 100 lbs. 3.75 - —

Soda, hyposulphite, crystals in bbls., 40c higher; pea crystals, dms., 50c. higher.

USP (see Sodium thiosulphate).

Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.47 - 2.59
Lactate, edible, 50%, dms., cbys., works lb. .19 - —
60%, dms., cbys., works lb. .24 - —
tech., 50%, dms., cbys., works. lb. .13 - .14
Metaborate, octa-hydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.73.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.118.00 -123.00
tetrahydrate, c.l., bbls., works. ton.184.50 —

Sodium metaborate in bbls., $20 per ton higher.

Metal, tanks, works lb. .16 - —
bricks, dms., works lb. .17 - .18
Metanilate, bgs. lb. 57 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
l.c.l., bbls., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Molybdate, anhyd., works lb. .54 - —
Monohydrate, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Naphthionate, bbls lb. 60 - .65
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton.48.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works lb.45.00 - —
imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., All Gulf, Pac. whse ton.51.50 - —
bulk, c.l., same basis ton.48.00 - —
USP, dms lb. .21 - —
Nitrite, 90%, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .06¾ - —
West coast ports 100 lbs. 8.00 8.05
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 8.90 -11.00
Orthosilicate, anhyd., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.55 - 7.10
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.50 5.75
Oxalate, neut., bgs., works lb. .09½ - —
Para-aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 3.50 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.65 - —
Para-aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more lb. 6.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 6.05 - 7.00
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22½ - .24½
pellets, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .22 - .24
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 - .23

Truckloads of pentachlorophenate of 20,000 lbs. min. available at ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.

Perborate, USP, tech., bbls., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼ - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Miss lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½ - .19
Phenolsulphonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .38 - .39
powd., dms. lb. .41 - .42
Phosphate, dibasic, anhydr., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.75 - 7.00
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 - 7.50
cryst., bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.60
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.00
USP, dried, powd., dms., works lb. .20 - .20½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.85 - —
tribasic, cryst., bgs., c.l., wks., frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.75 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.25 - —

Sodium phosphates in bbls., 40c. higher than bgs.

USP (see Sodium phosphate dibasic).

Prussiate, yellow, bgs lb. .12½ - —
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.50 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500 lbs., works. lb. .30 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .31 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.90 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.40 - —
Ricinoleate, tech., bbls lb. No stocks.
Salicylate, USP, dms lb. .59 - .62
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. zone 1 100 lbs. 3.70 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 3.96 - 4.36
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.25 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 4.96 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex., E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia., and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98°, N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb., W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 - —
Sesquisilicate, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.15 - —
l.c.l. dlvd 100 lbs. 5.40 5.65
Silicate, 40°, turbid., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.25 1.35
tanks, works ton.16.00 -17.00
52°, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.05 - 2.15
tanks works ton.32.00 —
Silicofluoride, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .049 - —
Stannate, dms., works, frt. alld. E. lb. .443 - .508
Stearate, USP, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .51 - .56
Sodium sulphanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulphate, NF VII dried, gran., dms lb. .20 - .23
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.35 - 2.60
cryst. (see Glauber's salt).
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .17 - .19
gran., bbls. lb. .15½ - .17½
Sulphide, flake, bbls., c.l., works. frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.25
fused, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs 4.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
Sulphite, anhyd., by-product, powd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.50 - 2.75
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - 3.75
regular, powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
crystals, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
Sulphocyanide, CP (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Sulphoricinoleate, bbls. lb. .51 - .61
Sulphydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l lb. .05¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
liquid, 45%, basis 100%, tanks, works ton.90.00 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., dms., works lb. .30 - —
Thiosulphate, tech. (see Sodium hyposulphite).
USP, cryst., bbls lb. .10 - .12
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
5 tons, works lb. .10¼ - —
1 ton or less, works lb. .10½ - .11
Trichloroacetate, dms. lb. .46 - .55
Tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 7.65 - —
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd., East lb. 1.10 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethylcellulose—See CMC.
Sodium-Cinchophen (see Cinchophen-sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde, sulfoxylate, dlvd., dms lb. .22 - .22½
Sodium-sulpha drugs (see Sulpha name).
Sodium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .17½ - .20
Sodium-zirconyl sulphate, fiber dms., 1,000 lbs. or more, works lb. .28 - —
less 1,000 lbs., same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar tanks, works gal. .25 - .3235
high-flash, tanks, works gal. .25 - .3235
Petroleum, 100° F., flash, tanks, Baytown, Tex gal. .25 - —
150 F, flash, tanks same basis gal. .25 - —
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
ton lots to 5 tons, works. lb. .32 - .33
powd., dms., ton lots to 5 tons, works lb. .38 - .39
solution, commercial, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .22¼ - —
ton lots, works lb. .23¼ - —
less ton lots, works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21½ - —
regular, 70%, aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .16¼ - —
ton lots, works lb. .17 - —
less ton lots, works lb. .17½ - —
tanks, works lb. .15½ - —
Soybean meal, 41% bulk, Decatur ton.60.00 - —
50%, same basis ton.70.25 - —
protein, chemically isolated, 40,000 lbs., works lb. .20 - —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .20¼ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .20½ - .24
mechanically refined, bgs., 40,000 lbs., works lb. .0575 - —
20,000 lbs., works lb. .0590 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .0605 - —
Sparteine sulphate, cns oz. .85 - 1.25
Spearmint leaves, bis lb. .52 - .55
Spikenard root, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Spruce extract, liq., reg., tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .05¼ - —
Squaw vine, leaves, bls lb. .33 - .38
Squill, red, fortified, powd., bbls. boxes lb. 1.50 - 1.60
White, bls. lb. .11 - .13
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .16 - 18
St. Ignatius beans, bgs lb. No stocks.
St. John's bread, edible, bls lb. .13 - .18
Stainless steel flake, dry, dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
paste, dms., works lb. 1.25 - —
Stannous chloride (see Tin chloride, stannous).
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass root (see Aletris root).
Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 5.62 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.97 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.77 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.73 - —
Chicago 100 lbs. 4.88 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.88 - —

Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 12c. to 15c. per 100 lbs. higher.

Potato, Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., spot lb. .07¼ - —
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., spot lb. .07 - —
Rice, bgs lb. .12½ - —
Sweetpotato, bgs., c.l. lb. No stocks.
Wheat, bgs. .0606 - .0626
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearin, oleo (see Oleostearin).
Stillingia root, bls. lb. .35 - .38
Stoneroot, bls lb. .07½ - .08
Storax, USP, cs lb. 1.50 - 1.60
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .19 - .20
Seed, bgs. lb. .20 - .21
Streptomycin, hospitals, vials gram. .60 - —
wholesalers, vials gram. .48 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms., lb. .62 - —
Carbonate, 90%, dms lb. .15½ - .16½
Chloride, tech., bbls lb. .22 - .24
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .50 - —
Iodide, jars, 25 lbs lb. 3.60 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .10¼ - —
Oxalate, bbls., works lb. .42 - .44
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.25 - 1.32
Sulphate, air-floated, 90% 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strontium-calcium sulphide, phosphorescent, dms., works lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Strophanthin, NF, bots oz.39.00 - —
Strophanthus seed, Kombe, bgs lb. 3.00 - 3.25
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.25 - —
Phosphate, NF, 100 ozs oz. 1.14 - —
Sulphate, USP, powd., cns., 100 ozs. oz. 1.00 - —
Styrene, monomer, tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Sucrose octa-acetate, denat., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
tech., bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .55 - —
Sugar coloring (see Caramel coloring).
Sugar of milk (see Milk sugar).
Sulphabenzamide, dms lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphabenzamide-sodium, dms lb. 4.25 - 4.60
Sulphadiazin, USP, crystals, free flowing, dms lb. 11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, 99%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 10.50 -11.00
powder lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphadiazin-sodium, USP, granules, free flowing, dms lb. 12.25 -12.75
powder lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphaguanidin, USP, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.00
Sulphamerazin, USP, micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 10.55 -11.05
powder, dms lb. 10.25 -10.75
Sulphamerazin-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 11.25 -11.75
Sulphamethazine, micro crystals lb. 8.80 - 9.30
powder lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Sulphanilamide, USP, crystals, free flowing lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals lb. 1.55 - 1.75
powder lb. 1.30 - 1.50
Sulphanilamidoquinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 9.00 - 9.25
Sulphapyridin, NF, powd., bots., tins, lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulphapyridin-sodium, powd., bots., dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulphathiazole, USP, crystals, free flowing lb. 3.50 - 4.00
micro crystals, 99.9%, not over 10 microns, dms lb. 3.25 - 3.55
powder, dms. lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Sulphathiazole-sodium, USP, dms., lb. 3.00 - 3.30
Sulphur, com'l, rubbermakers, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.10 - 2.45
crude, c.l., bulk, mines, contract, long ton.18.00 - —
f.o.b. ship for domestic and Canada long ton.19.50 - —
flour, com'l, 90½%, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - 2.30
precipitated, USP, bbls., kgs lb. .27 - .29
refined, flour, light refined, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.35 - 3.70
heavy, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 3.15 - 3.50
flowers, USP, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.20 - 4.60
Sulphur flowers in bbls., 75c. higher.
rock, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - 3.10
rolls, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.05 - 3.70
rubbermakers' bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - 3.05
Chloride, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works. lb. .03¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .04¼ - —
10-gal. dms., l.c.l., works lb. .06¼ - —
Dioxide, liquid, com'l, cyls., works lb. .09 - —
multi-unit cars, works lb. .0535 - —
dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration, c.l., l.c.l.,
Sumac bark, 28%, grd., bgs., ex dock ton.65.00 -66.00
Extract, No. 1, bbls., 25% lb. .10½ - —
No. 2, bbls., 25% lb. .09 - —
crystals, bbls. lb. .40 - —
stainless, bbls lb. .14½ - —
Leaf, 28% grd., bgs., ex-dock, ton.67.00 -68.00
Superphosphate run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, Baltc. unit-ton. .76 - —
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .73 - —
triple, 48% or more, a.p.a., pulv., bulk, East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .80 - —

Prices on 48% triple superphosphate in other states and D. C. are per unit-ton plus frt. charges from E. Tampa, Fla. Superphosphate, gran., 2c. per unit-ton higher than pulverized.

Sweet basil, imported, bls lb. .95 - 1.00

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Talc, dom., ordinary, grd., Calif., bgs., c.l., works ton.25.00 -35.00
Vermont, bgs., c.l., works ton.14.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.17.50 - —
fibrous, New York, off-color, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.24.00 - —
l.c.l. ton.26.50 -28.00
98.5-99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton.23.00 -28.00
l.c.l., works ton.25.00 -32.00
imp., Canada, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.12.50 -35.00
Tallow, inedible, extra, loose, c.l., dlvd lb. .06½ - —
fancy, loose, same basis lb. .06½ - —
special, loose, same basis lb. .06¼ - —
sulphonated, 25%, dms lb. .06 - .06½
50%, dms lb. .08½ - .09
Tamarind, W. I., bbls lb. .10 - .15
kegs keg.10.00 - —
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammon., bulk unit-ton. 7.25 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 8.25 - —
fertilizer, 9% ammon., 10% b.p.l., Chicago unit-ton. No stocks.
10-11% ammon., 15% b.p.l., bulk unit-ton. No stocks.
Tansy leaves, bls lb. .24 - .30
Tapioca flour, high grade, bgs lb. .08 - .08½
medium grades, bgs lb. .07¼ - .07½
low grades, bgs lb. .06 - .07
Java, bgs lb. No stocks.
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .44 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .33 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., works gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
50-53%, dms., c.l., same basis, gal. .60 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .63 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .52 - —
Tar, coal (see Coaltar).
Pine (see Pinetar).
Tara pods, bgs., c.l., ex dock U. S. ports long ton. No prices.
powd., bgs., c.l., same basis long ton.225.00 Nom.
Tarragon herb, bgs lb. .45 - .50
Leaves, bgs lb. .75 - .80
Tartar emetic, tech., gran. or powd., bbls., kgs lb. .46 - —
dms. lb. .47 - .51
USP, powd., bbls., dms., kgs lb. .51 - .54
Terpin hydrate, com'l, bbls., c.l. lb. .24½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .25 - .25½
NF, cryst., bbls., dms lb. .75 - —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .80 - —
Terpineol, Alpha (see A), com'l, dms., c.l., South lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
tanks, South lb. .13 - —
prime, dms lb. .33 - .60
Terpinglycol ether, dms., c.l., works. lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .19 - —
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.03
prime, cns., dms lb. .33 - .35
Terra alba (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100 gms gm. 3.75 - —
Propionate, USP., 100 gms gm. 3.75 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .08 - .08¼
Tetrachloroethylene, USP, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .20½ - .21¼
smaller dms., works lb. .23½ - .25
tech. (see Perchloroethylene).
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., works. lb. .70 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40% cns., dms., works lb. .65 - .70
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, dlvd lb. 12.50 -15.00
sulphate, 99%, bots., dlvd lb. 10.50 -13.00
Theobromine, fib. dms lb. 4.50 - 4.55
Salicylate, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.05
with sodium acetate, USP, dms lb. 3.65 - 3.70
Sodio-salicylate, fib. dms lb. 2.90 - 2.95
Theophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 5.50 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, bots., 100 grams kilo.160.00 - —
Mononitrate, bots., 100 grams kilo.160.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms lb. .34 - .38
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiouracil, dms., works lb. 5.50 - 5.60
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Thorium nitrate, cs., works lb. 8.50 - —
Threonine, dextro-laevo, 100 grams 115.00 - —
Thyme, French, bgs lb. .15½ - .16
Spanish, bls lb. .08½ - .09
Thymol, USP, kgs lb. 3.50 - —
Iodide, NF, dms lb. 6.60 - 6.70
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (stannous), anhyd., dms., works lb. .7122- .7222
Crystals, hydrous, bgs., bbls., works lb. .58¾ - —
Metal lb. .77¾ - —
Oxide, bbls. lb. .83 - .84
Sulphate, stannous, bbls., kgs., works lb. .8309- .8509
Tetrachloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .47½ - .48½
Titanium dioxide, anatase, ceramic, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
chalk-resistant, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .19½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
plain, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .19½ - .20
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .20 - .20½
rutile, natural, granular, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .05¼ - —
milled, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .05½ - —
nonchalking, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .21½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22 - .22¼
Hydride, cns., works lb. 7.00 - 8.00
Pigment, calcium-rutile, base, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½ - .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .0- - .08¼

Titanium dioxide and pigment in bbls., ¼c. higher; Pac. coast, c.l., dlvd., l.c.l., ex whse., ½c. higher.

Tetrachloride, CP, 55 gal. dms lb. .57 - .58
smaller, pkgs., works lb. .65 - 1.22
technical, 5-gal. dms., works lb. .32 - —
smaller pkgs., works lb. .40 - 1.00
Tolu balsam, cns., dms lb. 2.95 - 3.10
Toluene (see Toluol).
Tolidin base, distilled, kgs lb. 1.10 - —
Toluol, coaltar, industrial and nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .23½ - —
Birmingham dist gal. .22¼ - —
Chicago district gal. .24½ - —
Cleveland district gal. .24¾ - —
Dangerfield, Tex gal. .24½ - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .19 - —
Hamilton, Ohio gal. .24 - —
Johnstown, Pa gal. .22 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .25 - —
Philadelphia, Pa gal. .25½ - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .22 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md. gal. .23½ - —
St. Louis, Mo gal. .27 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .22½ - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .25½ - —
Wyandotte, Mich. gal. .25 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .22½ - —
Petroleum, industrial, 2°, tanks, works—
Albany, N. Y. gal. .28 - —
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .28 - —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .25 - —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .27 - —
Detroit, Mich. gal. .28 - —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .28 - —
Providence, R. I. gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .25 - —
Tonga, 50% bark and vine, bls. lb. .80 - .95
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks. lb. 1.75 - 1.80
Brazilian, cs lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Surinam, cs. lb. 1.00 - 1.15
Toxaphene, dms., works, c.l. lb. .20 - —
truckloads, works lb. .20 - —
ton to truckloads, works lb. .23 - —
less than tons, works lb. .26 - —
Totaquine, USP, 100-oz. lots oz. .42 - —
Triacetin, dms., dlvd lb. .35½ - —
Tributyl citrate, dms. lb. .41 - .43
smaller containers lb. .46 - .52
Phosphate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .56½ - —
l.c.l. lb. .57½ - —
smaller containers lb. .71 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .76 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .81 - —
Trichlorbenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. or equald lb. .10 - —
l.c.l. lb. .11 - —
tanks lb. .08½ - —
Trichlorethane, dms., c.l., works lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .13½ - —
tanks, works lb. .11½ - —
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckload, works, frt. equald. lb. .10¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .09¾ - —
Trichloroethylene, tanks, frt. alld., zone 1 lb. .10½ - —
Zone 2 lb. .11 - —
Zone 3 lb. .11½ - —
Zone 4 lb. .11½ - —

Trichloroethylene, frt. alld., dm., c.l., prices ½c. higher, l.c.l., 1¼c. higher. Zones are—(1) Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Ia., Ky., Me., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., N. J.; N. H., N. Y., N. C., Ohio, Pa., R. I., Tenn., Vt., Va., W. Va., Wis., Omaha, K. C., Kan.; (2) Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Kan., La., Miss., Neb., N. D., Okla., S. C., S. D.; (3) Col., Mont., (E) N. M., Tex., Wyo.; (4) Ariz., Cal., Idaho, Mont. (W), Nev., Ore., Utah, Wash.

Tricholine citrate, 65% solut., pet., cbys., works, frt. adjusted lb. 2.15 - —
Tricresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .29 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. 29 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21½ - —
Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. lb. .31½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .32½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —

BARIUM
STRONTIUM
CALCIUM

PRODUCTS OF HIGH PURITY

POUNDS TO TONS — PACKED TO SUIT YOUR REQUIREMENTS

CALCIUM SULPHIDE

Porous Barium Oxide and Strontium Oxide Porous

Carbide Free

LUMP — NUT (⅛" ¼" ½" MESH) — POWDERED

High Solubility in Methanol. Especially adapted for safe methylation.
The most effective drying agent at any temperature. Try it in your desiccator.

Barium Oxide — Porous	Strontium Oxide — Porous
Barium Hydrate — Crystals	Strontium Hydrate — Crystals
Barium Hydroxide — Anhydrous	Strontium Hydroxide — Anhydrous
Barium Carbonate	Strontium Carbonate
Barium Nitrate	Strontium Nitrate
Barium Peroxide	Strontium Peroxide
Barium Chloride	Strontium Chloride
Barium Sulphide	Strontium Sulphide
Barium Acetate	Strontium Acetate
Barium Chromate	Strontium Chromate
Barium Oxalate	Strontium Oxalate
Barium Tartrate	Strontium Tartrate
Barium Fluoride	Strontium Fluoride

Calcium Sulphide — Hydrogen Peroxide — Manganese Sulphide

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WILLOUGHBY, OHIO

Manufacturers Since 1916

Eastern Representative — **MILLMASTER CHEMICAL CO.**
420 LEXINGTON AVE., NEW YORK 17, N. Y.

Triethyl Citrate—Wax, Carnauba

Triethyl citrate, dms. lb. .34 - .36
smaller containers lb. .39 - .45
Phosphate, dms., works, c.l. lb. .38 - —
dms., l.c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .37 - —
Triethyleneglycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .19 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms., c.l., works lb. .51½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .52 - —
tanks lb. .50 - —
Trimethylamine, 25%-40%, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., basis 100% lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld., basis 100% lb. .38½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald., basis 100% lb. .33 - —
Trimethylhexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
Tripentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. lb. .36 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .32 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripoli, air-floated, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0175- —
double-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .016 - —
single-grd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .015 - —
Trisodium fluoroacetate (see sodium fluoroacetate tribasic).
Trisodium pnosphate (see Sodium phosphate, tribasic).
Trypsin, 1:25, dms., works lb. 2.30 - —
1:50, dms., works lb. 4.25 - —
1:75, dms., works lb. 5.50 - —
1:100, 6lb. dms., works lb. 5.50 - —
Tryptophane, dextro-laevo, fib. ctns., works kilo. 207.00 -242.00
Tuba root (see Cube root).
Tungsten metal, powd., 99.9%, dms., works lb. 4.75 - —
Oxide, kgs., works lb. 2.85 - —
Turmeric root, Alleppey, bgs, afloat. lb. .35 - .35½
Haitian, bgs lb. No stocks.
Jamaica, bgs., afloat lb. .10 - .10½
Madras, bgs lb. .17 - .17½
Turpentine, gum (see Naval Stores Protective Coatings market).
Sulphate, ret. dms., East gal. .23 - —
Wood, dest.-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works, South gal. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .41 - —
N. Y. whse gal. .47 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .27½- —
steam-dist., dms., incl., c.l., works gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., works, South gal. .56 - —
ex whse., NYC gal. .64 - —
tanks, works gal. .54 - —
Tyrothricin, bots. gram. 1.00 - 1.10

U

Urethane, USP, dms lb. 1.25 - —
Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Uranium oxide, black, bgs. lb. 2.55 - —
yellow, kgs. lb. 1.65 - —
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., wks. lb. .04¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .05 - —
fertilizer compound, 42% N, bulk, c.l., 30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and east ton. 94.00 - —
bulk, distributors, c.l., 40 tons, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton. 103.58 - —
30 tons, frt. alld. Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex., and east ton. 98.00 - —
40 tons, distributors, frt. alld. Colo., Mont., Wyo., and west ton. 107.15 - —
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades, N basis, Belle, W. Va. ton. 125.00 - —
C and D grades, same basis. ton. 123.50 - —
37 grade, same basis ton. 147.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls. lb. .10 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, NF, bls. lb. .40 - .45
Valine, dextro-laevo, dms., works lb. 22.50 -27 50
Valonia beards, bgs., ex dock ton. No stocks.
Cups, bgs., ex dock ton. 52 00 - —
Extract, powd., bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .14 - —
Vanadium pentoxide, CP, bgs., cns., works lb. 7.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.06
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins lb. 4.75 - 5.25
Mexican, cuts, tins lb. 6.25 - 6.50
whole, tins lb. 7.50 - 7.75
Tahiti, cs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 4.05 - —
ex guaicol, tins, 25 lbs. lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate, 55-gal. dms., works lb. .16 - .16¼
5-gal. cns., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Butylether, normal, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Ether (see Ether, divinyl).
Ethylether, tech., dms., c.l., wks. lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Isobutylether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —
Methylether, cyls., works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .27 - —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).
Vinylpyridin, ret. dms., works lb. 1.50 - —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units.. 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .03 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units..1,000,000 units. .035 - —
in neutral vegetable oil, 400,000 or 1,000,000 D units per gm., bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 - —
lots of 1 billion USP units. 1,000,000 units. .025 - —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units.1,000,000 units. .03 - —
Vitamin A, natural, 200,000 to 350,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more..1,000,000 units. .18 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .22 - —
351,000 to 450,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000-units. .20 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .24 - —
451,000 or more A units per gm., bots, cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .22 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .26 - —

Prices above are based on the USP XIII method of conversion, E x 1894.

Vitamin A, natural, 200,000 to 350,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .21½- —
lots of less than 500 million units 1,000,000 units. .24½- —
351,000 to 450,000 A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .24 - —
lots of less than 500 million units 1.000.000 units. .27 - —
451,000 or more A units per gm., bots., cns., dms., lots of 500 million units or more 1,000,000 units. .26½- —
less than 500 million units million units. 1,000,000 units. .29½- —

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton-Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

A, natural, concentrates (see Oil, fishliver).
A, synthetic, acetate, 1,000,000 A units, per gm 1.000.000 units. .24 - —
A, synthetic, palmitate, 800,000 A units per gm., frt. adjstd. 1,000.000 units. .24 - —
Vitamin B, (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_2 (see Riboflavin).
B complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxin hydrochloride).
B_{12}, vials, 25, 100 and 500 milligrams milligram. 2.52 - —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fishliver, Calciferol and Viosterol).
D_2 (see Calciferol).
E (see Alphatocopherol and Oil, wheatgerm).
G (see Riboflavin).
P-F (see Acid, nicotinic, and Nicotinamide).
H (see Biotin).
Violet, methyl toner (see Blue, methylviolet toner).
V.M.P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root bark, bls lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Tree bark, bls lb. .55 - .75
Wattle bark, fair average, or E. Afr., bgs., ex dock ton. 65.00 - —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 62.50 - —
Wattle bark extract, liquid, 35% tannin, bbls., works lb. .07½- .08
solid, E. Afr., 61% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .06¾- —
S. Afr., 62% tannin, ex dock, duty extra lb. .06¾- —
Wax, amorphous (see Wax, microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .44 - .45
Bees, bleached, USP, bricks, cs. lb. .62 - .63
slabs, bgs lb. .61 - .62
crude, African, bgs lb. .44 - .45
Brazilian, bgs lb. .52 - .53
Cent. American, bgs lb. 48 - .50
refined, yellow, bricks, cs lb. .52 - .53
slabs, bgs. lb. .51 - .52
Candelilla, crude, bgs lb. .46 - .47
refined, bgs lb. .49 - .50

Powdered candelilla, 20 mesh, 5c. per lb. extra; 80 mesh, 5½c.; 100-200 mesh, 6c.

Carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. No stocks.
North Country, No. 2, ton lots lb. .75 - .77
No. 3, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .68 - .70
refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .72 - .74
yellow, No. 1, bgs., ton lots lb. .83 - .90
No. 2 lb. .86 - .88

Powdered carnauba price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Users of Carnauba Wax or Candelilla

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CONCORD #159 WAX

Uniform Consistency

Melting Point same as Carnauba; higher than Candelilla

Substantial savings

The physical and chemical characteristics of CONCORD #159 compare favorably with refined Carnauba Wax, and are vastly superior to Candelilla for most purposes.

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CRESYLIC ACID • JAPAN WAX REPLACEMENT
CARNAUBA WAX REPLACEMENT • FATTY ACIDS-DISTILLED
CANDELILLA WAX • REFINED TALL OIL

Wax, Japan, bgs.....lb. .07 - .70
Microcrystalline, 170°-175° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works..lb. .14 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .15 - —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .12½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .13½- —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .25 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .26 - —
180°-185° m.p., ASTM, black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .14½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .15½- —
amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .16 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .17 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .27 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .28 - —
190°-195° m.p., ASTM, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .20½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .21½- —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .19 - —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .20 - —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .33½- —
Less than 20,000 lbs., same basis..lb. .34½- —
Montan, dom., black, raw.....lb. .25 - .25½
refined.....lb. .31 - .32
Bohemian, bgs.....lb. .15 - .16
German, bgs.....lb. .16 - .17
Ouricury, refined, bgs., ton lots lb. .74 - .76
Paraffin (see P.).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs.....lb. .25 - .27
cake, cs.....lb. .26 - .28
Sugar cane, crude, imp., bgs....lb. .35 - .37
refined, dom., slabs, works..lb. .60 - .65
imp., bags, N. Y.....lb. .40 - .42
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls....lb. .17 - .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms., 50 lbs lb. 2.00 - —
Whiting, limestone, dry-grd., 99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works, ton. 6.00 -10.00
smaller lots, works..ton. 6.50 -15.00
wet-grd., bgs., c.l., works..ton.16.00 -30.00
smaller lots, works.....ton.21.00 -35.00
Paris white, bgs., c.l.....ton.24.00 -31.00
l.c.l.....whse. ton.25.00 -40.00
Precipitated, bgs., c.l.....ton.18.00 -20.00
l.c.l.....ton.25.00 -35.00
Wild cherry bark, thick, natural, bls..lb. .06 - .07
rossed, bls.....lb. No prices.
thin, natural, bls.....lb. .13½- .16
rossed, bls.....lb. .17 - .18
Wild indigo root, bls.....lb. .30 - .31
Wild yam root, bls.....lb. .16 - .17
Witch hazel leaves, bls.....lb. .25 - .27
Woodflour, 40 mesh, bulk, c.l., works, East..ton.32.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.40.00 - —
60 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis ton.37.00 - —
basis..ton.37.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.45.00 - —
80-100 mesh, bulk, c.l., same basis..ton.40.00 -45.00
l.c.l., same basis.....ton.50.00 -55.00
Woodflour in bgs. extra, returnable.
Woolfat (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs.....lb. .13 - .14
Levant, bgs.....lb. 4.15 - 4.25
Wormwood leaves, bls.....lb. .35 - .45

X

Xanthorrhiza root, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, cryst., 56°-58°C. m.p., ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .193 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .196 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .18 - —
45°-47°C, dms., c.l., frt. equald..lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .14 - —
fractions, over 7°C, b.p., dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .81 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .84 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .70 - —
Meta fraction, over 7° C, dms., c.l., same basis..gal. .96 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....gal. .99 - —
tanks, same basis.....gal. .85 - —
Xylidins, mixed, dms.....lb. .45 - .50
Xylol, coaltar, industrial, tanks, works —
Bethlehem, Pa.....gal. .26 - —
Birmingham district.....gal. .23¼- —
Chicago district.....gal. .26½- —
Cleveland district.....gal. .26 - —
Dangerfield, Tex.....gal. .27 - —
Hamilton, Ohio.....gal. .25 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .24 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .24 - —
Pittsburgh district.....gal. .23 - —
Sparrows Point, Md.....gal. .26 - —
St. Louis, Mo.....gal. .28 - —
Syracuse, N. Y.....gal. .23½- —
Terre Haute, Ind.....gal. .26 - —
Wyandotte, Mich.....gal. .27 - —
Youngstown, Ohio.....gal. .23½- .25
Petroleum, indust., 10°, tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y.....gal. .28 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .28 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .25 - —
Chicago, Ill.....gal. .27 - —
Detroit, Mich.....gal. .28 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .28 - —
Providence, R. I.....gal. .28 - —
Wood River, Ill.....gal. .27 - —

Y

Yara, yara, cns.....lb. 2.00 - 2.25
Yeast, brewer's dry, USP, 50 B units per gram, 100-lb. dms. lb. .44 - .46
80 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms. lb. .49 - .51
200 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms. lb. .53 - .55
300 B units per gram, 100 lb. dms. lb. .57 - .59
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bgs., l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock island, St. Louis, St. Paul..lb. .30¼- —
Barium chromate yellow price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.
Benzidin, bbls., dlvd.....lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 2.65 - —
Lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies.....lb. .95 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse, Lc, per lb. higher.

Yellow, chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn. and N. C. E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock apolis, Rock Island..lb. .25 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La., (Shreveport) 1¼c. higher; Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas, Tex., 1¾c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso, Tex., 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph, 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa, bbls., same basis as chrome..lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Primrose, bbls., same basis lb. 1.90 2.10
Iron oxide, natural, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .0141- .0250
l.c.l., works.....lb. .0166- .0275
French type, bgs., c.l.....lb. .04½- —
l.c.l.....lb. .04¾- —
Peruvian type, bgs., c.l..lb. .0185- .0210
synth. bgs., c.l. works.....lb. .09 - —
l.c.l. works.....lb. .09¼- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000 lbs..lb. 1.93 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 1.95 - —
Ocher American golden, bgs., works..lb. .01¼ .02¾
Zinc, bbls. same basis as chrome..lb. .21 - —
Yellow dock root, bls.....lb. .16 - .25
Yellow xanthorrhiza (see Xanthorrhiza)
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .28 - .30
Yohimbine hydrochloride vis.....oz. 3.25 - 4.00

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000 lbs., works...lb. .30 - —
1,000 lbs. to 36,000 lbs., works lb. .32 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .35 - —
Zinc acetate, tech., bbls., dms....lb. .26¼- —
NF, dms.....lb. .33 - —
Arsenite, bgs., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. No stocks.
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. No stocks.
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .17 - —
Carbonate, purified, powd., dms. lb. .26 - —
tech., rubber makers', bgs., works..lb. .10¾- .11¼
precipitated, powd., dms.lb. .26 - —
Chloride, tech., fused, dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 7.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 7.40 - —
gran., bbls., c.l., works.100 lbs. 7.75 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 8.15 - —
solution, 50%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.50 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 3.25 - —
NF, gran., dms.....lb. .42 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide, kgs., works.....lb. .38 - .41
Dust, bbls., c.l., works.....lb. .1225- —
dlvd.....lb. .1250- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .1260- .1325
Fluoride, bbls., works.....lb. .40 - —
Hydrosulphite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¼- —
l.c.l.....lb. .17¾- .19¼
Iodide, NF, jars.....lb. 4.85 - —
Laurate, bbls.....lb. .45 - .46
Linoleate, solid, 9½%, bbls.....lb. .42½- —
Metal slabs, E. St. Louis.....lb. .11 - —
Naphthenate, liquid, 8% Zn., frt. alld..lb. .20¾- —
10% Zn. dms., frt. alld.....lb. .25¼- —
Oleate, fused, bbls.....lb. .36 - —

Zinc oxide, pigment, dom., acicular, bgs., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
American process, com'l, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
leaded, 5%, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12½- —
35%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12¾- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .12¾- —
French process, com'l, leadfree, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- —
green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .13¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¾- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl prices ¼c. higher than bgs.
Thionosulphonate, NF, gran., bbls., dms..lb. .33 - .34
powd., bbls.....lb. .36 - .37
Resinate, fused, 1% Zn, dms., frt. alld..lb. .20 - —
precip., dms., frt. alld.....lb. .32 - —

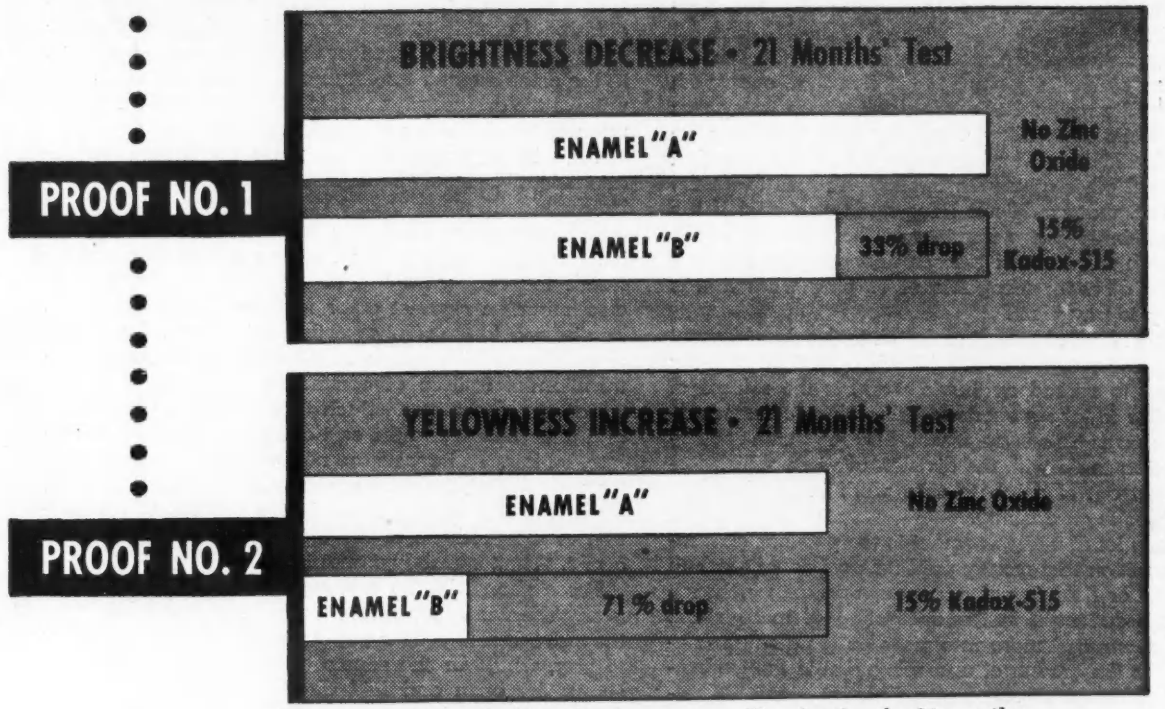
—Continued on page 78

DOUBLE PROOF THAT

KADOX-515

(The Super-Fine Zinc Oxide)

CUTS AFTER-YELLOWING OF ENAMELS



The compositions of white alkyd enamels "A" and "B" are identical, except that "A" has no zinc oxide whereas "B" contains 15% Kadox-515. The enamel films were exposed to normal room illumination for 21 months. "Brightness decrease" and "yellowness increase," two established methods for measuring after-yellowing, were calculated from spectral reflectance curves.

As you note in this chart, two scientific methods prove that Kadox-515 in organic finishes drastically reduces after-yellowing.

"33% less after-yellowing with Kadox-515, as measured by change in brightness."

"71% drop in after-yellowing with Kadox-515, as measured by increase in yellowness."

Whether you use these or other optical methods, or whether you use ordinary visual inspection, you too will find Kadox-515 unique in its ability to cut after-yellowing.

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Directed 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell
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Volume 157 April 24, 1950 Number 17

Problems of Unemployment

Congress is not sympathetically regarding President Truman's request for an increased governmental fund for dealing with unemployment. There is, for one thing, a vague division of opinion in the various governmental units involved on whether unemployment is to be relieved or combatted, and whether there reasonably can be such a thing as a critical stage of unemployment. Congress is primarily balked, as far as there are indications, by the task of finding funds for providing pay, with or without work, for those who, for some reason or another, are not working in the ordinary way. Whatever the political concept, unemployment is the nation's biggest economic problem today. It is a problem to which private enterprise must give more attention.

Economic commenters are saying that government is ready to blame private enterprise for unemployment as soon as conditions call for an excuse. It is private enterprise, of course, and not government, which should provide employment in a free economy. But, that duty does not lie wholly or solely on the management of private enterprise: the contribution of the labor element of industry is more largely responsible for the shortage of jobs—and that has a goodly measure of governmental backing.

Best indicative of the condition which underlies the entire employment structure is the fact that, even with the extraordinary load of war's demands, industry was able to do its job without the millions of workers who had been withdrawn for armed service. It is true that women and other unusual workers did much to fill the gaps. But, that could not have been achieved if the current minimum-wage requirement had been in effect. One reason for some of today's unemployment is that those laid off were incapable of earning what it was necessary to pay them.

The worst fault of labor in relation to the development of unemployment, the fault which wrecked the prewar endeavors to spread available work, is the refusal of union labor to take a shorter workweek at commensurately less pay. This is aggravated by the union regulations having to do with the division of work, which forbid a man out of a job to take work in another line where there is an opening.

Behind a lot of unemployment is the peculiar governmental position that money paid for occasional work in household or field is not a necessary expense, hence cannot be deducted in the computing of income tax. Coming more and more into view as a potential contribution to the growth of unemployment is the governmental bent in the direction of tariff concessions. Whatever may be the fundamental merits of that policy, it must and will have a detrimental effect on the employment structure which has been erected according to a different plan.

Much can be said as a corollary about the potential benefits of the readjustment which the new tariff policy would require. There are geographic and economic areas in this country where good could be done by some measure of retreat along the line which led from the farm to the factory. But, all such readjustments, and those, too, which would lessen the selfish rigors of labor's tenets, require time for their achievement. They also require education of a sort which very few are competent to provide.

Outlook in Government Finances

Government finances will probably be very much as they now are when Congress gets through with its important, but somewhat reluctant, consideration of savings in spending and cuts in its inevitable concomitant —taxes. Economy is getting much lip-service in both legislative and administrative circles in Washington. A measure of monetary contribution is now and then made in the lower congressional branch, but practically all that has thus been cut off the governmental outgo has been offset by senatorial approval of spending in some other channel.

So, it is not surprising that the ways and means committee has, at least tentatively, turned down the proposal that most excise taxes be trimmed to peacetime size—and later tentatively approved a few cuts therein. It is not expectable that the committee will get done fixing up a tax bill within four weeks. Anybody who expects that the resulting bill will aim at any substantial cut in any impost is unduly optimistic. If he believes that the act, as passed, will afford more than a wee bit of relief for the taxpayer, he is unbelievably naive, unless he can in some way get at least a million taxpayers to tell their congressmen that government spending for anything short of full national welfare is an unnecessary, indefensible discrimination against those who have to pay for the vote-seeking favoritisms.

It is probably vote-seeking that lies behind the congressional apathy toward suggestions that cooperative organizations—they are largely agricultural—be taxed in the same manner as corporations and other business units of the ordinary type. It is not, however, impressive upon congressmen or anybody else that the advocates of such taxing frequently designate themselves as "independent" businessmen. The cooperatives are no less independent.

The advocacy of taxation of cooperative businesses is a wholly wrong approach to the economic malady by which the advocates are afflicted. The fight against discrimination against other forms of business should be directed to the really existing evil; that is the taxing of anything which has to do with the production or distribution of articles of commerce, especially of those which are necessities. Such taxation adds universally and unnecessarily to the cost of living. It cannot, therefore, be fair. Its imposts are not paid by those on whom they are levied; they are passed along to the consumer, gaining weight at each step in the process of distribution of the products of the organization to which they apply. That, certainly, is not fair.

There should be no tax, excise or income, on business. The necessary revenue should be got solely from the individual in proper and complete ratio to his ability to pay, whatever the source of that ability. All taxes should be open and laid directly upon the one who must pay them. Vote-getting profligacy in public funds would not long exist under that condition.

OPD Forum

An Outlet for Individual Opinion

(Anonymous communications will not be recognized, but a signer's name will be withheld at request.)

Iceland's Codliver Oil

The Editor,
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER.
Sir:—

On page 46 of your issue, volume 157, No. 14, of April 3, 1950, you state:—"Iceland's exports of codliver oil during 1949 amounted to 14,386,500 kilograms, valued at 38,714,000 kronur."

Please be advised that the above figure is incorrect. In 1949, the Icelandic exports of codliver oil amounted to 5,709,855 kilograms, valued at approximately 19,000,000 kronur. Your incorrect figure, most probably, includes the figures for export of herring oil (7,099,000 kilograms), whale oil (2,499,000 kilograms), and whale liver oil (14,000 kilograms); but also in this case your figures were not quite correct.

We are interested in this question, because we have reported the correct figures to many of our customers in the U. S. A., who will be embarrassed by your figures which differ so greatly from those stated by us.

Reykjavik. THE LYSI LIMITED.

[The figures questioned in the above communication were obtained from the Department of Commerce, which had got them from the American legation at Reykjavik.—Editor.]

For the Bookshelf

ORGANIC REACTIONS. Roger Adams, editor in chief. Volume IV; cloth; viii+428 pages; volume V, cloth; viii+446 pages. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $6 each.

This series of aids for the analytical chemist is well known from earlier volumes, and well valued on the same basis. The two volumes here considered will add much to the esteem of the group.

The editorial board headed by Dr. Adams consists of Werner E. Bachmann, A. H. Blatt, Louis F. Fieser, John R. Johnson, and Harold R. Snyder. These names, along with those of the editors of the eighteen chapters in volumes IV and V, are assurances that the value of the assistance is not one of appearance alone.

The contents of volume IV comprise treatises on the Diels-Alder reaction by H. L. Holmes and Milton C. Kloetzel; alkylation preparation of amines, by W. S. Emerson; acyloins, by S. M. McElvain; synthesis of benzoins and benzoquinones, by W. S. Ide, J. S. Buck, and James Cason; Rosenmund acid chlorides-aldehydes reduction, by Erich Mosettig and Ralph Mozingo; and Wolff-Kishner reduction, by David Todd. There are more than 325 references in the index.

Volume V has ten chapters, comprising synthesis of acetylenes, by T. L. Jacobs; cyano-ethylation, by H. A. Bruson; Diels-Alder reaction (cyclenones), by L. W. Butz and A. W. Rytina; Schiemann reaction in fluorines, by Arthur Roe; Friedel-Crafts reaction with aliphatic dibasic anhydrides, by Ernst Berliner; Gattermann-Koch reaction, by N. N. Crounse; Leuckart reaction, by M. L. Moore; selenium dioxide reduction, by Norman Rabjohn; Hoesch synthesis, by P. E. Spoerri and A. S. DuBois; Darzens glycidic ester condensation, by M. S. Newman and B. J. Magerlein.

Laboratory work with both head and hands can get much facilitation from those commentaries.

THE GIVAUDAN INDEX: Specifications of Synthetics and Isolates for Perfumery. First edition; cloth; v+378 pages. New York: Givaudan-Delawanna, Inc. $5.

This is described as the first presentation of scientific information about all the synthetic aromatic chemical materials of importance in the manufacture of perfumery. It does a big job well. The work represents the collective experience of Givaudan scientists and technologists in the United States, Switzerland, and France. It embraces, as a matter of es-

—*Continued on page 62*

Washington Talks It Over

—*Continued from page 5*

pensation must be computed under the law were incorporated in the law on the recommendation of the administrator. They are discussed in the interpretative bulletin on "Overtime Compensation."

McComb said he expects shortly to call a public hearing at which both types of plans will be considered. In the meantime, pending clarification of the overtime compensation bulletin discussion on welfare plans and possible revision of the profit-sharing plan or trust regulations, he advised employers to bring their problems with respect to such plans and trusts to his attention.

Soil Revivification

Dr. B. T. Shaw, deputy administrator of the Agricultural Research Administration, has worked up some figures on soil fertility which show that American farmers are doing a pretty good job of replacing soil nutrients lost through harvesting—but they still have a long way to go before more nutrients are returned than are taken out.

Only in the case of phosphoric acid are the farmers operating on the black side of the ledger. For the United States as a whole, about 42 percent more P_2O_5 is being added to soils annually in fertilizers and manure than is being removed by harvested crops. For nitrogen, only 60 percent is being returned while for potash the percentage of replacement is but 63 percent.

New England appears to be the one section of the country where replacement exceeds the losses from harvesting. Dr. Shaw says that, if we add in estimates of the amount of plant nutrients removed in drainage waters and lost by erosion from cropland and the amounts of nitrogen added by legumes and rainwater, it would appear that the agricultural lands of New England are gradually accumulating nitrogen in the form of organic matter. This is probably the only region with such a favorable outlook. Gains in P_2O_5 are way ahead of losses. Potash is on the borderline.

Labor Data Records

The wage and hour division of the Labor department is planning a revision of its regulations covering the record-keeping requirements of the law so as to relate them to the new and revised provisions of law that became effective last January. Interested parties have until the end of this month to let the administrator know what they think of the changes.

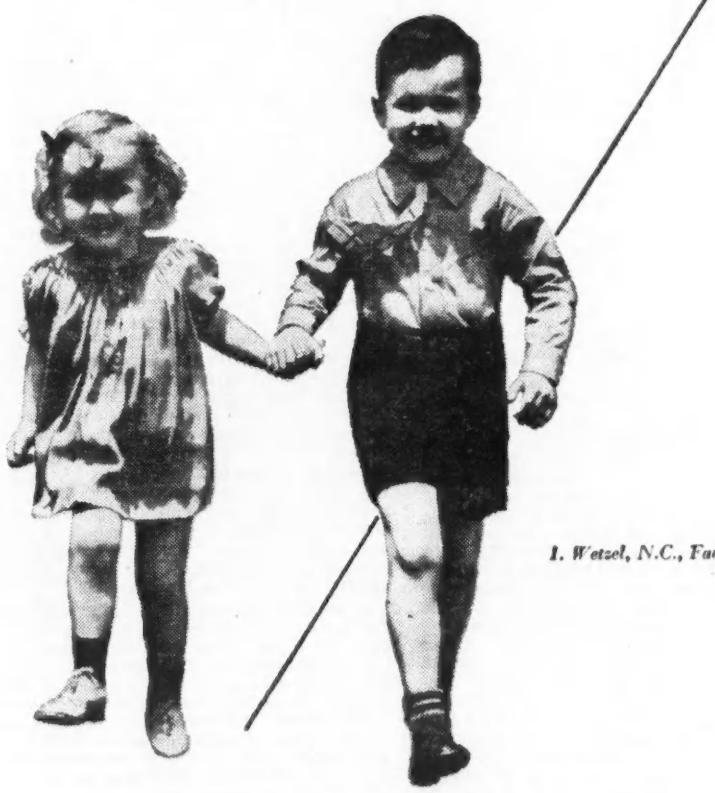
Employers are required to keep their basic records for a period of two years. These include wage-rate tables, working-time schedules, order, shipping, and billing records, and records of additions to or deductions from wages paid. Some records must be kept for three years:—these include payroll records, union agreements, plans, trust, employment contracts, collective bargaining agreements, and individual contracts.

No change is expected to be made in the regulations with respect to the fact that no particular order or form of records is required, nor is any change contemplated in the present provision for employer petitions for special exceptions from the requirements "due to peculiar conditions" of operations.

growth failure...

its treatment represents

a **new** market for Vitamin **B 12**



There's a new market opening up for vitamin preparations containing Vitamin B_{12}. This new development is an outgrowth of recent clinical evidence[1] which revealed the existence of B_{12} deficiency in children—a deficiency manifesting itself in growth failure.

In this study, the oral administration of 10 micrograms of Vitamin B_{12} daily to children with growth failure produced favorable responses in approximately one-half the time expected on the basis of standard therapy alone.

The probability of a new vitamin deficiency and the effectiveness of Vitamin B_{12} in helping to overcome it, suggest the possibility of marketing Vitamin B_{12} preparations specifically designed as therapy for deficiency states and for subclinical cases by incorporating B_{12} in multi-vitamin preparations. Pfizer Vitamin B_{12} Concentrate—Oral Grade Solids—is available for the pharmaceutical manufacturers in bottles of 10, 100, 500 milligrams and 1 gram of B_{12} activity. Vitamin B_{12} potency is 500 micrograms per gram according to the L.L. assay method. For prices and further information write today to:

1. Wetzel, N.C., Fargo, W.C., Smith, I.H. and Helikson, J., SCIENCE 110: 651 (Dec. 16) 1949.

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DENVER (11)—1211 West 44th Ave.
DETROIT—4000 West Jefferson Ave.
MILWAUKEE (4)—1100 So. Barclay St.
MINNEAPOLIS (13)—110 N. E. Sixth St.
OMAHA (8)—605 Leavenworth St.
STAMFORD, CONN.—Elm Court

Heavy Chemicals

Chemical index advanced to 215.8 last week, compared with 215.3 in the preceding period. Higher prices were established for copper sulphate including crystals, monobasic and tribasic. The upward revisions were the result of an advance in copper metal and a strong demand from agriculture and industry. The advance signals higher prices for copper chloride, nitrate and other copper based chemicals although no changes were announced at the close of the week. The irregular upward movement in tin was reflected in higher prices for tin chloride, crystals and sodium stannate. Prime western zinc advanced under a strong industrial demand and a shortage of available stocks. Zinc sulphate was advanced by one producer. Increased demand resulted in an advance in lead.

Soda ash shipments continued steady with demand not crowding production. Caustic soda output remained slightly above demand with stocks freer in the Southwest than in the eastern area. Chlorine was tight with prospects of shorter stocks when the market feels the full impact of the water-treatment season. Caustic potash supplies are gradually approaching normality but carbonate was definitely tight owing to an increased demand from glass plants that make television tubes. Nickel sulphate demand remained steady without exerting any unusual pressure upon production. Zinc sulphate continued relatively quiet and was not influenced by the advance in the metal.

February, 1950, production levels of industrially important inorganic chemicals in the United States were generally higher than those reported for February, 1949, according to the Bureau of the Census. For most of the chemicals the figures are lower than for January, 1950, because of fewer working days. Decreases from January quantities were reported for 29 of the 38 chemicals included in the Bureau's monthly survey, while increases were reported for 6. In comparison with February, 1949, figures, 20 chemicals were produced in larger quantity and 12 in smaller amounts.

Paper production based on a percentage of six-day capacity was 101.1 per cent for the week ending April 15, according to the American Pulp and Paper Association. This compared with 99.8 in the preceding week and 87.4 for the corresponding week in 1949.

Export figures appearing below are from the Department of Commerce. Production figures, unless otherwise designated, are from the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce.

Aluminum Sulphate — Export shipments in January amounted to 2,562,537 pounds, and included 2,213,507 pounds to Brazil, 130,000 to Cuba and 80,000 pounds to Venezuela. Domestic demand steady, with supply situation comfortable.

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Demand heavy, supply position tight and market situation firm. January exports totaled 1,252,602 pounds. The largest shipments were destined to Canada, and amounted to 524,259 pounds. Cuba was second with 264,540 and Mexico third with 161,130 pounds.

Ammonia Liquor—Bureau of Mines places February production at 3,110,112 pounds, compared with 4,155,545 in January and 3,910,968 pounds in February, 1949. Sales in February were up 5.4 percent to 2,563,093 pounds, against 2,432,757 in the preceding month and 2,683,412 pounds in February last year. Stocks on February 28 decreased 24.4 percent to 1,328,024 pounds, compared with 1,757,633 on January 31 and 1,389,386 pounds at the close of February, 1949.

Calcium Carbide — Commercial output was lower in February. The total stood at 51,317 tons, against 56,849 in the preceding month and 56,480 tons in February last year.

Calcium Chloride—January exports totaled 351,223 pounds, including 76,000 to Mexico, 60,000 to the Union of South Africa and 51,250 pounds to Cuba.

Calcium Phosphate—Monobasic production in February amounted to 2,965 tons. Output of dibasic was 5,852 tons in February, compared with 5,927 in January.

Carbon Dioxide—Production of liquid and gas in February amounted to 7,331 tons, against 8,912 in the preceding month and 8,449 tons in February, 1949. Output of solid, dry ice, totaled 22,045 tons in February, 22,679 in January and 20,642 tons in February last year.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Copper sulphate crystals, 35c. per 100 lbs.
monohydrate, 35c. per 100 lbs.
tribasic, 85c. per 100 lbs.
metal, electrolytic, 1c. per lb.
Lead, ¼c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, .05c. per lb.
Tin chloride, .031c. per lb.
crystals, ½c. per lb.
metal, 1¼c. per lb.
Zinc, prime western, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

General Chemicals

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Apr. 22, 1949
215.8	215.3	213.8	216.4	228.9

Acids

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Apr. 22, 1949
121.9	121.9	121.9	121.8	122.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Chlorine—Supply situation has remained definitely tight, with current production insufficient to level off demand. With the season rapidly approaching for increased use in water treatment, the outlook for any nearby easement is exceedingly doubtful. Production of chlorine gas in February amounted to 151,513 tons, compared with 158,202 in January and 136,431 tons in February, 1949.

Copper Sulphate—Priced higher on account of increased producing costs occasioned by an advance in the metal. Demand is steadily increasing for agricultural use, and the industrial inquiry has remained at a relatively high level since the turn of the year. It was stated export demand has shifted to South America, where some sizable orders have been placed. The breakdown for the new schedule is as follows—crystals, carlots, $7.35 per 100 pounds, l.c.l., $7.60 to $8.35; monohydrated, carlots, $12.25 per 100 pounds, l.c.l.; $13.25 and tribasic to dealers, $19, car lots, and $22 to $23, l.c.l., per 100 pounds, all prices are f.o.b. the works.

Fluorspar — Shipments from mines in the United States, which established a peacetime record in 1948, declined 29 percent in 1949, and imports, which reached an all-time high in 1948, dropped 14 percent, according to the Bureau of Mines. Domestic shipments in 1949 were the smallest since 1940, but imports have been exceeded by only two other years. Production of finished fluorspar also declined substantially in 1949. The smaller demand for fluorspar in 1949 was caused by a 15 percent decline in consumption, which resulted chiefly from the strike in the steel industry and to lower level of operations in the hydrofluoric acid and glass industries, and partly to an 11 percent reduction on consumers' inventory. Production of finished fluorspar was 236,400 short tons (including 111,247 tons of flotation concentrates) in 1949, compared with 336,000 tons in 1948.

Potash, Caustic — Gradually working into a better state of balance. Demand from the soap and chemical industries has continued active enough to keep the supply situation tight. January exports totaled 212,281 pounds, with Canada taking 126,489 pounds and Taiwan 40,000.

Potassium Carbonate — Both calcined and hydrated have remained in tight supply. Demand from the glass specialty plants, particularly the ones that make television tubes, has increased, and production is under pressure for shipments.

Potassium Chlorate — Demand from match factories remained active, with May production passing rapidly under contract. The market position is described as firm at the late advance.

Soda Ash—Shipments have held steady at an average said to compare favorably with that of a year ago at this time. Demand has not been of a character to overtax production, and stocks have continued available for prompt shipment, the supply being somewhat freer in the southern area than in other sections. February production of light ash totaled 168,787 tons, against 177,838 in January and 185,797 tons in February, 1949. Output of dense ash in February was 111,094 tons, compared with 116,231 in the preceding month and 96,371 tons in February, 1949. Production of natural was 14,781 tons in February, against 15,532 in January and 15,969 tons in February last year.

Exports in January were 10,726,001 pounds, including 7,638,800 pounds to Mexico, 999,400 to the Philippine Republic and 498,700 pounds to Cuba.

Soda, Caustic—Production has been sustained at a level to keep the supply situa-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

tion comfortable. Industrial shipments remained steady, but not entirely up to output. February production by the electrolytic process showed 137,942 tons of liquid, including 18,443 tons of solid, compared with 140,979 tons of liquid, including 22,412 tons of solid in the preceding month and 134,847 tons of liquid, including 27,130 tons of solid in February, 1949. Output by the lime-soda process was 41,458 tons of liquid, including 12,199 tons of solid in February, against 46,222 tons of liquid, including 11,204 tons of solid in January and 53,495 tons of liquid, including 18,841 tons of solid in February last year.

January exports of solid totaled 17,772,287 pounds. The largest shipments, 4,460,750 pounds, were destined to Indonesia, the Philippine Republic was second with 3,556,100 pounds, and China third with 3,033,800 pounds. Exports of liquid in January were 3,074,699 pounds.

Sodium Bicarbonate—Market steady under a seasonal demand for home and export. February production amounted to 11,813 tons of refined, compared with 13,270 in the preceding month and 11,825 tons in January, 1949. Exports in January were 1,730,180 pounds, of which 864,000 pounds were shipped to Canada.

Sodium Phosphate—Production of monobasic in February totaled 1,034 tons, against 1,445 in January and 889 in February last year. Output of dibasic in February was 13,918 tons, compared with 13,020 in the preceding month and 10,400 tons in February last year. Production of tribasic in February amounted to 5,620 tons, against 5,058 in January and 5,815 tons in February, 1949.

Sodium Stannate—Priced higher in accordance with the increased cost of tin. The market was quoted at 44.3c. to 50.8c. per pound in drums, works, freight allowed.

Sodium Sulphate—Production of anhydrous refined in February was 14,166 tons, compared with 14,243 in the preceding month and 12,628 tons in February, 1949.

Tin Chloride—Stannous anhydrous was priced higher as result of the recent advance in tin. Prices ranged from 71.22c. to 72.22c. per pound in drums, f.o.b. the works.

Tin Crystals—Slightly higher last week for hydrous at 58¾c. per pound, based on 77½c. tin metal. Demand fair, with consumers limiting purchases to actual requirements.

Acids

Hydrofluoric—Consuming demand has continued active enough to hold the market steady. February production of anhydrous and technical was higher at 2,641 tons, compared with 2,103 in the preceding month and 2,403 tons in February last year.

Muriatic—Maintenance of steady demand has been reflected in a satisfactory volume of shipments, both for home and foreign use. The export movement in January totaled 601,694 pounds, including 505,020 pounds for Canada, 33,354 to Bolivia and 12,700 pounds to Mexico.

Oxalic—Buying interest has shown no unusual activity so far this month. Consumers have taken on stocks for current wants, but have shown no desire to extend commitments. Meanwhile, the supply situation has remained comfortable.

Sulphuric—Demand of broad dimensions is being fed from a comfortable supply situation. Exports in January amounted to 660,080 pounds. The Philippine Republic received 194,500 pounds, Taiwan 180,000 and Venezuela 135,120 pounds. The market was described as steady at the late advance.

Gross production in February amounted to 950,073 tons, including 220,263 tons made by the chamber process and 729,810 by the contact process. Output in January was revised to 1,019,803 tons, and in February last year gross production was 868,584 tons.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Production of aluminum ingot at secondary smelters rose to 13,391 short tons in January, the greatest monthly output since January 1949, according to the Bureau of Mines. Reflecting the increased rate of production, aluminum-base scrap consumption gained 12 percent over the December total, as the use of both plant and obsolete scrap increased. Selling prices of both aluminum scrap items and secondary ingot were unchanged throughout January.

Consumption of new cast scrap and old alloy sheet reached the highest levels in over two years. Other grades of scrap used in larger tonnages during January included irony aluminum, aircraft scrap, new foil, and new 2S and 3S sheet and clips. Of those that declined, old 2S and 3S sheet and utensils, dross and skim-

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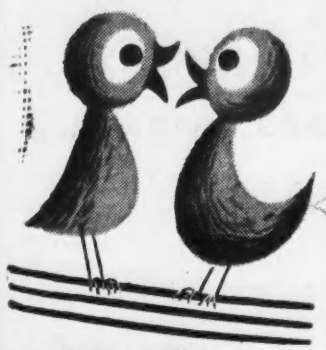

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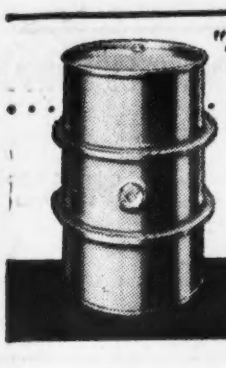

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mings, new alloy sheet and clips, and old castings and forgings were most notable. Inventories of obsolete scrap were virtually unchanged by the end of January, but plant scrap stocks rose 17 percent above inventories of December 31.

Copper—Heavy industrial demand and short supplies were responsible for the establishment of a higher market. It was stated that stocks at the beginning of the month were at the lowest level in five years. Electrolytic closed the week at 19½c. per pound delivered valley basis.

Producers shipped 123,030 tons of refined copper to domestic users in March—largest since March of 1947, when shipments were 123,382 tons, the Copper Institute announced. February deliveries were 112,773 tons. Stocks of refined held by producers and custom smelters on March 3 were 60,276 tons, off 17,196 tons from the previous month and the lowest since April, 1945. Crude copper production from mines and custom smelters totaled 89,952 tons for March, up 9,196 from February, while refined output came to 113,440 tons against February's 94,036.

Lead—Priced higher at 10¾c. per pound New York and 10.55c. St. Louis. The revision was attributed to an increased demand, inspired partially by the advances in copper and zinc.

Average daily rate of lead output from domestic mines increased 6 percent in February and reached the highest monthly level since April, 1949, according to the Bureau of Mines. February lead production, in terms of recoverable metal, was 34,526 short tons, an average of 1,233 tons per day compared with 36,007 tons in January produced at an average rate of 1,162 tons per day.

The combined production of lead in Arkansas, Kansas, Missouri, and Oklahoma totaled 13,566 tons in February. The average daily rate of output increased 10 percent over January and was 13 percent greater than the daily average for 1949. Although February lead output in the combined western states declined in total quantity from January production owing to the shorter working period, the average daily production increased from 701 tons to 726 tons, a gain of 4 percent. Rates of output in February increased in most of the producing States and the 726-ton average daily rate attained for the entire region represented a gain of 11 percent over the 654-ton daily average in 1949.

Quicksilver—No unusual activity has featured the market so far this month and occasional small lot sales are about the best that can be noted. Lots of 100 flasks or over were quoted at $71 and smaller lots from $73 to $75 spot.

San Francisco.—There has been no change in market conditions here. Inquiry is slow with stocks limited. Metal quoted at $73 per flask.

Siliver—Market steady with demand and supply well equalized. Bullion priced at 71¾c. per ounce, New York.

Mine output of recoverable silver was virtually unchanged in February as compared with January, but because of the shorter month production on a daily average basis rose 11 percent to 10,207½ ounces, according to the Bureau of Mines. Output in Idaho, by far the largest producer, rose 8 percent. Other important silver-producing states had smaller production in February but in every instance the daily average rate was at least slightly higher.

The gain in Idaho was due chiefly to the increase in output of silver ore from mines near Kellogg, Coeur d' Alene region, and also to the milling again of zinc-lead-silver ore from the mine near Wallace, in the same region. Nevada's 9-percent rise was accounted for by increased average daily production from the Pioche district that more than offset the shorter month. For most other areas the changes shown were due chiefly to the fewer number of days in February as compared with January. Total production in February was 3,202,408 ounces.

Tin—Price trend irregular with the slant

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decidedly mixed. Prices have reflected the fluctuations of Straits tin at Singapore where the situation appeared uncertain. Futures have been offered below the spot price. Grade A was quoted at 77¾c. per pound on spot.

Zinc—Higher prices have been established under a rather urgent demand and short supplies. Sales were not unusually heavy because of limited offerings, although it was apparent that consumers desired to take on more metal. Prime western closed at 11c. per pound, East St. Louis basis.

Lead Industries Ass'n Plans

—Continued from page 4

Others include the effect of foreign competition and loss of sales due to substitution.

Discussing the future outlook in Canada, Mr. Hallam stated that geologists estimated about thirty to thirty-five years' supply of lead in sight. "At first glance that is not a very bright picture. However, we in Canada, and I am sure all of you have a much more optimistic outlook. The known lead ore reserves reported ten to fifteen years ago were substantially the same as the figure which is cited above, and probably will still be about the same ten to fifteen years from now."

Health Problems Discussion

Andrew Fletcher, president, St. Joseph Lead Company, and chairman, board of trustees, Industrial Hygiene Foundation, addressed the meeting on the medical and health problems of the lead industries. Mr. Fletcher offered a three-point program for improving employee health without burdening the taxpayer: (1) encourage the boss' interesct in his employees health; (2) survey the plant's operations to uncover occupational disease hazards, and (3) make someone responsible for correcting unfavorable health conditions in or out of the plant.

Mr. Fletcher deplored the amount of misinformation still abroad exaggerating the dangers of lead poisoning. "Because the sporadic case of real or alleged poisoning is apt to find its way to the general practitioner, and as the general practitioner with full knowledge of lead poisoning is a rather rare individual, incorrect diagnosis of the case may be made which will result in hardship to the patient as well as to the industry—correction of this situation is important to us all." He suggested careful consideration of a motion picture on the etiology, physiology and diagnosis of lead poisoning as well as the suggested treatment, to be prepared by the Lead Industries Association and distributed by the American Medical Association.

Tetraethyl Lead Outlook

J. A. Costello, vice-president, Ethyl Corporation, discussed the outlook for tetraethyl lead, the third largest lead-consuming industry. The petroleum industry economists are currently projecting an increase of approximately 3 percent per year in gasoline use for the next few years. Accepting this, Mr. Costello stated that, "for each increase of one octane number in the average quality of gasoline, the metallic lead requirement will increase from 5,000 to 10,000 tons per year, depending upon what part is obtained by cracking and what part from lead, assuming a stable lead market. An increase of at least one octane number is already indicated for 1950 and it is reasonable to expect that this trend will continue at least for a few years."

New Products Review

Lending a note of optimism, Dr. Alex Stewart, director of research, National Lead Company, closed the meeting by describing some results of lead and lead product research. Among the new developments mentioned, Dr. Stewart described a process for the refining of primary lead developed by the St. Joseph Lead Company known as the vacuum process. He also described a new alloy designated as "F-3" for use as a cable sheathing material whose physical properties were reported as being superior to other lead alloys now on the market for this purpose.

He discussed a new pigment development known as "Basic Silicate White Lead 45 X," and added that a new outlet for the lead industry now running into several million pounds per year and growing very rapidly is the use of lead stabilizers for vinyl chloride polymers and co-polymers. The lead stabilizer arrests the breakdown reactions taking place in vinyl plastics, thereby providing longer life and greater durability. In addition, vinyl resins are being used as a paint material for bottom paints on ships. He pointed out that after three and a half years' exposure on a test ship painted with a vinyl resin-red lead body coat covered with a vinyl resin antifouling paint results far exceeded the service life of ordinary oleo resin paint with substantially no evidence of corrosion and a minimum of barnacle growth.

The association reelected Felix E. Wormser, vice-president of the St. Joseph Lead Company, president for the coming year. Vice-presidents returned to office were J. A. Martino, president of the National Lead Company, and K. C. Brownell, executive vice-president of the American Smelting & Refining Company.

Named to the board of directors, in addition to the three officers, were:—Norman Hickman, vice-president, American Metal Company, Ltd.; Clarence Glass, vice-president, Anaconda Sales Company; S. A. Easton, president, Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company; J. M. Bowlby, chairman of the board, Eagle-Picher Company; J. A. Costello, vice-president, Ethyl Corporation; E. L. Newhouse, jr., president, Federated Metals Division, American Smelting & Refining Company; J. P. Ruth, vice-president, Glidden Company; O. N. Firendly, vice-president, Park Utah Consolidated Mines Company; James Ivers, vice-president, Silver King Coalition Mines Company, and George Mixter, vice-president, United States Smelting, Refining & Mining Company.

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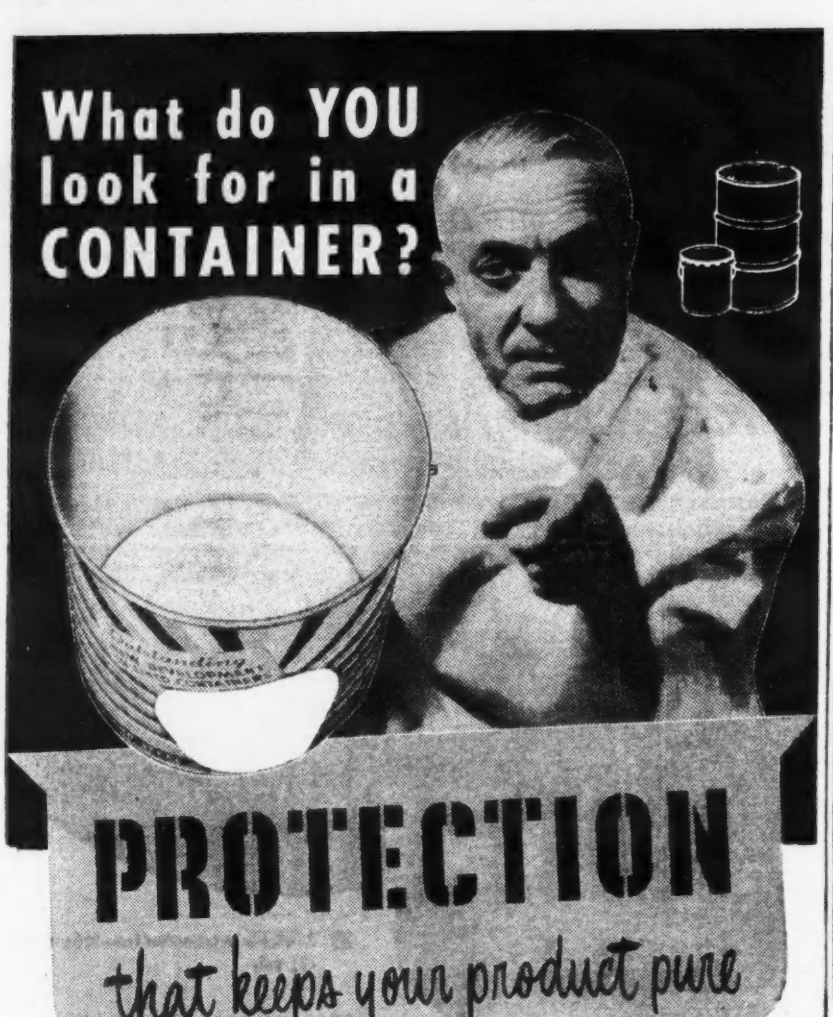

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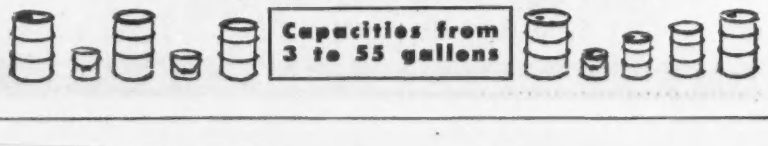

Mutual Reports Recovery Method for Chromic Acid

Chromic acid solution, rendered useless by dissolved metals, may be recovered for reuse by treatment with oxidation-resistant cationic exchange resins, a preliminary investigation by Mutual Chemical Company of America, New York, reveals. The purification of chromic acid along with possible by-product recovery of metals or metal salts, which is said to point the way toward cost saving in a variety of metal treating processes, is described in a Mutual bulletin (serial number 65), which is obtainable from the company.

Algonquin Signs Lease For Kans. Oleum Plant

Algonquin Chemical Company, St. Louis, has announced the signing of a government lease for the operation of oleum facilities at the Sunflower Ordnance Works, Eudora, Kans. Reconstruction work on the plant is already under way, and the company expects to be in production by June 15. The unit has a rated capacity of approximately 35,000 tons yearly.

Gallard Chemical Formed

F. E. Gallard has announced the formation of the Gallard Chemical Corporation, with offices at 92 Liberty street, New York. Mr. Gallard, formerly sales manager for the Conray Products Company, New York, will engage in all phases of chemical activity, including export, import and domestic sales. The telephone numbers are Rector 2-0262-3-4.

Metal & Thermit to Move May 1

Metal & Thermit Corporation, New York, is moving its general offices to the midtown area, effective May 1. The company, which has been located for thirty-five years at 120 Broadway, next month will make its headquarters at 100 East 42 street.

Metalloy Completes Reconstruction

Metalloy Corporation, Minneapolis, Minn., a division of the Lithium Corporation of America, has completed its program of plant reconstruction and expansion. Added facilities and the installation of modern extracting and processing equipment were major phases of the overall plan, completion of which is regarded as a major step in meeting increased demand for both lithium metal and its derived compounds.

American Dyewood Stops Operating Chester Plant

The American Dyewood Company, New York, has ceased operations at its Chester, Pa., factory. The company's Belleville, N. J., plant, with equipment removed from Chester, will furnish a portion of the products formerly manufactured at the Pennsylvania location. The closing of the Chester facility was explained by the company's having access to substantial supplies of dyewood and tanning extracts through affiliated companies who are manufacturing at points closer to the source of raw materials.

Importers Council Elects Officers

Edwin A. Elbert, of Elbert & Co., New York, was elected vice-president of the National Council of America Importers at the recent annual meeting. Charles Brian, of Paper Makers Importing Company, was named treasurer.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Moderate improvement was reported in textile and leather chemicals last week, and while the bulk of business was booked for immediate delivery for less carlot quantities, total sales aggregated a good volume. Prices were generally steady, and were advanced fractionally for corn dextrin and starch and wheat starch. The only reduction took place in low grade technica' egg albumen, which was reduced about 4 cents per pound.

Demand for sizing materials was spotty, chiefly for immediate requirements as consumers continued to operate from small inventories—in some cases as low as a week's supply. Higher cost of corn was reflected in corn dextrin and starch and quotations were lifted 10 cents per 100 pounds. Wheat starch also was raised the same amount. Demand for potato starch was confined to small quantities for actual needs, but grinders maintained quotations for carlots, showing no inclination to shade the market. Business in tapioca flour lacked improvement Supplies on the spot were unchanged and steady, while the Brazilian market was unsettled due to liberal offerings of new crop flour at concessions.

While prices of edible egg albumen were unchanged, the tone was reported unsettled and low grade technical was off about 4 cents per pound. Yolk was unchanged and steady.

There was little doing in tanning materials. Tanners continued to restrict inquiry for replacements for immediate shipment. Offerings for shipment from primary sources were liberal, except for wattle bark.

Cattlehide leather production in February totaled 1,955,000 hides, compared with 1,880,000 in January, according to Tanners Council. Calf and whole kip skins amounted to 885,000, against 925,000; goat and kid skins, 2,960,000 against 3,016,000 and sheep and lamb skins 2,675,000 compared with 2,193,000.

Department of Agriculture has announced its schedule for shorn wool purchase prices under the 1950 support program. Prices are based on the national average support level of 45.2 cents per pound, grease basis and are more closely in line with current market relationships than last year. The 1950 purchase prices on medium and coarser grades will be generally lower than last year, while fine grades will average higher. The 1950 schedule for pulled wool will be announced soon.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Corn dextrin, 10c. per 100 pounds.
starch, 10c. per 100 pounds.
Wheat starch, 10c. per 100 pounds.

Prices Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Apr. 22, 1949
237.3	237.2	246.4	286.0	332.7

(*For Current Prices see Page 9*)

Chemicals

Acetic Anhydride—Good demand was noted for actual requirements. Market was steady and quotably unchanged.

Bichromates—Moderate volume of business was reported for prompt delivery. Prices of all grades continued steady and unchanged.

Sodium Acetate — Consuming demand kept pace with production. Supplies were not heavy, but adequate to meet current demand. Quotations were well held.

Sodium Hydrosulphite—Consumers continued to restrict demand to actual requirements. Movement of supplies against contracts were reported more active.

Sulphonated Oils—Buying interest was fair, chiefly for immediate needs. Consumers limited orders to immediate needs. Prices were maintained at current levels.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood — Conditions in this market continued on a steady basis. Consuming demand was fairly active for immediate delivery. Prices of albumin and dried soluble blood were maintained at former levels.

Corn Dextrin—Increased cost of corn resulted in an advance of 10c. per 100 pounds for all grades. Business was reported of good volume, with production sold ahead and deliveries from mills still behind schedule. Gum was raised to $7.30 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York basis; canary, $7.04; dark $7.14 and white $6.89, same basis. Less carlots commanded the usual premium of 15c. per 100 pounds.

Corn Starch—Prices were higher and were advanced 10c. per 100 pounds for pearl and powdered due to the higher cost of the grain. Demand was fairly active for immediate needs. Pearl was raised to $5.62 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots New York delivery and powdered to $5.73, same basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds more. Visible corn supply declined 471,000 bushels to 42,424,000 bushels for the week ended April 15, compared with 18,818,000 bushels for the same time last year, it was reported by the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumen — Demand continued spotty, and with offerings liberal the undertone of the market was unsteady. Trading was restricted to small lot quantities both for domestic use and export. Edible flake ranged from $1.20 to $1.23 per pound, depending on quantity and seller. Technical grade was easier, especially for low quality and quotations were reduced 4c. per pound, while the better grades were unchanged and steady. Prices ranged from 74c. to 85c. per pound. as to quality.

Egg Yolk — Business was reported steady, though of moderate volume. Prices were unchanged and well held, ranging from $1.09 to $1.12 per pound, according to quantity. Chinese yolk offers for shipment was freer, but demand was restricted to supplies on the spot. Prices ranged from 98c. to $1.02 per pound, duty paid as to quantity. Domestic tanners egg yolk was unchanged at 6½c. to 7½c. per pound, according to quality.

Potato Starch—Consumers continued to absorb small to moderate quantities for immediate delivery. Prices were unchanged and well held by grinders, despite the quiet demand for carlots. Supplies were quoted at 7c. to 7¼c. per pound, exwarehouse, as to quantity and at 5c. carlots, f.o.b. works, Maine and Idaho.

Rice Starch—Trading was confined to small lots for actual needs. Stocks were held at 12½c. per pound.

Sago Flour—Although demand was slow, the local market was steady, reflecting the strength at primary sources. Shipments were maintained at 5.15c. to 5.35 per pound, exdock. Spot stocks ranged from 5½c. to 5¾c. exwarehouse, as to quantity.

Tapioca Flour—Business was fair for immediate needs. Supplies on the spot were unchanged, while offerings of new crop for shipment were liberal at lower prices. Prices for spot delivery were without change. Brazilian high grades ranged from 8c. to 8½c., exwarehouse; medium, 7½c. to 7¾c. and low, 7c. Siamese, high grade was quoted at 5½c. to 5¾c.; medium, 4¾c. to 5c. and low, 4c. to 4¼c.

Wheat Starch—This market was firmer with the advance in corn starch and was lifted 10c. per 100 pounds. Carlots were quoted to 6.06c. per pound, New York delivery and to 6.21c. for less carlots.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract—Consuming inquiry was light and restricted to immediate requirements. Prices were maintained at former levels.

Cutch—Replacements were well held at unchanged quotations. Buying interest was reported spotty.

Mangrove Bark—This market was dull and featureless. Offers of South American bark were liberal at unchanged quotations. Demand was slow. Imports totaled 820 bags at New York last week.

Myrobalans—Quiet conditions prevailed in this market. Consumers showed little interest in replacements. Prices were quotably unchanged.

Quebracho Extract—Trading was light and spotty, chiefly for immediate shipment. Offers for shipment continued liberal at former quotations. Arrivals totaled 13,059 bags at New York last week.

Wattle—Low supplies of bark at primary sources continued to restrict offers for prompt shipment. Inquiry was fairly active. Extract was offered more freely. Prices of both materials were unchanged and steady. Imports of bark totaled 1,638 bales at New York last week.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Agricultural Chemicals

Dried blood sold at lower prices last week and the market closed at the lowest level since June, 1948. Tankage was also priced lower. Fish meal prices declined and the market continued weak. The downward tendency was attributed to an absence of buying interest. The stockfeed trade which contributed the principal support to these markets has been relaxing its demand since the turn of the month and sellers have experienced a lot of difficulty in marketing their supplies. It was stated that fairly large quantities of imported fish meal have been placed in storage. All of these nitrogenates are still too high to be attractive for fertilizer use and demand has shifted to such materials as castor pomace and nitrogenous process tankage. Hoof meal which has a relatively small production and a proportionately small outlet was also priced lower.

Coke-oven ammonium sulphate moved more freely against contracts. The market appeared a bit steadier as a result of the temporary sold out condition of converters' sulphate against export account. However, it was stated that recent prices for export ranging from around $35 to $39 per ton, bagged at the seaboard does not argue well for coke-oven contracts placed at $45 to $48 in bulk at the furnaces for domestic use. There was not as much superphosphate for sale as a month ago but no serious shortages could be noted for normal. Potash shipments have moved out regularly from works with capacity running full. It is expected that all the imported potash sold will arrive this month. Shipments of sodium nitrate are steadily gaining and ammonium nitrate production has remained well sold on contract. Trade estimates place the use of mixed fertilizer off 10 percent in the eastern area, 25 percent off in California and a 20 percent increase in Florida.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Dried blood, 50c. per unit of ammonia.
Fish meal, menhaden, $5 per ton.
Hoof meal, 25c. per unit of ammonia.
Tankage, 25c. per unit of ammonia.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Apr. 22, 1949
81.6	81.6	81.6	81.6	81.6

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Nitrogenates

Ammonium Nitrate — Total production of original solution in February amounted to 92,264 tons including 81,837 tons of fertilizer grade and 10,427 tons of all other grades. January output was 97,857 tons and in February last year 80,005 tons were produced.

Ammonium Sulphate — Production of converters' in February amounted to 84,660 tons, compared with 91,177 in January and 30,487 tons in February 1949. Supplies of converters' sulphate are tight with the market still feeling the effect of recent heavy export purchases. Coke-oven stock continued available with buyers reluctant to extend commitments at this time although contract shipments have shown some improvement.

Bone Meal—Demand for stockfeed was not active last week and the market is not getting much support at current asking prices. Lower prices for blood, fish meal and tankage are not adding prestige to the stability of bone meal.

Dried Blood—New low prices for the season were recorded. The local market was quoted at $6.50 per unit of ammonia with Chicago priced at $6.25. The feed trade is neglecting this market and the level is till too high to attract fertilizer interests.

Fish Meal—Market situation quiet and weak with lower prices named for spot Baltimore and new season shipments nominally lower with buyers' views around $130 to $135 per ton. It was stated that some of the recent importations have been placed in storage owing to the absence of buying interest. Limited future business has been placed at prices, time of shipment.

Hoof Meal—Inactive and lower with sellers at $7 per unit of ammonia Chicago basis. Last sales were made at $7.25.

Sodium Nitrate—Demand steady and of full seasonal dimensions. Stocks comfortable and sustained at a level to permit prompt shipments.

Tankage—Sales reported at $7.25 per unit of ammonia, New York and at $8.25 Chicago which are the lowest prices quoted since February. Buying interest from the feed trade has slowed down and the market held a relatively quiet position all week.

Phosphates

Phosphate Rock—Shipments for domestic use are maintaining a satisfactory seasonal average while export inquiries have slowed down. It was stated that acidulators are in better shape to receive deliveries as a result of the increased movement of superphosphate.

Superphosphate — Domestic production of normal and concentrated superphosphate totaled 703,152 and 56,481 short tons, respectively, in February, according to the Bureau of the Census. While these figures represent increases over the previous month's quantities, production of wet-base goods declined to 3,182 short tons, or 40 percent less than the total for January. Production of concentrated superphosphate continued to increase with February, 1950, quantities being 37 percent larger than the figure for the corresponding period of last year.

February shipments of all three grades of superphosphate also were larger than the amounts shipped in January, 1950. Stocks on hand declined during the month, and the closing month's inventory figure of 1,058,711 short tons for normal superphosphate is 13 percent less than amount on hand at the beginning of February. The inventories on hand at the end of February, 1950, however, were 94,100 tons, 47 percent greater for concentrated superphosphate and 17,500 tons, 92 percent greater for wet-base goods than the amounts held at the end of February, 1949.

Potashes

Regular shipments against contracts are steadily being made with domestic production sustained at full capacity. It was stated that about all the foreign potash sold is expected to arrive this month. According to trade reports, the relaxation of demand has found some Russian material available for shipment but still unsold.

Los Angeles Fertilizer Market

Los Angeles.—Ammonia sulphate continues in tight supply with demand high. There has been an increased demand for ammonia nitrate in relation to the arrival of material in this area. Other inorganic materials have witnessed increased activity with no price changes quoted. The organic market has been dull with a further price lowering noted in fish meal and tankage. Blood meal production was cut back somewhat due to strikes of local packing house butchers but a settlement, reached recently, alleviated any shortage of this material.

Pesticides

Agricultural Insecticides — January exports totaled 5,947,191 pounds. The largest shipments, 2,261,526 pounds, were destined to Brazil; Mozambique was second with 923,400; and Canada third with 597,775 pounds. Total value of January exports was $977,971.

Calcium Arsenate—Too early for much activity in this market, buying movement expected to increase in June.

Chlordane — Demand showing seasonal expansion with supply situation growing tighter, although prompt shipments were still available.

Lead Arsenate—Limited sales for shipment to the Hudson Valley and other fruit growing areas were reported at former prices. Present supply position comfortable. February production of acid and basic is placed at 1,878,000 pounds, compared with 1,609,000 in the preceding month and 2,044,000 pounds in February, 1949.

Lindane—Available stocks are being reduced by a steady demand for fly control. Market position tighter than a month ago although prompt shipments were still offered at former price levels.

Sulphur

Mine shipments of native sulphur in January amounted 387,221 long tons, according to the Bureau of Mines. December shipments were 392,655 and in January last year 416,678 long tons were shipped.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

NACA Told of Industry's Role

—Continued from page 7

the hearing, including requested findings of fact, conclusions of law, regulations and the arguments in support thereof.

"Following the submission by the interested parties of these briefs," Mr. Conner continued, "the administrator will issue proposed findings of fact, conclusions and regulations. Each interested party will then be given an opportunity to prepare and file exceptions to these proposals.

"After the administrator has considered these exceptions, the final findings of fact, conclusions and regulations will be drafted and promulgated. The law specifies that, except in emergency conditions, the regulations shall not take effect until ninety days after issuance."

Mr. Conner pointed out that the burden which this proceeding places upon the chemical industry is admittedly heavy. At the same time, he added, the responsibility of the industry to the public is equally heavy.

Law Can Be Improved

"The basic law and procedures which govern the hearing," he said, "were written before most of us came into the industry. It is entirely likely that it can be improved upon. We are counting upon the experience of this hearing to point the way to such improvements."

Harris Green, jr., speaking in place of F. J. Rarig, both of Rohm & Haas Company, Philadelphia, described the early preparations taken for the hearings. The men doing this exploratory work, he said, were convinced that unless the pathologists and entomologists appeared as expert witnesses and described for the record their battle against pests and diseases in all its detail and complexity, FDA might very well have an inadequate record before it.

"In other words," he said, "we were convinced that lack of information—an inadequate record—was the thing we had most to fear. Accordingly, entomologists and plant pathologists were informed of the nature of the proceeding and the type of data that was needed if the interests of all concerned, including the public, were to be properly protected.

"The scientists were quick to appreciate the significance of the hearing once its purposes were explained. Their cooperation assured the presentation of the full story in the shortest possible time and with an almost certain guarantee that there would be no bickering and wrangling."

Individuals Must Cooperate

Mr. Harris praised NACA for this exploratory work but pointed out that the hearing has now reached a stage where joint effort through the association may not protect the particular interests of individual members, as the association cannot do for particular products what it has done for the products of the industry in general.

"You should review the record and make sure that the case for the necessity for the use of your particular product is in the record," he warned. "If it is not in the record, it does not exist as far as the administrator is concerned."

Mr. Harris concluded by emphasizing that individual industry units must:—

"1. Review the record on necessity for use and see that it is complete for each product which is of economic importance.

"2. Do everything that can be done to see that accurate data on the nature and quantity of residues remaining after reasonable use is ready for presentation.

"3. If you have any data to show what extent the public is exposed to your material or related materials from sources other than fresh fruits and vegetables, you should see that such data are placed in the record.

"4. Do everything that can be done to insure complete presentation of the data on the character of the residue which can be expected from reasonable use. It can be expected that very few products can be cleared by FDA as non-deleterious and non-toxic and it will be our job to see that complete evidence on these issues is presented with respect to each material.

"5. It is not too early to study the tolerances which you believe should be recommended.

"6. It is certainly not too early to begin work on the first draft of your brief in support of reasonable tolerances for your material or of support of the proposition that no tolerances are required. This brief will be drawn from the facts in the record. The record consists of the printed transcript plus exhibits. The volume of both is tremendous and growing steadily."

Dr. C. C. Alexander, of Geigy Company, estimated that 132 witnesses have so far testified, including fifty-eight entomologists, twenty-three plant pathologists, two horticulturists, three agricultural economists, one director and two assistant directors of state experiment stations and several state regulatory officials.

All the major fruit and vegetable crops have been covered quite well, Dr. Alexander stated, but due to the wide variety of insect problems, such as climatic conditions, the insect control picture on vegetable crops is different in each area. Generally, residue data on vegetables is not as complete as on most fruit crops.

"The most important point brought out in the hearings," Dr. Alexander concluded, "is the extreme complexity of pest control on fruits and vegetables. There is no simple method. The same pest on a crop in different parts of the country requires different control measures and one pest on a crop may require different control measures at two different temperatures. In addition, new pests are constantly being encountered and old pests are developing resistance to some chemicals. Pest control is dynamic and there is a need for a stream of new insecticides and fungicides."

The opening day luncheon speaker was W. M. Dennis, economist of the American Cyanamid Company, who predicted a good year for the chemical industry and for agricultural chemicals.

"Price supports, acreage controls, and subsidies, fortified by another $2,000,000,000 to the Commodity Credit Corporation and the possibilities of heavier insect infestation, indicates a high level of agricultural chemical business for another twelve months," he said

Business Equal to 1949

Mr. Dennis added that for the year 1950 business activity in general is likely to result in an average about equal to 1949 and perhaps slightly better. There are little signs of a distributing decline in prices in general, he said, in the near future. The reasons lie in federal price support of agricultural products and in labor monopolies, which are forcing labor costs steadily upward, offset, in part, by managerial improvements and capital investments in new, modernized equipment.

"Certainly, agricultural prices are tending downward," but, observed Mr. Dennis, "there is a possibility of a cyclic drought with heavy insect infestation occurring this summer in the midwest and southwest. The reports we have been hearing of dust storms and insect damage in the southwest may be a precursor of more to come, which would have an effect on agricultural prices in general and which would help to 'bail out' the government on farm subsidies."

A panel discussion on labeling brought the warning that the industry must realize many of its products are poisons and that any new product must be analyzed thoroughly to see whether it is a hazard.

Participating in the discussion were Wilton McKinley Taylor, Niagara Chemical, moderator; Richard Hansen, General Chemical Division of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation; C. S. Maddock, assistant general counsel of Hercules Powder Company, and George P. Lamb, NACA counsel.

Observe Adequate Labeling

It was emphasized that adequate labeling and reasonable claims in advertising must be observed. Sellers of pesticides were warned to know every characteristic of their products and to give the consumer nothing but the facts.

The morning of the second day was devoted to a panel on new legislation which the association, on behalf of industry, may sponsor. The proposed legislation is amendment to the pesticides law so as to make observance of it easier for manufacturers. Speakers were W. W. Sunderland, Dow Chemical Company, as moderator; Dr. Charles L. Smith, Ethyl Corporation, and J. A. Noone, of NACA.

This was followed by a panel on publicity and public relations, in which the following participated:—Wallace S. Moreland, Rutgers University, moderator; Eugene E. Perrin, Dow; M. R. Budd, Hercules; C. Harold Cunningham, Rohm & Haas, and Don Lerch of NACA.

Mr. Hart announced to the membership that the next meeting will be held in Spring Lake, N. J., some time next September, and that the association is thinking of holding a midwestern meeting in the near future, providing the time and place can be arranged.

Monsanto Marketing New Compost

Monsanto Chemical Company's Norfolk, Va., plant is currently marketing an organic compost similar to forest humus through seed and feed stores in that area. A vegetable product which promotes plant growth by improving the soil texture, the compost is said to result in better aeration and moisture-holding capacity.

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Coaltar Chemicals

Betanaphthol declined 1½ cents per pound on the technical grade last week. This was a reflection of the reduction the previous week in crude naphthalene, which was forced by the lowering of phthalic anhydride prices. Naphthalene derivatives, other than betanaphthol, were not depressed pricewise by the lower naphthalene prices, but maintained their usual stability. This was so because months ago when the naphthalene prices were advancing, the derivatives held firm, so that it was felt extremely unlikely that they would decline as a result of the current naphthalene reduction. Meanwhile, manufacturing and shipping costs have climbed considerably higher, and these costs have been absorbed by the manufacturers of naphthalenic derivatives. Orthonitrobiphenyl was reduced 5 cents per pound. The index dropped 0.7 point becoming 104.3.

Solvent Naphtha and the other aromatic coaltar solvents remained in tight supply. Benzol was still the most critical basic item in the coaltar market, and the shortage was very real to a lot of consumers. Cresol and cresylic acid could be described as moderately short but not critical. Phenol was scarce.

Naphthalene was plentiful, and as yet moving in about the same volume as in previous weeks. Imported prices were not reduced in the face of lower domestic prices, but buyers were holding off in the expectation that a fractional reduction would be made on material for delivery in the second half of the year. Meanwhile, prices on imported cresylic acid were somewhat confused, some prime sources claiming that in order to do business a price would have to be gotten which was considerably in excess of what acid was moving at in the current market.

Business was described as good all along the line for coaltar chemicals. Paradichlorobenzene was in strong demand and most producers were in an oversold position. The exception in which business this month was less than last, was confined to a few items such as phthalic anhydride.

According to the American Iron and Steel Institute, the steel industry reached its all time peak output last week, with the scheduled operating rate for the week ended April 22 at 100 percent of capacity. This was equivalent to 1,906,300 tons of ingots and castings, the Institute said. The previous record high week was that of March 14, 1949, when the furnace output was scheduled at 1,880,400 tons. Output the previous week was 1,814,000 tons.

Basic Products

Benzol—Prices were unchanged, with no adjustments expected. The supply position of benzol remained tight from an overall standpoint. To a lot of consumers the shortage was very real, and while most consuming industries were able to get sufficient material to skimp by on immediate needs, it was very definitely a selective and skimping operation. According to many first hand reports, most consumers could and would use considerably more benzol if it were available to them. While styrene and phenol production was among the largest volume consumption, with styrene in the lead, there were many other intermediates dependent upon benzol and thrown into a shortage as a result of the lack of sufficient benzol supplies.

February output of benzol was reported by the Bureau of Mines as 7,516,550 gallons of 2 degree industrial grade, off 22 percent from the January production of 9,639,026 gallons; 1,918,382 gallons of 1 degree nitration grade, off 37.6 percent from the 3,073,312 gallons turned out in January; and 530,688 gallons of motor grade benzol, off 26.5 percent from the January production level of 722,451 gallons. The big drop in February output was due to the shutdown of mines supplying coking coal, which forced oven coke plant operators to curtail production drastically during the latter part of the month, and caused all beehive plants to virtually suspend operations. The production of coke in the United States in February fell off 27 percent compared to January, and this was reflected in the benzol output.

Stocks of benzol at the end of February were critically low as the result of the shortage created by the coal strike, amounting to a total of 3,089,647 gallons for all grades compared with 4,440,703 gallons at the end of January.

Coaltar—Production of crude tar by coke oven operators during February fell off 29.1 percent compared with the January output of 60,239,726 gallons, the February total production amounting to 42,695,390 gallons according to the Bureau of Mines. This was a direct reflection of the coal strike curtailment which dropped coke output by 27 percent. Coaltar sales during February were correspondingly down by about 24 percent, with the result that stocks at the end of February were only off 4.3 percent compared to January.

Cresol—All grades were firm in price and continued to move from slightly short supplies under a strong demand. The demand was felt in some quarters to be somewhat less intense this month than last, but business was still described as good.

Creosote—Wood preserving still maintained a high level of operations, and the creosote demand was well sustained in most quarters. Supplies were quite plentiful generally, but the item was not backing up excessively in inventories, some producers reporting that they were moving their output promptly. Prices were unchanged.

Production of creosote by coke oven operators was reported by the Bureau of Mines as amounting to 2,179,935 gallons in February, off 2.2 percent from the output of 2,228,991 gallons in January. Stocks on hand at the end of February were reported as 1,095,017 gallons, compared with 760,814 gallons at the end of January, an increase of 43 percent.

Cresylic Acid — Prices were firm on domestically produced material which continued to move in good volume from supplies which were generally regarded as in reasonable balance with demand, or at least potentially so.

The price situation on imported cresylic acid was confused, to say the least, because in the present market there were some foreign producers who had ceased to ship material into the American market because they claimed that in order to make out on the deal, they would have to get a price equivalent to 60c. per gallon c.i.f. On the other hand, there were certain definite offerings of top quality acid at 47½c. per gallon c.i.f. from reliable sources.

Naphthalene—In the recent price reduction effected on all grades of naphthalene, refined balls and flakes were reduced 1 cent per pound in bulk. The reduction, however, did not extend to bulk quantities packaged in 5-pound or 1-pound packages. This price schedule remains unchanged with 1-pound packages quoted in bulk at 14 cents per pound. Bulk quantities of balls and flakes packaged in containers of 50 pounds or more were reduced 1 cent per pound.

Imported refined flake naphthalene has made its appearance on the market. Prices quoted in bulk varied from 9⅛ cents per pound for 30,000 pound lots up to 10½ cents per pound for single ton lots. These prices were quoted duty paid f.o.b. New York, packaged in bags.

Crude naphthalene was abundantly available. No quarter of the industry reported any perceptable increase in business volume as a result of the price reduction of 1 cent per pound effected the previous week. Since the price reduction, however, domestically produced crude material in relation to imported material was considerably more attractive,

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

None

Prices Reduced

Betanaphthol, tech., 1½c. per lb.
Orthonitrobiphenyl, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Apr. 22, 1949
104.3	105.0	107.4	110.1	130.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coke By-Products

Estimates of by-product cokeoven operations in the week ended April 8 indicate the following output of by-products from that source:—

Ammonia liquid NH_3	lbs.	1,019,652
Ammonia sulphate	lbs.	26,403,722
Benzol	gals.	3,327,285
Coaltar	gals.	12,343,157
Creosote oil	gals.	686,923
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	1,631,443
Phenol	lbs.	193,197
Toluol	gals.	665,457
Xylol	gals.	150,564

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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naphthalene, (crude and refined)
ammonium sulphate
ammonium thiocyanate
acenaphthene
beta methyl naphthalene

particularly where any inland freight was involved.

The price of imported crude naphthalene was as yet unchanged and there was no reflection in the imported market, pricewise, of the recent reduction in domestically produced material. Buyers of imported naphthalene, however, were adopting a "wait and see" policy, since any purchases made now would be for delivery in the second half of the year. Based on buyers ideas, the feeling was expressed that imported crude material should be reduced fractionally to a level of around 3 cents, or possibly 2¾ cents, per pound for purchases due to be delivered in the last six months of this year. Buyers were accordingly tending to hold off on purchases in the belief that some such reduction might well be effected.

Primarily because of the benzol shortage, affecting such intermediates as monochlorobenzene, the supply of paradichlorobenzene which is competitive with naphthalene balls and flakes, was short. Most producers were reported to be in an oversold position on para.

The Bureau of Mines reported the production of naphthalene by coke oven operators as amounting to 2,972,572 pounds of 78 degree material, off 14.2 percent from the January output of 3,464,889 pounds; 2,852,082 pounds of naphthalene melting between 70 and 77 degrees Centigrade, off 6.7 percent from the January figure of 3,057,958 pounds; and 1,070,960 pounds of crude melting below 70 degrees, off 39.4 percent from the 1,767,355 pounds produced in January. These much reduced production figures in February were the direct result of the heavily curtailed coke oven operations forced by the shutting down of mines supplying coking coal.

Phenol—There was little new to report in the phenol market. Prices under the revised schedules on both natural and synthetic material held firm and were expected to be maintained for the balance of the quarter. Supplies were still definitely on the short side, but of sufficient amount that the immediate needs of most consumers could be met. Spot material was scarcely available from any source.

Pyridin—This market continued strong for the refined grade and prices were firmly held. Output of refined material in February was reported by the Bureau of Mines as 106,673 pounds, an increase of 133.7 percent over the 45,641 pounds produced in January. The production of crude, however was off by some 29.4 percent, February production being reported, on a dry basis, as 21,467 pounds, compared with January at 30,387 pounds.

Solvent Naphtha — Percentagewise, the production differences of crude and refined solvent naphtha by coke oven operators during February as compared with January about offset each other. There was an increase of 10.7 percent in refined naphtha output in February over January, and a decrease of 11.6 percent in the output of heavy crude naphtha in February compared with January. There were 343,541 gallons of crude heavy solvent turned out in February against January's 388,749 gallons. Output of refined light solvent reported by the Bureau of Mines amounted to 28,852 gallons in February, compared with 26,075 in January. Demand was reported as strong against a far from sufficient supply.

Toluol — The crippling of coke oven operations during the latter part of February by the coal strike resulted in curtailed toluol production according to figures released by the Bureau of Mines. February production amounted to 1,426,970 gallons, off 16.6 percent from the 1,711,877 gallons produced in January; 436,172 gallons of industrial 2 degree toluol, off 35.5 percent from the January output of 676,603 gallons; while the production of all other grades amounted to 48,795 gallons in February and 51,411 gallons in January.

Xylol—Reflecting the curtailed operations of coke oven operators as a result of the coal strike, xylol production, according to the Bureau of Mines, fell off to 505,752 gallons in February, a decline of 24.9 percent when compared to January's output of 673,272 gallons. Supplies remained critically short, and prices were unchanged on coaltar source material.

Intermediates

Betanaphthol—A price decline of 1½ cents per pound was effected last week on the technical grade of this intermediate. Under the new schedule carlot quantities were quoted at 28½ cents per pound, and less than carlot quantities at 30½ cents. These prices were on an f.o.b. works basis.

This was the only naphthelene derivative of major importance which declined

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in price as a result of the reduction of 1 cent per pound the previous week in naphthalene, a change forced by the prior lowering of phthalic anhydride by 4 cents per pound.

The more expensive dyestuff and dry color intermediates made from naphthalene were not advanced in price when naphthalene prices moved upward, and it was felt highly unlikely that they would be reduced because of the recent drop in naphthalene. This was all the more likely because in the meantime manufacturing and shipping costs have increased significantly, costs which the manufacturers of naphthalene derivatives have been absorbing.

Orthonitrobiphenyl — The price structure on this item was reduced 5 cents per pound. Under the new schedule tankcars were quoted at 13 cents per pound, drum carlots at 14½ cents, and less than drum carlots at 15 cents. Demand was reported as good, and the item was receiving a renewed interest as a plasticizer for vinyl resin coatings.

Pentachlorophenol — Demand for this fungicide and its sodium salt was reported to be maintaining a good level, supplies were adequate, and prices firm. One producer came on the market with a 1 to 10 reduction which is designed for marketing through retail outlets to the consumer. The concentrate is offered as a permanent non-discoloring and paintable wood preserver and termite repellent for both home and industrial use. The concentrate is reduced for use with recommended oils with 10 parts by volume, yielding a 5 percent solution of pentachlorophenol.

Krumbhaar Vice-President

Dr. Werner R. Husen has been appointed vice-president of Krumbhaar Chemicals, Inc., South Kearny, N. J. The company has also named Julia H. Meyer secretary and has elected both Miss Meyer and Dr. Husen to its board of directors. Dr. Husen has been associated with the company since 1944 as technical director of sales. In his new capacity he will be in charge of resin production and research in addition to directing sales.

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Adhesive, thermosetting resin, 1,800 pounds, and case liner, 6,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50-274, May 16; Mastic, 2,450 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Letterkenny Depot, Chambersburg, Pa.) invitation 82, April 28.

Antibiotics, penicillin, and streptomycin, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 546, May 12.

Barium sulphate, USP, 28,800 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-100, May 1.

Calcium chloride, 80,000 pounds, Army Quartermaster (Fort Lewis, Wash.) invitation 89, May 1.

Calcium hypochlorite, 57,510 pounds, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 230-S, May 3.

Calcium sulphate, 211,200 pounds, Quartermaster Procurement Agency (New York 3) invitation 722, May 1.

Chemicals and drugs, boric acid ointment, aluminum hydroxide gel, hexvitamin tablets, and multivitamin tablets, Armed Services Medical Procurement Agency (Brooklyn 1, N. Y.) invitation 553, May 4; ergonovine maleate injection, invitation 560, May 14; sulfasuxidine, chloromycetin, aureomycin hydrochloride, heparin, vitamin diphosphate, dramamine, betalin, para-aminosalicylic acid, Panama Canal (Purchasing Officer, Washington 25) circular 7111, May 1; digitalis tablets, eucalyptol, glycerin suppositories, glyceryl trinitrate tablets, lavender oil, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation A-100, May 1.

Desiccant, 110,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 327, May 9; 160,000 pounds invitation 348, May 9.

Dishwashing compound, 36,100 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 8803(4)3, May 11.

Dope, cellulose acetate butyrate, 1,085 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50.272, May 8; 4,840 gallons, invitation 50.259, May 8; 1,085 gallons, invitation 50.272, May 8.

Grease, instrument, 5,040 eight-ounce tubes, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 364, May 11.

Hydraulic oil, 1,266 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 362, May 11.

Lacquer, 330 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50.217, April 28; 500 gallons, invitation 50.275, May 16; 250 gallons, Panama Canal (Purchasing Officer, Washington 25) schedule 9578, April 26.

Laundry chemicals, soda, 36,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 8867(2)3, May 12; starch 75,000 pounds, invitation 8807(3)3, May 12.

Linseed oil, boiled, 25,000 gallons, raw, 5,400 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50.243, May 5.

Paint, enamel, 1,500 gallons, District of Columbia (Purchasing Officer, Washington 1) schedule 14280, May 9; 3,000 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50.250, May 5; 5,000 gallons, invitation 50.258, May 8; 5,000 gallons, invitation 50.270, May 10; 10,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 349, May 16; 15,000 gallons, invitation 350, May 16; 50,000 gallons, invitation 351, May 16; 70,000 gallons, invitation 352, May 16; 24,129 gallons, Panama Canal (Purchasing Officer, Washington 25) schedule 9578, April 26; 2,800 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) reference 5M-88198, May 9; 2,150 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Chicago 6) invitation 23021, May 5; **various,** U. S. Air Force (Olmsted Base, Middletown, Pa.) invitation 150, April 28; 14,300 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50,256, May 8; 4,500 gallons, invitation 50.277, May 16; 255 gallons, invitation 50,282, May 12; 8,500 gallons, invitation 50,255, May 8; 14,800 gallons, invitation 50.256, May 8; 525 gallons, invitation 50,269, May 10; 2,800 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Letterkenny Depot, Chambersburg, Pa.) invitation 82, April 28; 7,000 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) reference 5M-88199, May 9.

Pepper, black, ground, 93,000 pounds, Quartermaster Procurement Agency (New York 3) invitation QM-707, May 10.

Pigments, aluminum paste, 2,400 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50.237, May 4; red lead, 117,000 pounds, and paste in oil, 13,100 one-ounce tubes, invitation 50.273, May 10; titanium ground in oil, 40,000 pounds, titanium lithopone 20,000 pounds, and burnt umber in oil, 500 pounds, Panama Canal (Purchasing Officer, Washington 25) schedule 9578, April 26.

Polish, auto, 1,266 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 346, May 9.

Polymer powder, protective coating material, 20,000 pounds, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50,276, May 16.

Potassium salts, chloride, 774 pounds, nitrate, 6,900 pounds, sulphate, 2,350 pounds, Quartermaster Procurement Agency (New York 3) invitation 722, May 1.

Rust preventive, 10,000 pounds, Army Ordnance Department (Raritan Arsenal, Metuchen, N. J.) invitation 361, May 11; 12,500 pounds, invitation 363, May 11.

Salad oil, 34,490 gallons, Veterans Administration (Washington 25) invitation 228-S, May 2.

Soap, scouring powder, 203,710 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 8803(6)3, May 10; toilet, 7,602 gallons, invitation 8803(2)3, May 10; paste, hand and general cleaning, 44,570 pounds, grit, 14,545 pounds, invitation 8803(3)3, May 11; 120,656 pounds, including chip, laundry powder, milled toilet, and white floating, invitation 8803(5)3, May 10; hand, USP, 151 cases, invitation 8804(2)3, May 12.

Sodium bicarbonate, technical, 12,000 pounds, Federal Supply Service (Washington 25) invitation 8804(3)3, May 12.

Tempering oil, 3,410 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia 37) invitation 205, May 5.

Thinner, lacquer & dope, 4,380 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50,253, May 5; cellulose acetate butyrate dope, 18,000 gallons, invitation 50.251, May 5; enamel, 5,000 gallons, invitation 50.267, May 11; lacquer, 660 gallons, invitation 50.217, April 28; lacquer, 1,500 gallons, Panama Canal (Purchasing Officer, Washington 25) schedule 9578, April 26.

Turpentine, 1,375 gallons, Federal Supply Service (Chicago 6) invitation 23024, May 5.

Varnish, insulating, 650 gallons, Navy Department (Aviation Supply Office, Philadelphia 11) invitation 50.233, May 4; water-resisting spar, 475 gallons, invitation 50.249, May 3; 15,000 gallons, invitation 50.255, May 8.

Weed killer, 5,000 gallons, Army Ordnance Department (Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.) invitation 292, May 1.

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Drugs and Fine Chemicals

Price movements in this market last week were predominantly in an upward direction, characteristic of the chemical markets in general. Fusel oil advanced 2 cents per pound on the refined grade, amyl acetate was up 3 cents per pound, copper sulphate advanced ¼ cent, and menthol was 15 cents per pound higher in last week's market. Diglycolic acid was reduced 8 cents per pound on announced price schedules effective as of the previous week. The index advanced 0.5 point, becoming 253.2.

Back of the amyl acetate and fusel oil price advances was the increased cost of these materials as a result of the scarcity and higher costs of crude fusel oil. Fusel oil shortages were due to the curtailed operations of the liquor distilling industry, and as a consequence the limited quantities of fusel oil available had been bid up to higher levels. Some easing of supplies was expected to develop in the months immediately ahead if gin production this year develops as well as it did last year.

A stronger tone in the menthol market was noted, and the increasing copper prices were reflected in a higher copper sulphate market. Production economies resulting from a growing trade acceptance and use of diglycolic acid accounted, in part, for the sharp drop in scheduled prices.

The aspirin market maintained a high level of demand, and the market was reported as not suffering any adversity from competitive influences of the antihistaminic market, due in part to the trend of incorporating aspirin in many of the antihistaminic preparations as well as its large use in various APC preparations.

Salicylic acid and benzoic acid were reported to be in good demand under a firm price structure. Alcohol held firmly to price levels established April first except for the elimination under competitive influences of minor fractional spreads on certain formulae which appeared in initial price announcements.

Ethyl and butyl acetate and alcohol solvents were in an abundant supply and moving in good volume, but at price schedules which were said to be unattractive from a profit point of view. Aloin and podophyllin were firmly quoted at prices which have prevailed in the market over recent months, and prompt shipment could be had from ample stocks. Ketone solvents moved in a strong market at firm price levels which were expected to hold for the balance of the quarter.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—The aspirin market was reported as holding up well, material moving in a steady good volume under a firm price position. The aspirin market was viewed by most producers as a fairly secure one, and there were no reports of any serious threat to aspirin consumption in the antihistaminic drug markets. The trend seemed to be toward the incorporation of aspirin together with other materials into antihistaminic preparations. Following the higher price pattern set some weeks ago, there was no further change expected to develop in the immediate future.

Alcohol—Business volume in ethyl alcohols, both pure and denatured, was reported as considerably better than expected this month. Prices having been advanced April 1, it was naturally expected that after heavy buying in late March that there would be a dearth of orders in April, but experience has proved otherwise. This April was in no sense like the lull that followed price advances made July 1 of last year. This was true for the most part because alcohol producers did not have on hand the excessive stocks of alcohol at the end of the first quarter that they had at the end of the second quarter of last year. Consequently, they were less inclined to take large volume orders in late March under the old price for shipment in the second quarter.

Price schedules established April first were holding firm, except for minor adjustments in certain formulae where fractional price spreads were eliminated under competitive pressure.

Aloin—Prices were unchanged from the $3.50 per pound quoted over recent months. Supplies were said to be quite adequate to take care of the current demand which was reported to be somewhat on the increase.

Amyl Acetate—Fermentation source material was in a very tight supply position last week, characteristic of the market over recent weeks, and was expected to become easier in supply, only gradually. Back of the shortage lay the critical shortage of fusel oil which became acute some time ago because of the curtailed operations of the liquor industry. In the coming months, as excessive stocks of whiskey become deleted and a higher rate of production of whiskey and gin is accomplished, some easing of supplies was to be looked for from this source.

Meanwhile, producers of refined fusel oil and of amyl acetate were having to pay prices higher than normal for crude fusel oils with consequent high production costs. This led to one producer advancing prices 3c. per pound, some weeks ago, and other fermentation producers followed last week.

This brought the price pattern of fermentation produced material to 18c. per pound in tankcars, 19½c. in drum carlots, and 20½c. in less than carlot drum quantities. Synthetically produced amyl acetate made from pentane was still quoted at levels prevailing over recent months of 15c. per pound in tankcars, 16c. in drum carlots, and 17c. in less than carlot drum shipments. Prices on fermentation material were on a delivered basis, and on the synthetic material quotations were on a freight allowed basis East of the Mississippi river.

Benzoic Acid—Quotations of 43c. per pound on technical and 54c. per pound on USP in lots of 100 pounds or more were unchanged. Demand was reported as good, and while there was a general shortage of benzol, the volume in which benzoic acid moves was such that the supply position of the acid was not too adversely affected. Producers looked for an extended period of price stability.

Butyl Acetate—Demand for this solvent was reportedly well sustained. Price schedules remained unchanged and there were no indications of any immediate upward adjustments despite the fact that the item had been priced down to a point where profit margins were near the vanishing point. Some quarters were hoping for the development in the market of more equitable price schedules near the end of this quarter. Supplies were quite adequate. What was true of the acetate was also true of the alcohol, both with respect to price and market conditions.

Castor Oil—Oil prices were unchanged, and beans remained on a nominal basis at $124 to $125 per long ton, with virtually no demand or trading.

Arrivals of beans last week amounted to 102,646 bags equivalent to 15,396,900 pounds, compared with 26,699 bags or 4,004,850 pounds the previous week, and 38,844 bags or 5,826,600 pounds during the corresponding week of 1949.

Total imports of castor beans since January 1 of this year amounted to 558,124 bags equivalent to 83,718,600 pounds, compared with 757,962 bags or 113,684,300 pounds during the corresponding period of last year.

Choline—Both the chloride and the dihyrogen citrate were quoted at $2.45 to $2.70 per pound, depending upon quantity, off 5c. per pound from price levels which prevailed in the first quarter. Supplies were regarded as adequate to take care of the current moderate demand.

Copper Sulphate—CP material advanced ¼c. per pound last week, moving up from the former drum price of 12¾c. to the higher level of 13c. per pound.

Decanol—This normal alcohol was priced on a delivered basis at 32c. per pound in tankcars, 34½c. in drum carlots, and 36½c. in less than carlot drum quantities, unchanged from schedules which have prevailed in the market over recent months.

Diglycolic Acid—Following the recent price reduction of 8c. per pound on this item, the current schedule on any quantity

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Amyl acetate, 3c. per lb.
Copper sulphate, CP, ¼c. per lb.
Fusel oil, refined, 2c. per lb.
Menthol, 15c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Acid, Diglycolic, 8c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Apr. 22, 1949
253.2	252.7	252.7	254.4	256.2

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

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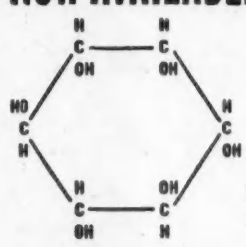

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was firm at 14c. per pound. Supplies were regarded as ample to take care of current needs. These prices were on an f.o.b. works basis.

Fusel Oil—Refined oil advanced 2c. per pound last week, eliminating the 2c. spread in prices which had existed in the market over the past several weeks. Accordingly, the price pattern on refined fusel now stood at 22c. per pound in tankcars, 23½c. per pound in drum carlots, and 24½c. in less than carlot drum quantities.

Back of the price rise was the acute scarcity of oil as a result of curtailed distilling operations in the liquor industry. In the face of the severe shortage, refiners were having to pay increasingly higher prices for crude, which had been bid up to levels far out of line with established price schedules on such products as refined fusel oil and fermentation source amyl acetate.

Special grades of amyl alcohols retained their former price schedules.

Glycerin—Both crude and refined glycerin were reported as moving in good volume under a sustained strong demand. Supplies were said to be in good balance with demand, and this relationship was expected to be maintained over the coming months. Prices on refined were unchanged from levels which have prevailed in the market over the past year. Crude soaplye material was, for the most part, quoted at 16½c. per pound, while imported material c.i.f. New York brought 16c. Saponification was priced proportionately higher. Some 300 tons a month of crude arrived from Argentina, which was important in furnishing and maintaining a balance to the crude market demand. Producers of refined glycerin reported that they were promptly moving all the glycerin that they were able to make, and this seemed to characterize the industry for the present.

The USP XIV, which will be published soon, contains revised standards for glycerin. These standards are essentially the same as in previous editions except for the inclusion of a test for chlorinated compounds. The new test was devised primarily for the detection of any chlorinated compounds that might be present in synthetic glycerin.

Lanolin — Price schedules remained firm in the face of a market characterized by reasonably good balance between supply and demand. There was no excess of supplies piling up, but there was enough to go around, taking care of all requirements. The balanced supply and demand was slow in coming after the critical shortage of last year caused by the slump in wool scouring operations. In some sections of the country there were reports of the current slowing up of textile operations, including the manufacture of woolen goods. If the current trend continues, the feeling was expressed in some quarters that it would eventually be reflected in the lanolin market by virtue of less wool scouring and hence less degras from which lanolin is made. Prices were unchanged.

Menthol—A firmer tone was noted in the menthol market last week as spot material became significantly stronger and prices advanced 15 cents per pound. Quotations were listed at $10.30 to $10.40 per pound. Aside from the somewhat speculative nature of the market, the stronger tone was attributed to the fact that not too much material was coming out of Brazil, and of course there were difficulties and uncertainties in doing business with the Chinese.

Methanol — February production of natural methanol stood at 145,000 gallons, compared with 171,000 gallons in January, and 172,000 gallons in February of last year.

Synthetic methanol continued to move in large volume from quite adequate stocks under a firm price position. Demand continued good, particularly for formaldehyde manufacture because the plastics industry was operating at a good rate. The price structure on synthetic methanol remained unchanged, maintaining a uniform pattern in the East but a spread of 1½ cents per gallon in the West Coast area.

Methylethyl Ketone—This market was marked by a continued strong demand which was expected to continue. April business was reported to be holding up to levels established during the first quarter. Supplies were plentiful because of the high production potential in the industry and there was no possibility of a shortage. Prompt shipments were being made under a firm price schedule which was felt unlikely to change in the months immediately ahead.

Octanol—This normal alcohol used as a chemical intermediate and as an antifoam agent was firmly priced at 32 cents per pound on a delivered basis, 34½ cents in drum carlots, and 36½ cents in less than carlot drum quantities. Supplies were regarded as adequate.

Podophyllin — Prices were unchanged from the $12.45 per pound which has prevailed in the market over recent months. Supplies were said to be ample, from which the current moderate demand could be promptly met.

Propionic Acid—Pure synthetic material was firmly quoted at 19c. per pound in tankcars and 21c. per pound in drums,

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f.o.b. works. Supplies were regarded as adequate.

Salicylic Acid—USP material was said to be in moderately good demand under a firm price position, in which quotations of 40c. per pound on crystals and 45c. on powder were unchanged. Technical grades were likewise firm. Supplies were regarded as adequate.

Silver Nitrate—Silver salts were unchanged in price. Production of nitrate in February was reported by the Bureau of Census as 3,889,000 ounces, compared with 4,050,000 ounces in January, and 3,830,000 ounces in February of last year. Supplies were reported as adequate to meet the steady moderate demand.

Sugar—Primary sugar distribution for the week ended April 8 on a raw value basis amounted to 115,230 tons, compared with 127,419 tons the previous week. This brought the total so far this year to 1,742,373 tons, compared with 1,838,246 tons during the corresponding period of last year.

Trimethylhexanol—This alcohol introduced in substantial commercial quantities some months ago was reportedly meeting with good trade acceptance. Prices on an f.o.b. works basis were quoted at 28c. per pound in tankcars, 29½c. in drum carlots, and 30c. in less than carlot drum quantities. This schedule is unchanged from levels which have prevailed in the market over recent months.

Urethane—Current price quotations on this item stood at $1.25 per pound. Demand was reported as relatively slow. Price movements over the past few months have all been downward, not that costs have in any sense declined, but because of the continuing pressure of foreign low priced competition, to some extent in home markets, but more particularly abroad. This is a situation typically true of many drug items wherein the products produced in European plants restored by the recovery program are now underselling American manufacturers. It was true with methylphenylpyrazolone and the antipyrine and aminopyrine made from it, together with digitoxin, dl-methionine, para - aminosalicylic acid, and many products which have been important in the American drug industry. Many manufacturers view this situation with alarm, both with respect to domestic prices and in regard to our South American and other markets.

Sharp & Dohme Appoints Strickland Co. Doctor

Sharp & Dohme, Inc., Philadelphia, has announced the appointment of Dr. S. Clyde Strickland as staff physician of the concern's medical division. In his new post, Dr. Strickland will conduct clinical investigations on new products developed by the company.

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Mathieson Advances Baker and Carpenter

Mathieson Chemical Corporation, Baltimore, Md., has appointed Joseph E. Baker vice-president, general manager of Niagara Falls operations, to succeed F. Boynton Butler, who has retired. In addition, the company has appointed A. H. Carpenter eastern sales manager of its agricultural chemical division, to succeed Joseph S. Whittington, who has been transferred to the executive offices of the division.

Joseph E. Baker

A. H. Carpenter

Mr. Baker joined the company in 1934 as a chlorine plant operator, was later promoted to the plant development department, and in 1941 was made general superintendent, a position he held until his current appointment. Mr. Butler had been associated with the company since 1899, and was responsible for more than doubling its plant production capacity of chlorine and caustic soda.

Mr. Carpenter was formerly associated with Baugh & Sons Company. He was vice-president and general sales manager of the Armour Fertilizer Works before joining the Baugh organization in 1947. Mr. Whittington will devote his efforts in the future to research and development work.

Cincinnati Drug Club Plans May 25 Meeting

Cincinnati Drug and Chemical Association will hold its next regular dinner meeting on May 25 at 6 p. m. at the Alms hotel, Cincinnati. John Dolibois, executive secretary of the alumni association of Miami University at Oxford, Ohio, will be the guest speaker. His topic will be, "I Knew Top Nazis."

Applezweig Opens Laboratory

Norman Applezweig, former general manager and technical director of Hygrade Laboratories, Inc., has opened a consulting laboratory at 31 South street, New York. The laboratory will carry on research relating to the development of new biochemical products and processes.

Sharp & Dohme Appoints Andreasen Branch Head

Sharp & Dohme Inter-American Corporation, Philadelphia, has appointed Svend I. Andreasen manager of the firm's Argentine branch, succeeding Harold D. Archer who died on February 7. Mr. Andreasen joined Sharpe & Dohme in 1944 as accountant and office manager of the Argentine branch, and in 1947 was named assistant branch manager.

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Snell Purchases Supplee, Names Barrat Agent

Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, has announced the purchase of the laboratories of the G. C. Supplee Research Corporation, Bainbridge, N. Y. At the same time, the company has also announced a further expansion of its foreign services through the affiliation with Albert C. Barrat, Neuilly, Seine, France.

Acquisition of the Supplee Corporation's facilities amplified previous operations by the Snell organization by providing an integrated unit for supply of rats and the running of vitamin determinations on animals. Personnel at the Bainbridge unit will remain intact, with management of the operation continuing under E. L. Clark.

Mr. Barrat will represent the Snell firm in France, and will supply European concerns with information on the technical services offered by the organization. He will also serve as foreign consultant to Snell clients in the United States.

Drug Industry Fights

—Continued from page 3

committee to petition for rejection of the plan.

Earlier the same day, the senate judiciary committee held a closed hearing on the plan after which Senator Alexander Wiley of Wisconsin, ranking Republican member, offered a resolution expressing congressional disapproval of the plan. Unless congress acts before May 24 to veto the plan it would become effective. A constitutional majority of either the house or senate can kill the reorganization.

On April 18, the house judiciary committee held an executive hearing on the plan at which representatives of the American Patent Law Association attacked the plan. Morris Levy, of Hoffmann-LaRoche, Inc., chairman of a special subcommittee of the legislative section of the American Drug Manufacturers Association also appeared in opposition.

It is hoped by the supporters of the present patent system that the President will withdraw the plan and modify it so as to specifically exempt the Patent Office from any reorganization of the Department of Commerce. The plan now provides exemption for the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Inland Waterways Corporation, and certain other functions.

Guest in New York

Paul L. Guest, second secretary and consul at the United States Embassy, Madrid, Spain, will be available for trade conferences on April 24 to 28, at the New York regional office of the Department of Commerce. Mr. Guest will discuss problems involved in trading with Spain. He has also been stationed in Lisbon, Portugal. Businessmen who wish to make appointments for interviews with Mr. Guest should communicate with the New York office of the department.

McK. & R. Shifts Nolen

Herman C. Nolen, vice-president of McKesson & Robbins, Inc., New York, in charge of drug buying, has been appointed to the newly created position of vice-president in charge of drug merchandising. In this new position Mr. Nolen will be responsible for all wholesale drug sales and buying activities, taking over supervision of drug sales from Charles T. Lipscomb, jr., who has resigned.

Winthrop-Stearns Issues Price List

The special chemicals division of Winthrop-Stearns, Inc., New York, has issued its first descriptive price list since 1946. A total of ninety-one chemicals, including twenty-two amino acids, are listed, and accompanied by brief specifications and suggested uses. Copies may be obtained from the company at 1450 Broadway, New York.

Anderson Develops Plastic Box

Anderson Box & Basket Company, Henderson, Ky., has developed a molded reinforced "Fiberglas" plastic box. Molded in one operation, the box, which is lightweight and comes in both tapered and rectangular constructions, is said to be impervious to most acids and greases and can be safely cleaned with live steam, hot water and all standard detergents.

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The booklets shown are of special usefulness to paint and lacquer manufacturers as a guide to the use of organic chemicals for new or improved products.

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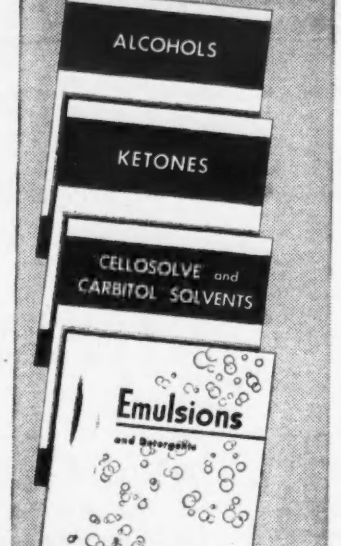
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Cortisone Materials Are Sought in Plant Sources

Because of the probability that the supply of oxbile could never be sufficient to provide enough desoxycholic acid to keep up with the demand for synthetic cortisone, examination of alternative starting materials should prove fruitful, said Dr. L. H. Sarett, of Merck & Co., in an address to the recent conference of the National Farm Chemurgic Council. He was particularly concerned with chemicals derivable from plants which might prove desirable introductions into agriculture in the United States. The relevant interests of botanists, agriculturists, and chemists were examined.

Plants discussed by Dr. Sarett were *Strophanthus sarmentosus*, certain members of the agave and dioscorea families, *Veratrum viride*, and soybean. The first-named, and most promising so far, is of doubtful cultivation in this country. Its derivative, sarmentogenin, has been found useful in arthritic therapy. Study of the steroidal sapogenius of agaves and dioscoreas is confused because of the variety and complexity of their existence, even in one species. More than thirty have been found in examinations of about 400 species of plants.

The veratrum steroid, known as jervine and by other names, has speculative possibilities, Dr. Sarett said. It is getting a deal of attention—in medicine and in publicity. As *Veratrum viride* is native to the United States, its possibilities are emphasized. More promising as a source material for cortisone is stigmasterol, the principal steroid of the soybean, from which testosterone and desoxycorticosterone have been derived.

In conclusion, Dr. Sarett said:—

"The problem of finding a plant steroid which will replace or augment desoxycholic acid as a starting material for the synthesis of cortisone is still very largely in the hands of the chemists. With the exception of sarmentogenin, the necessary chemical transformations involved will require considerable research. It appears possible, however, that within the next few years some of the plant steroids discussed here this evening and perhaps others still to be isolated from new sources, will provide new building blocks for the adrenal hormone which currently is assuming such importance in the treatment of various nonmicrobic diseases."

APhA Outlines Plans

—Continued from page 7

Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain, will speak on the British health insurance program.

The committee on social and economic relations, chaired by Dr. E. R. Searles, will discuss some new factors concerned with inter-professional relations, and Dr. Austin Smith, editor of the *Journal of the American Medical Association* and a member of the APhA committee, will deal with the topic from the viewpoint of American medicine.

The report of the APhA committee on United States Pharmacopoeia, of which Dr. E. A. Brecht is chairman, will also be discussed at this meeting. A group of foreign pharmacopoeial experts, headed by Dr. C. H. Hampshire, secretary of the British Pharmacopoeia Commission, will participate in the discussion.

The second general session on Thursday morning, May 4, will be featured by six major addresses. Dr. E. C. Elliott, director of the Pharmaceutical Survey, will speak on "Actions and Reactions on the Survey Recommendations." Congressman Carl Durham, vice-chairman of the joint congressional committee on atomic energy, will speak on the "Pharmaceutical Aspects of Atomic Energy." Dr. Richard L. Meiling, director of medical services, Department of Defense, will speak on "The Medical Services Team in Today's Defense Forces." Dr. Norman H. Topping, associate director of the National Institutes of Health, will talk on the "Current Status and Probable Future of Cortisone, ACTH and Related Compounds." W. H. P. Blandy, president of the Health Information Foundation, will speak on "The Need For Facts About National Health." Finally, at this session, president-elect Henry H. Gregg will give his inaugural address, and the Chilean Iodine Educational Award and the Ebert Prize Award will be made.

Final sessions of the various sections and the final general session of the association will be held on Friday, May 5. Included in the business to be taken up at these sessions are action on the revision of the by-laws of APhA and the adoption of resolutions.

Marks, Littell Sentenced On Conspiracy Charges

Dr. Lewis H. Marks was fined $20,000 and given a suspended sentence of a year-and-a-day in prison recently by Federal Judge Harold Medina in New York on charges of tax fraud and concealment of enemy property. Dr. Marks' co-defendant, patent lawyer Nelson Littell, was sentenced to serve a year and a day in prison. The two were indicted in March, 1948, for allegedly concealing the fact that the American Hyalsol Corporation, a $3,000,000 patent holding firm, was owned by Germans, and for allegedly conspiring to defraud the government of about $500,000 in taxes.

Barnett Expands Carotene Output

Barnett Laboratories, Long Beach, Calif., has announced the completion of expanded processing facilities. Located on a three-acre site purchased last year, the new extraction unit is said to be capable of producing carotene from over forty tons of carrots per day.

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Uses and Applications of Chemicals

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2-Hexahydrobenzyloxymethyl Benzoate

Adhesives—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in adhesive compositions containing cellulose acetate.

Ceramic—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Cellulose Products—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) for cellulose acetate.

Chemical—Claimed (Brit. 587750) as to have surface-active properties.

Cosmetic—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in nail enamels and lacquers containing cellulose acetate as base material.

Electrical—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in insulating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for protecting and decorating glassware.

Leather—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for protecting and decorating leathers and leather goods.

Metal - Fabricating — Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for protecting and decorating metallic products.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for protecting and decorating various kinds of articles.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in lacquers, and dopes containing cellulose acetate.

Paper—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for protecting and decorating articles made of paper or pulp.

Photographic—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in making films from cellulose acetate.

Plastics—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in making laminated fiber and molded articles, also plastic materials from cellulose acetate.

Resin—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in solutions and other compositions and resins and cellulose derivatives.

Rubber—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for decorating and protecting rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in coating compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer (Brit. 587750) in compositions, containing cellulose acetate, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork or for many filling and repairing purposes on wood.

1,2,5-Pentanetriol

Adhesives—Plasticizer (Germ. 745468) in adhesive compositions containing vinyl resins or polystyrene.

Ceramic—Plasticizer (Germ. 745468) in compositions, containing vinyl resins or polystyrene, used as coatings for protecting and decorating ceramic articles.

Dental—Plasticizer (Germ. 745468) in resinous compositions used as dentures or ingredients of denture compositions.

Electrical—Plasticizer (Germ. 745468) in insulating compositions, containing vinyl resins or polystyrene, used for covering wire and in making electrical machinery and equipment.

Glass—Plasticizer (Germ. 745468) in compositions, containing vinyl resins, used in the manufacture of nonscatterable glass and as coatings for decorating and protecting glassware.

Ink—Plasticizer (Germ. 745468) in rotogravure, stamp-pad, and textile inks.

Leather—Plasticizer (Germ. 745468) in compositions, containing vinyl resins or polystyrene, used in the manufacture of artificial leathers and as coatings for decorating and protecting leathers and leather goods.

Metal - Fabricating — Plasticizer (Germ. 745468) in compositions, containing vinyl resins or polystyrene, used as coatings for protecting and decorating metallic articles.

Miscellaneous—Plasticizer (Germ. 745-468) in coating compositions, containing vinyl resins or polystyrene, used for protecting and decorating articles of various kinds.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Plasticizer (Germ. 745468) in paints, varnishes, lacquers, enamels, and dopes containing vinyl resins or polystyrene.

Paper—Plasticizer (Germ. 745468) in compositions, containing vinyl resins or polystyrene, used in the manufacture of coated papers and as coatings for decorating and protecting articles made of paper or pulp.

Plastics—Plasticizer (Germ. 745468) in making laminated-fiber and molded articles, also plastic materials from or containing vinyl resins or polystyrene.

Resin—Plasticizer (Germ. 745468) for vinyl resins.

Rubber—Plasticizer (Germ. 745468) in compositions, containing vinyl resins or polystyrene, used as coatings for protecting and decorating rubber goods.

Stone—Plasticizer (Germ. 745468) in compositions, containing vinyl resins or polystyrene, used as coatings for decorating and protecting artificial and natural stone.

Textile—Plasticizer (Germ. 745468) in compositions, containing vinyl resins or polystyrene, used in the manufacture of coated fabrics.

Wood—Plasticizer (Germ. 745468) in compositions, containing vinyl resins or polystyrene, used as protective and decorative coatings on woodwork.

1-Xylyl-1-hydroxy-1-octadecane Phosphonate Sodium Salt

Adhesives—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254-124)) in adhesive preparations.

Chemical—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254-124) in emulsions of various chemicals, textile lubricants.

Cosmetic—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254-124) in various preparations.

Disinfectant—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254-124) in disinfecting and germicidal compositions.

Dry-Cleaning—Claimed (U.S. 2254124) as detergent and dry-cleaning soap.

Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in dry-cleaning liquids.

Dye—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in process operations.

Fats, Oils, and Waxes—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in boring, cutting, drilling oils, and wire-drawing oils; greasing and lubricating compositions, sulphonated oils, wax preparations.

Ink—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in printing and writing inks.

Leather—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in dressing, fat-liquoring, finishing, soaking, softening, tanning, and waterproofing compositions.

Metallurgical—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in metal-plating processes.

Miscellaneous—Claimed (U.S. 2254124) as mold inhibitor and very effective detergent.

Modifier of surface tension of liquids in various products and processes.

Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in coasters for beer glasses, embalming fluids, polishing compositions, soldering fluxes, wallpaper removers, and waterproofing compositions, and in various processes involving aqueous solutions.

Paint, Varnish, and Lacquer—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in paints, varnishes, and lacquers, and in pigment manufacture.

Paper—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in sizing, waterproofing, and waxing compositions.

Pesticide—Wetting agent in insecticidal and fungicidal compositions, horticultural sprays.

Petroleum—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254-124) in cutting oils and mineral oil, compositions, pitch, and tar compositions.

Photographic—Wetting agent (U.S. 2-254124) in blueprint and photographic processes.

Rubber—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in cements.

Soap—Detergent (U.S. 2254124).

Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in detergent compositions, textile soaps.

Textile—Wetting agent (U.S. 2254124) in bleaching, boiling-off, bowking, carbonizing, degreasing, degumming, dyeing, fulling, kier-boiling, mercerizing, and soaking baths; coating, oiling, scouring, sizing, spinning, washing, waterproofing, and waxing compositions; and printing pastes.

Claimed (U.S. 2254124) as softening agent of special value.

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ACONITE ROOT—20 bgs, Barcelona
AGAR—150 bls, Duche & Sons, Kobe
ALLSPICE—37 bgs, P H Petry Co, Puerto Barrios
ALTHEA ROOT—7 bls, Venice
AMMONIUM CARBONATE—15 cs, American British Chemical Supplies, Glasgow
6 dms, American British Chemical Supplies, Glasgow
ANILIN COLORS—25 dms, Ciba Co, Havre
33 dms, Hensel Bruokmann Co, Antwerp
16 dms, Carbic Color & Chemical Co, Rotterdam
10 dms, Gondrand Bros, Rotterdam
47 dms, General Dyestuffs Corp, Hamburg
1 csk, General Dyestuffs Corp, Hamburg
10 cans, General Dyestuffs Corp, Hamburg
2 dms, General Dyestuffs Corp, Rotterdam
36 bbls, Geigy & Co, Rotterdam
1 cs, Geigy & Co, Rotterdam
23 dms, Sandoz Chemical Co, Genoa
ANISE OIL—15 dms, Hyeton Corp, Hong Kong
ANNATTO SEED—300 bgs, Barclays Bank, Kingston
50 bgs, Bank of Nova Scotia, Kingston
286 bgs, D Steengrafe, Kingston
50 bgs, K H Kohnstamm, Kingston
ASBESTOS FIBER—20 bgs, R P Goedert, Genoa
1,491 bgs, Johns Manville Co, Capetown
BABASSU KERNELS—6,664 bgs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust Co, Tutoya-Parnahyba
1,666 bgs, General Foods Corp, Sao Luiz Do Maranao
1,666 bgs, General Foods Corp, Parnahyba
4,998 bgs, General Foods Corp, Parnahyba
BALSAM—2 dms, D W Hutchinson, Cristobal
1 dm, Polaks Frutal Works, La Libertad
2 dms, D W Hutchinson, Cristobal
BARBASCO POWDER—1,200 bgs, Astoria Pan Americano, Iquitos
ROOT—4,393 bgs, Astoria Pan Americana, Belem Para
587 bls, Rossbach & Bros, Belem Para
1,155 bls, R E Valensi, Iquitos
BAUXITE ORE—2,300 tons, American Cyanamid Co, Everton
5,480 tons, Aluminum Import Corp, Demerara
3,069 tons, Aluminum Import Corp, Charguaramas
BEEF GLANDS—26 cs, Lilly & Co, Havana
5 cs, Parke Davis Co, Havana
BEESWAX—103 pkgs, Will & Baumer Candle Co, Alexandria
22 bgs, Schutte & Focke, Ciudad Trujillo
111 bgs, Grace National Bank, Tangier
47 bgs, Vilco Inc, Puerto Barrios
25 bgs, Havana
BENZOIN GUM—20 cs, Olson Sales Agency, Bangkok
4 cs, van Ameringen-Haebler, Bangkok
20 cs, Penick & Co, Singapore
BERGAMOT OIL—8 cs, Messina
BERYL ORE—194 bgs, Watson Geach Co, Mombasa
BLOOD ALBUMIN—1 cs, Debanders Export, Rotterdam
BOIS de ROSE OIL—3 dms, Polak & Schwarz, Manaos
BONES—965 bgs, International Packers Commercial Co, Buenos Aires
CADMIUM—10 cs, Fred H Lenway, Osaka
CAMPHOR—50 cs, European Chemical Co, Hong Kong
OIL—6 dms, Malamel Corp, Keelung
50 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Yokohama
CANAGRIA ROOT—138 bgs, Vera Cruz
CANANGA OIL—2 dms, Rotterdam
CANARYSEED—500 bgs, Hamburg
CAPSICUMS—182 bgs, Sembodja Corp, Mombasa
CARAWAYSEED—200 bgs, A Gronowitz, Rotterdam
175 bls, Levy & Levis, Rotterdam
250 bls, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
CARDAMOM—20 cs, Reuben Import & Export Corp, Genoa
CARNAUBA WAX—137 bgs, J W Hanson
140 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Bahia
63 bgs, Public National Bank, Parnahyba
375 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Sao Luiz do Maranao
200 bgs, Cornelius Products, Fortaleza
267 bgs, Wessel Duval, Fortaleza
112 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Fortaleza
112 bgs, William Diehl, Fortaleza
611 bgs, Chase National Bank, Parnahyba
313 bgs, W R Grace, Parnahyba
288 bgs, Guaranty Trust, Parnahyba
188 bgs, J Henry Schroder, Parnahyba
250 bgs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Parnahyba
88 bgs, Frank B Ross, Fortaleza
333 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Fortaleza
167 bgs, Stein Hall, Fortaleza
22 bgs, Strohmeyer & Arpe, Fortaleza
125 bgs, Bank of London & S A, Parnahyba
625 bgs, Central Hanover Bank & Trust, Parnahyba
717 bgs, S C Johnson Wax, Parnahyba
950 bgs, Parnahyba
376 bgs, National City Bank, Parnahyba
222 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Fortaleza
111 bgs, Wessel Duval, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Strahl & Pitsch, Fortaleza
56 bgs, Fortaleza
122 bgs, Smith & Nichols, Rio de Janeiro
346 bgs, W R Grace, Fortaleza
44 bgs, Cornelius Products, Fortaleza
188 bgs, National City Bank, Parnahyba
112 bgs, Cornelius Products, Fortaleza
555 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Fortaleza
522 bgs, Stein Hall, Fortaleza
112 bgs, William Diehl, Fortaleza
167 bgs, Wessel Duval, Fortaleza
222 bgs, Wessel Duval, Areia, Branca
422 bgs, Wessel Duval, Natal
125 bgs, Amertrade Inc, Parnahyba
63 bgs, Cornelius Products, Parnahyba
374 bgs, F Henjes Jr, Parnahyba
376 bgs, W R Grace, Parnahyba
66 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Natal
CAROB FLOUR—27 cs, Nestle Co, Rotterdam
CASEIN—551 bgs, Borden Co, Copenhagen
CASSIA—52 pkgs, Catz American Co, Tandjong Priok
200 bls, Max Van Pels, Hong Kong
387 bgs, Internatio Rtterdam, Tandjong Priok
87 bls, Frank Tea & Spice Co, Tandjong Priok
CASTOR BEANS—16,934 bgs, Baker Castor Oil, Recife
11,860 bgs, Baker Castor Oil, Bahia
3,388 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Bahia
7,386 bgs, Baker Castor Oil, Fortaleza
4,736 bgs, Guaranty Trust, Camocim
846 bgs, Public National Bank & Trust, Parnahyba
11,854 bgs, Bahia
1,600 bgs, Baker Castor Oil, Fortaleza
2,540 bgs, Baker Castor Oil, Parnahyba
1,700 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Pernambuco
3,940 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Camocim
1,576 bgs, Baker Castor Oil, Camocim
4,635 bgs, Baker Castor Oil, Fortaleza
4,990 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Fortaleza
740 bgs, Baker Castor Oil, Recife
4,250 bgs, Baker Castor Oil, Santos
834 bgs, Baker Castor Oil, Sao Luiz Maranao
1,580 bgs, Baker Castor Oil, Fortaleza
847 bgs, Natal
8,467 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Cabedello
6,250 bgs, Baker Castor Oil, Recife
1,693 bgs, Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Maceio
OIL—600 tons, Brasil Oiticica, Fortaleza
230 tons, Pernambuco
CATTLE BILE—1 dm, Merck & Co, Vera Cruz
CHARCOAL—920 bgs, Holland Colombo Trading Society, Colombo
CHEMICALS—10 cs, Lightwork Products Corp, Rotterdam
10 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Marseilles
10 cs, Alltransport, Hamburg
CHILLIES—39 bgs, Van Norden & Archibald, Mombasa
175 bgs, Public National Bank & Trust, Port Harcourt
CINCHONIN SULPHATE—3 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Hamburg
CHROME ORE—6,728,583 lbs, E J Lavino, Lourenco Marques
CINCHONA BARK—220 bgs, Merck & Co, Puerto Barrios
PRODUCTS—2 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Rotterdam
CITRONELLA OIL—12 dms, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Tandjong Priok
CLOVES—300 bls, George Uhe, Zanzibar
600 bls, Dodge & Olcott, Zanzibar
800 bls, Norda Essential Oil & Chemical Co, Zanzibar
200 bls, Lo Curto & Funk, Zanzibar
250 bls, Maywood Chemical Works, Zanzibar
500 bls, Louis Furth, Zanzibar
500 bls, Arthur G Dunn, Zanzibar
800 bls, Otto Gerdau, Zanzibar
100 bls, Stern Morgenthau Co, Zanzibar
300 bls, Branston Co, Zanzibar
64 bls, Arthur G Dunn, Hamburg
50 bls, Uno Shipping Co, Rotterdam
250 bls, D Hecht & Co, Zanzibar
107 bls, Uno Shipping Co, Rotterdam
1 bg, Uno Shipping Co, Rotterdam
25 bgs, Karl H Landes, Grenada
COALTAR ACID—3 dms, Merck & Co, Hull
COCOA BUTTER—59 bls, Metallo Chemical Corp, Bahia
833 bls, General Cocoa Co, Bahia
EXPELLER CAKE—1,551 bgs, General Cocoa Co, Salvador-Bahia
RESIDUE—2,492 bgs, General Cocoa Co, Rotterdam
COCONUT OIL—51 dms, Imex Co, Buenos Aires
CODLIVER MEAL—440 bgs, Wessel Duval, Bergen
OIL—350 dms, American Shipping Co, Reykjavik
COPAL GUM—70 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Singapore
64 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Singapore
COPAIBA BALSAM—11 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Manaos
COPPER CYANIDE—52 dms, Elbert & Co, Amsterdam
CORIANDER SEED—243 bgs, A A Herzog, Buenos Aires
COTTON LINTERS—125 bls, National City Bank, Recife
CREAM OF TARTAR—70 bbls, Kurt Alexander Co, Tarragona
CREOSOTE DISTILLATE—91 dms, Merck & Co, Hull
CRESYLIC ACID—150 dms, Liverpool
150 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
166 dms, Hull
CUBE ROOT—2,158 bls, Hecht, Levis & Kahn, Iquitos
1,656 bls, Hecht, Levis & Kahn, Belem Para
CUMIN OIL—1 dm, Marseilles
SEED—895 bgs, Ramex, Inc, Rotterdam
DAMMAR GUM—120 bgs, J S Khorana, Bangkok
50 cs, O G Innes Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Tandjong Priok
1 cs, J F Frank, Tandjong Priok
210 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
70 bgs, Stein, Hall, Singapore
20 bgs, J Khorana, Bangkok
64 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Singapore
416 bgs, S Winterbourne Co, Singapore
DEXTRIN—25 bgs, Stein, Hall, Rotterdam
DIVI DIVI—550 seroons, H H Pike, Puerto Plata
DRUGS, CRUDE—90 cs, Penick & Co, Singapore
21 cs, Penick & Co, Manaos
DYESTUFFS—77 dms, Sandoz Chemical, Genoa
100 dms, Sandoz Chemical, Rotterdam
EARTH COLORS, GREEN—35 bgs, Larnaca
EGG YOLK, SPRAY—280 cs, David L Mose, Taku Bar
560 cs, Goldhill Food Co, Taku Bar
112 cs, Edson & Pratt, Taku Bar
ESSENTIAL OILS—2 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Havre
1 cs, Felton Chemical Co, Stockholm
36 cks, Villar & Osorio, Bremen
2 dms, Vera Cruz
5 cks, Bertrand Freres, Marseilles
2 dms, Marseilles
18 dms, Vera Cruz
FENNELSEED—143 bgs, M J Golombeck, Rotterdam
143 bgs, Peek & Velsor, Rotterdam
143 bgs, Mutual Spice Co, Rotterdam
FERRO TITANIUM—168 dms, Liverpool
TUNGSTEN—1,700 cs, Metal Traders, Kobe
600 cs, National City Bank, Yokohama
567 cs, J W Hampton Jr & Co, Osaka
FISHMEAL—721 bgs, Equit Trading Corp, Callao
1,570 bgs, Wessel, Duval, Cumana
FLEASEED—336 bgs, Penick & Co, Bombay
513 bgs, T M Duche & Sons, Bombay
FLUORITE—500 tons, Nardini Co, Cagliari
FUEL OIL—107,850 bbls, Sun Oil, D Pumta Cardon
107,309 bbls, Esso Standard, Caripito
66,029 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum, Curacao
71,390 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum, Curacao
103,000 bbls, Esso Standard, Aruba
105,000 bbls, Esso Export, Aruba
105,750 bbls, Esso Standard, Caripito
115,000 bbls, Esso Export, Aruba
113,436 bbls, Esso Standard, Amuay
106,000 bbls, Esso Standard, Aruba
81,878 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum, Curacao
105,000 bbls, Esso Standard, Aruba
69,536 bbls, Hess, Inc, Aruba
103,000 bbls, Esso Export, Aruba
104,384 bbls, Hess, Inc, Punta Cardon
114,000 bbls, Esso Standard, Aruba
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum, Curacao
GALLNUTS—420 bgs, Zinsser & Co, Hong Kong
420 bgs, Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, Hong Kong
GELATIN—200 bgs, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Rotterdam
38 bbls, Fish Schurman Corp, Rotterdam
GERANIUM OIL—1 ck, Marseilles
3 dms, Polak & Schwarz, Hamburg
GINGER—130 bgs, Bank of Nova Scotia, Kingston
157 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Kingston
60 bgs, Wilson & Co, Kingston
120 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Kingston
500 bgs, Merchants Refrigeration Co, Kingston
6 bgs, Penick & Co, Kingston
50 kegs, National City Bank, Hong Kong
180 bgs, Frame & Co, Port Harcourt
303 bgs, Commercial Bank & Trust, Port Harcourt
GLUESTOCK—161 bgs, Karr Ellis, Liverpool
GLYCERIN—363,759 lbs, L Pasternak Co, Buenos Aires
66 dms, International Packers Commercial Co, Montevideo
CRUDE—205 cks, Chematar, Gdynia
GUAIACWOOD OIL—3 dms, Lueders & Co, Buenos Aires
HAARLEM OIL—25 cs, Rotterdam
I G WAX—73 bgs, Wax & Rosin Products, Bremen
ILMENITE ORE—9,800 tons, National Lead, Koilthottam
IODINE, CRUDE—120 kgs, International Fertilizer & Chemical Corp, Yokohama
IPECAC ROOT—31 bgs, Penick & Co, Cristobal
IRIS OIL—1 cs, Marseilles
IRON OXIDE, RED—870 bgs, Landers Segal Color Co, Malaga
653 bgs, Charles B Chrystal Co, Malaga
JALAP ROOT—14 bgs, Vera Cruz
KARAYA GUM—66 bgs, Thurston & Braidich, Bombay
200 bgs, Black Drug Co, Bombay
114 bgs, Dunkel & Co, Bombay
LABDANUM GUM—14 cs, Alicante
LAUREL LEAVES—93 bls, Allison & Co, Izmir
LAVANDIN OIL—7 cks, Marseilles
LEMON JUICE—291 bbls, First National Bank of Chicago, Messina
250 bbls, Naumes Forwarding Service, Messina
OIL—24 hlf cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Messina
LEMONGRASS OIL—6 dms, Lueders & Co, Cochin
6 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Cochin
3 dms, Dodge & Olcott, Salvador
LICORICE ROOT—9 bls, Peek & Velsor, Trieste
LIVERMEAL—1,000 bgs, Charles Hollinshed, Montevideo
LOCUSTBEAN GUM—100 bgs, Innis Speiden, Genoa
50 bgs, Duche & Sons, Genoa
600 bgs, Genoa
35 bgs, Duche & Sons, Larnaca
35 bgs, Penick & Co, Larnaca
LOGWOOD EXTRACT—60 cks, American Dyewood Co, Kingston
MACE—40 cs, John Holt & Co, Grenada
13 cs, Karl H Landes, Grenada
42 cs, Karl H Landes, Belawan-Deli
MANDARIN OIL—8 cs, Citrus & Allied Essential Oil Co, Messina
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—50 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool
400 bgs, Reheis & Co, Liverpool
MANGANESE DIOXIDE—50 cks, Liverpool
MANGROVE BARK—820 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Co, Cristobal
MEDICINAL HERBS—96 bgs, Herbert Marmorek & Son, Messina
57 bls, Kellys American Ltd, Hamburg
43 bls, Kellys American Ltd, Hamburg
1 bl, Penick & Co, Barcelona
ROOTS—1 cs, Merck & Co, Liverpool
TAR—2 dms, Malaga
MENTHOL—30 cs, McKesson & Robbins, Taku Bar
11 cs, China Trading & Dev Co, Taku Bar
50 cs, Vick Chemical Co, Santos
METACRESOL—45 dms, H A Gogarty & Co, Liverpool
MICA—31 cs, Ford Radio & Mica Corp, Rio de Janeiro
52 cs, Eugene Munsell, Rio de Janeiro
10 cs, United Mineral & Chemical Corp, Rio de Janeiro
3 cs, Minerals & Insulation Co, Rio de Janeiro
MILLET SEED—291 bgs, Tangier
MILORI BLUE COLOR—10 cks, C J Osborn Co, Rotterdam
MOLYBDENITE—232 bgs, Metallurg Inc, Fusan
MONAZITE SAND—3,200 bgs, Rare Minerals & Metals Co, Victoria
MUSTARD SEED—300 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Copenhagen
NAPHTHALENE—1,000 bgs, European Chemical Co, Antwerp
1,000 bgs, Antwerp
1,900 bgs, Antwerp
NUTMEGS—150 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Grenada
1 pkg, Knickerbocker Mills, Grenada
400 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam inc, Tandjong Priok
500 bgs, John Holt & Co, Grenada
577 bgs, Catz American Co, Tandjong Priok
OITICICA OIL—150 dms, Brasil Oiticica, Fortaleza
250 dms, Fortaleza
302 tons, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Fortaleza
75 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Areia, Branca
93 dms, Parnahyba
OJE POWDER—4 dms, Astoria Pan Americana, Iquitos
OLIVE OIL—104 dms, Marine Midland Trust Co, Malaga
30 dms, Credit Suisse, Malaga
50 dms, Uddo Taormina, Palermo
300 dms, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, Barcelona
104 dms, Central Hanover Bank & Trust, Barcelona
115 dms, National City Bank, Tarragona
185 dms, Hellenic Bank & Trust, Tarragona
105 dms, Credit Suisse, Tarragona
25 dms, Bank of Manhattan, Tarragona
45 dms, Manufacturers Trust, Tarragona
30 dms, 1st National of Chicago, Tarragona
25 dms, Lekas & Drivas, Tarragona
25 dms, Central Hanover Bank & Trust, Tarragona
25 dms, Public National Bank & Trust, Tarragona
50 dms, J Henry Schroder Banking Corp, Tarragona
ORANGE OIL, BITTER—5 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Kingston
40 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Kingston
ORRIS ROOT—2 cs, Venice
OX BILE—16 cks, East Asiatic Co, Santos
CONCENTRATE — 7 bbls, Tupman Thurlow, Havana
GALL—2 tcs, Merck & Co, Santos
20 cs, Liverpool
OURICURY WAX—168 bgs, W R Grace, Bahia
65 bgs, J W Hanson, Bahia
80 bgs, Bahia
112 bgs, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Bahia
56 bgs, Wessel Duval, Bahia
56 bgs, A V Berner Co, Rio de Janeiro
PALM OIL—716,800 lbs, Durkee Famous Foods, Hull
PAPAIN—8 chests, Hopkins & Co, Colombo
73 cs, Huisking & Co, Mombasa
PAPRIKA—206 bgs, A A Sayia Co, Alicante
50 bgs, M A Porazzi, Alicante
100 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Alicante
300 bgs, V M Calderon, Alicante
1,100 bgs, Alicante
PARAFFIN WAX—13 cs, Firestone Tire & Rubber, Singapore
PATCHOULI LEAVES—10 bls, Volkart Bros, Singapore
OIL—4 dms, Ungerer & Co, Singapore
4 cs, Dodge & Olcott, Penang
PEATMOSS—734 bls, J E Bernard Co, Bremen
400 bls, Rotterdam
800 bls, J E Bernard Co, Hamburg
360 bls, Kabex Inc, Bremen
400 bls, J E Bernard Co, Bremen
2,000 bls, Lang & Co, Rotterdam
500 bls, J E Bernard Co, Bremen
2,000 bls, Atkins & Durbrow Co, Bremen
1,000 bls, Premier Peatmoss, Bremen
2,435 bls, C Gastmeyer Co, Rotterdam
PEPPER, BLACK—80 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Cochin
296 bgs, Alleppey
320 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Tangier
240 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Alleppey
160 bgs, Balex Co, Alleppey
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Alleppey
160 bgs, M Golodetz Co, Alleppey
160 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam Inc, Alleppey
480 bgs, Reuben Import & Export Co, Allepey
80 bgs, Gopaldas & Co, Alleppey
160 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Alleppey
160 bgs, Superintendence Co, Alleppey
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Co, Cochin
80 bgs, National City Bank, Cochin
80 bgs, M Golodetz Co, Bombay
80 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bombay
80 bgs, Joensson & Cross, Bombay
248 bgs, Arthur G Dunn, Colombo
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Colombo
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Bombay
40 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
80 bgs, William E Martin Co, Cochin
48 bgs, Kellys American Ltd, Hamburg
80 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Hamburg
84 bgs, Uno Shipping Co, Rotterdam
120 bgs, Genoa
160 bgs, Reilly Trading Corp, Copenhagen
WHITE—42 bgs, Reuben Import & Export Corp, Genoa
PETITGRAIN OIL—11 dms, Polaks Frutal Works, Buenos Aires
1 cs, Polaks Frutal Works, Buenos Aires
11 dms, Lueders & Co, Buenos Aires
1 cs, Lueders & Co, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM ASPHALT—70,430 bbls, Shell Oil, Curacao
CRUDE—122,874 bbls, Esso Standard, Puerto La Cruz
126,791 bbls, Socony Vacuum, Puerto La Cruz
125,538 bbls, California Refining, Puerto La Cruz
207,884 bbls, Esso Standard, Cartagena
125,012 bbls, Esso Standard, Puerto La Cruz
122,361 bbls, Esso Standard, Las Piedras
PHOSPHATE PAINT, AMFEROL—30 dms, Bluefries Inc, Rotterdam
PIMENTO LEAF OIL—2 dms, Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, Kingston
POLLACKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
POPPYSEED—100 bls, Louis Furth, Rotterdam
504 bgs, Chase National Bank, Hamburg
POTASH—24 dms, Kurhan & Co, Antwerp
CALCINATED—508 bbls, Oil & Chemical Products, Inc, Hamburg
POTASSIUM DICHROMATE — 84 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
MURIATE—1,115 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products, Antwerp
500 bgs, European Chemical Co, Rotterdam
7,673 tons, Stettin
PERMAGANATE—50 dms, W F Eising Co, Hamburg
PYRETHRUM FLOWERS—160 bls, McLoughlin-Gormley King, Dar Es Salaam
375 bls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mombasa
125 bls, McLaughlin Gormley King, Mombasa
900 bls, Powell & Co, Mombasa
35 bls, Kellys American Ltd, Hamburg
PYRITES, IRON—250 bgs, Cyanamid Products Inc, Larnaca
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—1,416 bgs, International Products Co, Buenos Aires
6,438 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
5,205 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
QUININE HYDROCHLORIDE—1 cs, H A Gogarty, Hamburg
SULPHATE—5 cs, Biddle, Sawyer, Hamburg
RESIN, SYNTHETIC—2 dms, Airco International Co, Rotterdam
RESINOIDS—1 cs, Bertrand Freres, Marseilles
RHUBARB ROOT—8 cs, Prentiss & Co, Hong Kong
24 cs, Meer Corp, Hong Kong
10 bgs, Meer Corp, Bombay
ROSEMARY LEAVES—95 bgs, Alicante
ROSEWOOD OIL—5 dms, George Uhe, Manaos
24 dms, van Ameringen-Haebler, Manaos
7 dms, Belem Para
18 dms, Ungerer & Co, Manaos
SABADILLA SEED—93 bgs, Wessel Duval, La Guayra
53 bgs, Chemical Bank & Trust Co, La Guayra
SAFFRON—15 bgs, Vera Cruz
SAGE LEAVES—103 bls, Joensson & Cross, Piraeus
13 bls, Larnaca
13 bls, Arthur G Dunn, Larnaca
67 bls, Hamburg
105 bgs, Kellys American Ltd, Rotterdam
11 bls, Alicante
SAGO FLOUR—283 bgs, Morningstar-Nicol, Singapore
5 bgs, W R Grace, Singapore
SALAZOPYRIN TABLETS—2 cs, Pharmacia Labs, Gothenburg
SARSAPARILLA ROOT—45 bls, Tampico
SAVORY LEAVES—3 bls, Alicante
SCHEELITE CONCENTRATES—2,542 bgs, National City Bank, Fusan
SEEDLAC—400 bgs, J Berlage Co, Bangkok
1,145 bgs, Bangkok
134 bgs, Hauser Shellac, Bangkok
268 bgs, P N Rowe, Bangkok
252 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bangkok
337 bgs, T J Kane, Bangkok
127 bgs, William Zinsser, Bangkok
127 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Bangkok
500 bgs, J Khorana, Bangkok
205 bgs, Mantrose Corp, Bangkok
135 bgs, William Zinsser, Bangkok
179 bgs, Otto Gerdau, Bangkok
690 bgs, Bangkok
200 bgs, J S Khorana, Bangkok
1,014 bgs, M Rothschild, Bangkok
205 bgs, Gillespie-Rogers-Pyatt, Bangkok
SENNA LEAVES—16 bls, Chase National Bank, Alexandria
SESAME SEED—6 bgs, Corn Exchange Bank, Cristobal
SHARKLIVER OIL—100 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
740 dms, Consumers Import Co, Yokohama
SHELLAC—137 bgs, J Henry Schroeder, Bangkok
147 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Bangkok
40 bgs, P N Rowe, Bangkok
68 bgs, Rotterdam
137 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bangkok
10 dms, F H Paul & Stein Bros, Hamburg
25 bgs, Hamburg
SIENNA EARTH—70 bgs, T H Deutz Co, Larnaca
SODIUM BICARBONATE—1,000 bgs, Liverpool
CYANIDE—1,500 dms, Terra Chemicals, Rotterdam
DICHROMATE—84 dms, Hudson Shipping Co, Rotterdam
PEROXIDE—15 cs, Terra Chemicals, Rotterdam
PRUSSIATE—84 bgs, J S & W R Eakins, Antwerp
SOY—50 dms, E Miltenberg Co, Hong Kong
STRAMONIUM LEAVES—89 bls, National City Bank of New York, Genoa
16 bls, Venice
SULPHUR—32 cks, LoCurto & Funk, Liverpool
TAPIOCA FLOUR — 1,500 bgs, Sembodja Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Sembodja Corp, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Brown Bros Harriman, Parnahyba
THYME LEAVES—40 bgs, Alicante
TITANIUM ALUMINUM—121 dms, Liverpool
ORE—100 bgs, Intra Mar Shipping Corp, Fortaleza
TRAGACANTH GUM—415 bgs, Milantchi & Co, Hamburg
TUCUM KERNELS—3,076 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Tutoya, Parnahyba
7,691 bgs, National City Bank, Tutoya, Parnahyba
3,076 bgs, E F Drew, Parnahyba
4,605 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Parnahyba
1,666 bgs, E F Drew, Sao Luiz Maranao
15,381 bgs, E F Drew, Parnahyba
TUMERIC—59 bgs, M J Golombeck, Kingston
62 bgs, Bansidhar Gopaldas, Bombay
280 bgs, Alleppey
TUNG OIL—550 tons, Buenos Aires
89 dms, Charles Tennant & Sons, Buenos Aires
1,206 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil, Taku Bar
268 dms, Murray Oil Products Corp, Taku Bar
267 dms, Arnhold & Co, Taku Bar
2,115 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Co, Tsingtao
TUNGSTEN CONCENTRATES — 348 bgs, South American Minerals & Merchandise Corp, Callao
UMBER, POWDER—60 bgs, T H Deutz Co, Larnaca
200 bgs, Smith Chemical & Color, Larnaca
UREA—1,000 bgs, United Sterling Corp, Rotterdam
VANILLA BEANS—46 cs, Rotterdam
22 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Marseilles
14 cs, P O Hoffman, Marseilles
37 cs, H L Oppenheimer, Marseilles
68 cs, Otto Gerdau, Marseilles
39 cs, Marseilles

VETIVER OIL—3 cks, Marseilles
WATTLE BARK—1,638 bls, Hammond & Carpenter, Durban
WHALELIVER OIL—13 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
WHITING—840 bgs, Pluss Staufer North American Co, Antwerp
WHITING—2,240 bgs, Smith Color & Chemical, Hull
WOLFRAM CONCENTRATES—2,378 bgs, National City Bank, Fusan
WOOL GREASE—53 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Antwerp
142 bbls, N I Malmstrom, Bremen
WAX—57 dms, Liverpool
ZINC ORE—20 bgs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp

Baltimore

ANGELICA ROOT—13 bls, Blue Ridge Drug Co, Antwerp
CARAWAYSEED—300 bgs, W G Scarlett, Antwerp
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, American Cyanamid Co, Buenos Aires
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—429 bgs, 1st National Bank of Balt, Leghorn
FLUORSPAR ACID—4 cs, Ozark Mahonning Co, Barcelona
IRON OXIDE, RED—435 bgs, Barcelona
MANGANESE ORE—6,272,000 lbs, Carnegie Illinois Steel Corp, Durban
OLIVE OIL—200 dms, Alona Corp, Malaga
PEATMOSS—750 bls, New Amsterdam Import Co, Bremen
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—5,913 bgs, River Plate Import & Export Corp, Buenos Aires
2,604 bgs, 1st National Bank of Boston, Buenos Aires
1,154 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Buenos Aires

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Boston

AGAR—50 bls, Duche & Sons, Kobe
BONEMEAL—662 bgs, Lang & Co, Antwerp
CHEMICALS—400 bgs, Industrial Sales Corp, Antwerp
DEXTRIN, POTATO—100 bgs, Stein, Hall, Rotterdam
HOOF & HORN MEAL—199 bgs, Armour & Co, Montevideo
NAPHTHALENE—2,549 bgs, Antwerp
OLIVE OIL—25 dms, Chase National Bank, Tarragona
75 dms, 1st National Bank of Boston, Tarragona
PHOSPHATE PRECIPITATED—600 bgs, Duche & Sons, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—500 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
SODIUM SULPHATE—500 bgs, Monsanto Chemical Co, Rotterdam
WHITING—400 bgs, Pluess Staufer North American Co, Antwerp

Galveston

PEATMOSS—3,575 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia

Houston

PEATMOSS—3,575 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia

New Orleans

PEATMOSS—3,575 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Gdynia
SEEDLAC—508 bgs, Bangkok

Norfolk

COTTONSEED HULL—1,068 bls, Hercules Powder Co, Santos
MICA—33 cs, Carl M Loeb Rhoades Co, Rio de Janiero
MONOCHLORACETIC ACID & FLAKE—139 bbls, Hercules Powder Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—1,921 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
POTASSIUM SULPHATE—945 tons, Synthetic Nitrogen Products Corp, Antwerp
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—2,866 bgs, 1st National Bank Boston, Buenos Aires
1,079 bgs, Bank of London & South America, Buenos Aires
UMBER, CRUDE—1,056 bgs, J Lee Smith Co, Larnaca

Philadelphia

ANTIMONY REGULUS—40 cks, Charles Gitlan & Co, Antwerp
ASBESTOS FIBER—4 bls, John H Faunce Inc, London
BONEMEAL — 11,846 bgs, Credit Suisse, Rosario
CASTOR OIL—318,556 kilos, Santos
CRESYLIC ACID—586 dms, Glasgow
120 dms, Belfast
FLUORSPAR—1,023,000 kilos, Charles Kurz & Co, Rotterdam
LEAD, ELECTROLYTIC — 4,938 bars, American Metal Co, Callao
VIRGIN—10,864 ingots, Philipp Bros, Rijeka
MANGANESE ORE—5,000 kilos, E J Lavino & Co, Takoradi
MOLASSES—1,918,635 gls, Cuba Distilling Co, Manati
PEAT DUST—285 bls, Glasgow
MOSS—300 bls, Trans Oceanic Trading Co, Rotterdam
430 bls, Carl Gastmeyer Inc, Rotterdam
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—119,129 bbls, Texas Oil, Pamatacual
122,986 bbls, Atlantic Refining, Puerto La Cruz
121,432 bbls, Gulf Oil, Puerto La Cruz
120,414 bbls, Gulf Oil, Las Piedras
122,205 bbls, Gulf Oil, Puerto La Cruz
207,244 bbls, Gulf Oil, Puerto La Cruz
124,765 bbls, Atlantic Refining, Pamatacual
119,897 bbls, Socony Vacuum, Covenas
SUMAC LEAVES—200 bls, American Dyewood Co, Palermo
WHITING—2,600 bgs, N H Weitzner Co, Antwerp

San Francisco

CAPSULES—34 cs, I F Schnier & Co, Antwerp
CELERYSEED—90 bgs, D Hecht & Co, Bombay
CHILLIES—27 bgs, M S Cohen Co, Kobe
CLOVES—311 bgs, Le Havre
598 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Le Havre
CODLIVER OIL—268 dms, P W Bellingall Co, Antwerp
COPRA MEAL—5,000 bgs, Murphy & Harvey Grain Co, Manila
4,480 bgs, Philippine Refining Corp, Manila
MINERAL CONCENTRATES—160 dms, American Smelting & Refining Co, Manila
POPPYSEED—50 bgs, Antwerp
TUNG OIL—2,122 dms, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Taku Bar
470 dms, Eastern Export & Import Co, Taku Bar
536 dms, S L Jones & Co, Taku Bar
1,290 dms, Vongehr Low China Corp, Taku Bar
WHITING—3,200 bgs, W P Fuller & Co, Antwerp

Indian Exports, Imports: Dec.

The Indian Embassy in Washington has published a list of items exported and imported by India and Pakistan to and from the United States, during December, 1949. Included on the list are the following:—

Exports

Animals, animal products, inedible, n.e.s.	$40.668
Spices	564.858
Naval stores, gums and rosins	880.251
Drugs, herbs, leaves, roots, etc	63.432
Vegetable oils and waxes, inedible	30.593
Vegetable dyeing and tanning materials	14.224
Paper base stocks	31,319
Stone, lime, cement, gypsum and gypsum products	300
Nonmetallic minerals and mfrs., n.e.s.	2.293.392
Nonferrous ore, metal alloys, n.e.s.	2.300
Industrial chemicals	119,744

Imports

Animal and fish oil and fat, inedible	$7.444
Animals, animal products, inedible, n.e.s.	1.095
Sugar and related products	10.635
Rubber and allied gums and mfrs	39.774
Naval stores, gums and rosins	2.168
Vegetable oils and fats, inedible	6.823
Petroleum and products	930.724
Clay and products	11.016
Nonmetallic minerals inc. precious, n.e.s.	236.434
Aluminum and manufactures	11,722
Copper and manufactures	1,026.445
Brass and bronze manufactures	36,563
Lead and manufactures	459
Zinc and manufactures	207.812
Nonferrous ore metal alloys, n.e.s.	8.839
Coaltar products	231,850
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	424.726
Chemical specialties, ex. sp. cat.	101.798
Industrial chemicals	40.404
Pigments, paints and varnishes	99.032
Soap and toilet preparations	187

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PLANTS BROOKLYN, N. Y. AND NEWARK, N. J.

Botanical Drugs, Spices, Gums

Business in all branches of the botanical market was conservative in volume last week and price movements were mostly declines. Medicinal botanics on spot showed a fair degree of price firmness but in the domestic primary market further reductions were noted in the April buying price postings. On the side of strength were most gingers, locust bean gum, and Bourbon vanilla beans with West India nutmegs also to be included. Ergot cables named high prices on new crop futures but attracted no buyers. New crop domestic mustard seed for September-October delivery sold lower. Red peppers were rather weak. Unconfirmed report mentioned purchases of Madagascar clove at what seemed bargain prices. The market index remained at 191.9.

According to information received from the domestic collection area, buying prices on wahoo bark, deertongue, liverwort, princess pine, aletris, cranesbill, dandelion, gelsemium, and ladyslipper root have been reduced by some collectors from the levels prevailing in April, 1949. On the other hand, they have posted new crop hellebore at the price levels ruling at the end of the 1949 collection season; such prices were fully 170 percent above the prices offered when the season began. A rise in domestic stramonium prices over April, 1949, prices at the source was also noted. The marjority of items, however, stand close to where they did a year ago.

Balsams

Peru—Prices were steady, jobbing demand supporting the market at 90c. to $1.10 per pound although some suppliers did not go under 95c. last week. Replacement prices were firm.

Tolu—The market eased slightly when spot offerings were made at prices 5c. lower than the minimum of $3 in the previous trading period. Quotations ranged $2.95 to $3.10 as to seller and quality. Replacement prices were no easier. The spot price development stemmed solely from competition.

Barks

Black Haw—Early season reports suggested that the new crop would not be obtained at prices differing much from those in force a year ago at the corresponding time. Also, the carryover of root bark was conservative and relatively nil in some quarters.

Wahoo—Country collectors will pay less for both root and tree bark right now than they proposed to pay diggers a year ago at this time. The reduction in buying prices on root bark was fully a third and was nearly that much on tree bark. Locally, no undue amount of bark was in store and most dealers were in a position to profit by any reduction which country operators may be able to make in their selling prices as the result of a lowered first cost. It remains to be seen if the prices now offered gatherers will result in bark being brought to the collection depots.

Beans

Vanilla—Bourbon beans were held at higher prices last week, the market generally being $4.75 to $5.25 per pound and it appeared to be generally strong thereat because of the not large stock of unsold beans on spot and the strongly maintained prices at the shipment markets in foreign ports. Most manufacturing consumers have taken on sufficient material from recent arrivals to supply their current needs. Hence, current demand was not overly active but dealers were confident that consumer needs would revive in the not too distant future. Mexican beans were priced at $7.50 to $7.75 per pound for whole and $6.25 to $6.50 for cuts. Tahiti beans were $2.75 to $3.25.

Berries

Prickly Ash — Numerous primary market collectors were not listing this item for purchase this year. A moderate carryover was reported locally. Little demand has developed of late.

Raspberries — Current quotations may ease once new crop berries are dried and ready for shipment. Smaller quantities have been dried in the years following the development of quick freezing of fruits.

Flowers

Arnica—The replacement cost was but moderately below the minimum of spot prices but was substantially below maximum quotations. Of course, new crop has yet to be gathered and prepared abroad and current quotations were mainly on 1949 crop merchandise.

Calendula—The present shipment quotations for quality merchandise were very close to spot quotations; so much so that some local sellers were thinking about getting more money. Current demand would not be much of a support to such a venture.

Chamomile—Some rather cheap prices were named on 1948 crop Roman flowers for shipment from European points but such offerings found no favor in local circles. The premier quality of 1949 crop flowers was firmly held but takings by local importers were relatively small.

Gums

Arabic — The spot market was quite competitive last week and numerous holders showed a further disposition to shade quotations. However, those naming the minimum of spot quotations could hardly go much lower without sales resulting in actual loss.

Locust Bean—The market was higher at 31c. to 32c. per pound as to quantity. Reports indicated a scarcity of spot stocks and there was also a substantial tightening of unsold reserves at the origins. Most replacement offerings for goods to be forwarded in August and later.

Myrrh — Replacement costs alone supported spot quotations. Some activity was seasonally light and covered only jobbing needs in most instances. Stocks could cope with a croader request.

Herbs and Leaves

Deertongue—No early season stimulation to collection by way of price inducements has taken place this year. Most

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Drugs

Ginger, Jamaica, new crop, No. 3, afloat, ½c. per lb.
Gum, locust bean, 1c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 25c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Mexican, 1¼c. per lb.
Nutmegs, West Indian, spot, 4c. per lb.
futures, 2c. per lb.
Oregano, Mexican, ¼c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Drugs

Ginger, Jamaica, old crop, No. 1, 1c. per lb.
No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Grains of paradise, 3c. per lb.
Tolu balsam, 5c. per lb.

Other Articles

Anise, Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Caraway seed, Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Cardamom, green, Alleppey, 3c. per lb.
Cassia rolls, Canton, Kwangsi, ¼c. per lb.
Saigon, medium, 1c. per lb.
thin, ¼c. per lb.
Mace, Siauw, No. 1, 2c. per lb.
Mustard seed, Dutch, yellow, ½c. per lb.
Montana, new crop, futures, brown, ¼c. per lb.
oriental, 2c. per lb.
yellow, 1½c. per lb.
Pepper, black, 3c. per lb.
red, Louisiana longs, 1c. per lb.
Sudanese, 4c. per lb.
Turkish, 1c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Czech, ¼c. per lb.
Dutch, ¼c. per lb.
Polish, ½c. per lb.
Sage, Greek, 6½c. per lb.
Thyme, Spanish, ½c. per lb.
Turmeric root, Madras, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Apr. 22, 1949
191.9	191.9	195.7	193.6	183.7

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended April 14

New York

Capsicums, 182 bags: live and dead insects.
Caraway seed, 89 bags: filthy.
Cardamom, decorticated, 6 half chests: filthy.
Cassia vera, 52 packages: insect filth.
Chillies, 29 bags: moldy.
Chilli pepper, 39 bags: filthy.
Cloves, 900 bales: filthy.
Fennel seed, 40 bags: filthy.
Mace, medicinals (4 lots) 16 cases: live and dead insects.
Nutmegs, 599 bags: Moldy and wormy.
Orange peel, 6 bags: insect infested.
Pepper, black, 300 bags: moldy and insect bored.
Rennet, 3 casks: filthy.
Rhubarb root, 32 cases: filthy.
Sage leaves, 293 bales: filthy.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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collectors offer workers the same price they set up last April.

Liverwort—A very sharp, severe drop in buying prices has been made by one of the more prominent of primary market collectors. The drop was fully 75 percent from prices offered gatherers last April. Some felt that so severe reduction would curb collection drastically but it was also believed that some primary market operators have rather more carryover stock than they can find a market for at this time.

Princes Pine—A third has been lopped from last April's buying prices by some primary market collectors but other directions suggested that this reduction would not stand and that somewhat higher prices will be needed to get sufficient material collected to meet the 1950 consuming requirements.

Sage — The rise in prices for Greek material was short lived; the market was down to 27½c. to 28c. per pound late last week. Dalmatian goods were hard to find but some goods coming forward were quoted at $1.20 per pound. Spanish held unchanged at 11c. to 11½c. per pound.

Scouring Rush—Only the fact that not much will probably be required this year will alleviate the fact that collection is apt to drop sharply because of the more than 40 percent reduction in prices some primary market collectors offer to collectors of the 1950 crop.

Stramonium — The limited amount of this item collected in this country in some instances will be purchased at prices slightly above those prevailing last April. However, despite the common presence of jimson weed in many parts of the country, manufacturing consumers will probably depend mainly on imported merchandise for the major portion of their requirements.

Thyme — Competition returned to the market for Spanish material and quotations were back to the 8½c. to 9c. per pound level. French goods held very steady at 15½c to 16c. but hardly any interest was shown in spots or futures. The next major business was expected to be done in new crop for shipment against the expanding requirements of manufacturers preparing products for consumption in late 1949 and the Winter of 1950.

Roots

Aletris—Opening prices this Spring in the country prove to be not a great deal lower than April prices in 1949. But the fact was that collectors in some instances have reduced the price they will pay at least for the time being and probably until the effect of lower buying prices on production develops later.

Cranesbill—Some collectors appeared to be discouraging production in some areas, utilizing a sharp reduction in buying prices to that end. The reduction reaches as high as 75 percent in some instances.

Dandelion — The usual dependence of consumers will be on imported root. At least, collection of domestic material this year may be hampered and reduced by the fact that some collectors have reduced buying prices by about 40 percent from the April levels of 1949.

Gelsemium—Though a not especially important item, its users may have some interest in the fact that a drop of about 2c. per pound in new crop buying prices from those prevailing last April has taken place in some quarters in the domestic primary market.

Ginseng — The reduction in primary market buying prices this April has been conservative, hardly ever exceeding $1 per pound in whatever quarters may be in the market for a supply of good quality wild root. Also, some collectors no longer want any cultivated material.

Hellebore—Apparently primary market collectors expect that the market for domestic root will hold at comparatively high levels in view of the new use to which the root is being put. At least, April, 1950, buying prices in the primary market begin the collection year at the point where they finished the crop season of 1949. And during 1949, they had been advanced fully 170 percent. Certainly, the spot price of 80c. to 90c. is one of strength as new collection starts but it may come into a more representative relation with first costs as new crop increases in availability.

Lady Slipper—New crop root is apparently worth less this year to collectors than it was a year ago. At least, buying prices have been reduced about a third from the levels prevailing in April, 1949.

Seeds

Anise — Mexican seed was shaded to 16¼c. to 16½c. per pound and Turkish was down to 14½c. to 15c. Chinese remained unchanged.

Mustard — New crop domestic seed for delivery in September-October from Montana farms was lower. Brown seed was priced at 5c. to 5½c. per pound, f.o.b. source; yellow, 8½c. to 9c., source; and oriental, 5c. to 5¼c. Dutch yellow on spot was lower at 11c. to 11½c.

Poppy — Local quotations yield something to competition last week. They were lower. Dutch, 16¾c. to 17c. per pound; Czech, 13¾c. to 14c.; and Polish, 15½c. to 15¾c.

Spices

Cassia — Canton and Kwangsi select rolls were shaded to 12c. to 12½c. per pound. Medium Saigon was down to 35c. to 36c. and the all thin item was fractionally lower at 41¾c. to 42c.

Clove — Unconfirmed reports alleged purchase of a lot of Madagascar spice at 19½c per pound. Spot goods in quantity might be had for 23½c. but open quotations were 24c. Zanzibar advices were all of a substantially steady character, although some shippers inquired about what buyers here would pay.

Ginger — Old crop root was shaded. No. 1 was quoted 48c. to 48½c. per pound; No. 2, 46c. to 46½c. New crop No. 3 afloat was higher at 43½c. to 44c. The Jamaican market was called firm to firmer.

Nutmegs—West Indians on spot have brought 31½c. to 32c. per pound and afloats were 31c. to 31½c. East Indians showed strength.

Pepper — Buyers withdrew from the market most of last week and although spot black pepper sagged to $1.42 per pound, the market was by no means weak. Louisiana long red peppers were down to 40c. to 41c. Small Sudanese peppers, sharply lower at 46c. to 47c. Turkish, recleaned, competitive at 25c. to 26c.

Prices on black pepper last Friday were: Spot, $1.40 to $1.41 per pound; afloat, $1.40 to $1.41 shipment, $1.40 to $1.41.

For the Bookshelf

—*Continued from page* 36

sentiality, data from the United States Pharmacopeia and the National Formulary and the analytical and specification records of the Essential Oil Association of the United States. By no means can it be regarded as a manufacturer's bulletin: it has an industry-wide scope. According to the English index, some 760 materials are embraced in the contents. These range from acetanisole to zingerone. Lists in French, German, and Spanish also are given.

The specification data comprise a wide variety of information, including the English name of the material and its French, German, and Spanish synonyms; the chemical formulas (ordinary and graphic); the molecular weight; full chemical names; occurrence; color and appearance; odor; purity, with a method for its determination; congealing point; tests for other substances; stability and discoloration; solubility; specific gravity; refractive index; optical rotation; acid value; storage; and uses. It goes without saying that those are things which every user of aromatic materials needs to know.

The opening chapter of the book has to do with the interpretation and use of analytical data. Following the specifications are a number of appendexes encompassing (A) analytical procedure, (B) alcoholometric table, (C) standard containers for Givaudan chemicals, (D) odor classification of aromatic chemicals, (E) trademarks. In all, this index is, in trut a guide to satisfactory experience wit the many contributions of the synthesi to the limitless areas of perfume comp sition.

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Obituaries

Delmer C. Eldredge

Delmer C. Eldredge, eastern division sales manager of the fiber drum section of the Continental Can Company, New York, died recently in an automobile accident near Elizabeth, N. J. Mr. Eldredge had been associated with the company since 1942, and had headed eastern sales for the fiber drum section since 1944.

George M. Harris

George M. Harris, a director of the Potash Company of America, died April 16 at his home in Englewood, Colo. He was seventy-five years old. Mr. Harris had been seriously ill since the first of this year.

Dr. H. Evert Kendig

Dr. H. Evert Kendig, dean of the Temple University School of Pharmacy, died April 18 in Temple University hospital, Philadelphia. He was seventy-one years old.

Dr. Kendig had served on the school's faculty for forty-two years, and had been its dean since 1932. He was a past president of the American Association of Colleges of Pharmacy, and in 1944 was recipient of the Remington medal of the American Pharmaceutical Association for activities which focused attention on the need for better utilization of pharmaceutical personnel during World War II.

He was a past chairman of the joint committee on the status of pharmacists in government service, chairman of the educational committee of the Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, and a former president of the Philadelphia branch of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

Dr. Vaman R. Kokatnur

Dr. Vaman R. Kokatnur, consulting chemist, died recently at his home in Whitestone, Queens, N. Y. He was sixty-three years old. A native of India Dr. Kokatnur was a chemist at the Ranade Industrial Institute, Poona, before coming to this country.

In 1917 he became a research chemist for the Mathieson Alkali Works, and in the following year accepted the post of the chief of the research department of the Niagara Alkali Company. In 1920 he was named assistant chief of the vat dyes group of the National Aniline & Chemical Company and occupied that post for a year, subsequently becoming associated with the By-Product Steel Company and E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. In 1928 he went to Russia as a consulting expert specializing on the uses of chlorine and caustic soda, and later spent two years back in India as technical adviser and consulting manager of the Sri Shakti Alkali Works.

James W. Morrisson

James W. Morrisson, honorary member and former president of the National Wholesale Druggists Association, died recently. He was seventy-seven years old.

Mr. Morrisson was formerly president of Morrisson, Plummer & Co., Chicago, which was later changed to Fuller-Morrisson Company. His son, Robert Morrisson, is curently president of the National Wholesale Druggists Association.

Clyde S. Stilwell

Clyde S. Stilwell, assistant to the president of the New Jersey Zinc Company, died April 19 in St. Luke's hospital, New York. He was sixty-three years old. After starting his business career in Chicago, Mr. Stilwell came to New York in 1929 as assistant to the president of the National Biscuit Company. He served in various capacities with that company, and was a vice-president when he left in 1945 to join the New Jersey Zinc organization.

Dr. M. Webster Stofer

Dr. M. Webster Stofer, former vice-president in charge of advertising of the Norwich Pharmacal Company, New York, died April 17 in Phoenix, Ariz. He was sixty-three years old. Dr. Stofer had joined the company as medical director immediately after World War I.

Henry N. Camp, phosphate miner who was president of the Concrete Rock Company and the Florida Crushed Stone Company, both Ocala, Fla., died April 18 in Orangeburg, S. C. He was forty-four years old.

Francis W. Decker, chief sales engineer of the Johns-Manville Corporation, died April 17 at his home in Tarrytown, N. Y. He was fifty-seven years old.

Alex Dubell, treasurer of the Eagle Dyeing & Finishing Company, Mount Holly, N. J., died April 18 in Burlington County hospital. He was seventy-three years old.

Ludwig C. Linn, a chemical engineer formerly in charge of manufacturing at the Hillside, N. J., plant of the Bristol-Myers Company, died April 17 on board the steamship America while en route to Germany. He was seventy-two years old.

Ralph D. MacManus, director of public relations of Armour & Co., Chicago, died April 17 in the Florida Sanitarium, Orlando, Fla. He was sixty-one years old. Mr. MacManus had been associated with the Armour organization since 1917.

Frank S. Miley, former representative of the National Carbon Division, Union Carbide & Carbon Company, died April 18 in Cape Cod hospital, Hyannis, Mass. He was sixty years old. Mr. Miley had been associated with the company for more than thirty years, much of the time as representative in Europe and China.

Richard H. Seyba, salesman in Rochester, N. Y., for John Lucas & Co., Philadelphia, died April 9. He was forty-one years old. Mr. Seyba had been associated with the F. P. Van Hoesen Company before joining the Lucas organization in 1934.

Thomas Stephens, research chemist for the Kentucky Color & Chemical Company, Louisville, Ky., died recently in Norton Infirmary in that city. He was fifty-seven years old. Mr. Stephens had been associated with the company for ten years.

Charles J. Zellman, assistant secretary of the Diamond Match Company, New York, died recently in Jamaica hospital, New York. He was forty years old. Mr. Zellman had joined the company in 1925.

Trade Briefs

Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill., awarded $9,980 in cash last year for 524 employee suggestions to improve production methods and processes.

Carleton H. Palmer, chairman of the board, E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, has been appointed to the board of directors of the National Society of the Prevention of Blindness.

Henry S. Godshall, eastern sales manager for Strong Cobb & Co. recently received the Strong Cobb "Gold Cup" award for outstanding sales increase in eastern territory.

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Essential Oils, Other Aromatics

Price movements last week in the market for essential oils were mainly declines; lower market quotations developed on anise, native cananga, cumin, coriander, garlic, lavender flower, and natural sassafras oils. Higher quotations came about on Spanish spike lavender and East India nutmeg oils. All changes reflected replacement cost changes, the major effect of which was to set costs sufficiently low to create competition in the sale of current spot stocks. The market index fell 0.3 point to 127.0.

The break in replacement cost on anise oil was very sharp and found prompt reflection in the quotations quoted in the recently rather slow market. Resellers found the market easing with respect to their holdings of anethol and anisic aldehyde. The Russians were also busy offering coriander oil at lower prices and showing a disposition to do further business at the much more attractive prices they had been naming recently on juniper berry oil.

In contrast with the weaker side of the market was the strength gained in nutmeg oils. Sharp rises took place in the cost of nutmeg spice from the West Indies and spot oil from such material rose moderately and less than market strength would suggest. East India spice was firmer to stronger and so was oil but respective prices remained unchanged on the spot.

Plentiful stocks of natural sassafras oil resulted in a lowering of spot quotations. However, while supply was ample, some quarters did experience difficulty in getting strictly USP oil. The sudden drop in cumin oil prices reflected the fact that raw material today costs much less than it did when most of the spot stock was obtained. New production at lower cost came on the market.

Considerable strength governed lavandin, oil and spike lavender from Spain sold at an advance. Lavender flower oil from France was lower and more competitive. Lemon and orange oils held very firm and demand appeared due for seasonable expansion. Peppermint and spearmint showed strength and a rise in consumer needs was expected to find prompt reflection in local prices.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Lavender oil, Spanish spike, 20c. per lb.
Nutmeg oil, East India, $2.50 per lb.

Prices Reduced

Anise oil, 20c. per lb.
Cananga oil, natural, 5c. per lb.
Coriander oil, $1 per lb.
Cumin oil, $2.50 per lb.
Garlic oil, 50c. per lb.
Lavender oil flower, 40-42%, 5c. per lb.
38-40%, 5c. per lb.
30-32%, 10c. per lb.
Methylheptin carbonate, $1 per lb.
Sassafras oil, natural, 5c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Apr. 22, 1949
127.0	127.3	127.4	102.8	103.3

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Essential Oils

Abies Siberica—Prices continued to have a tendency to move in favor of buyers, although they remained without change during the past week. The underpinning of the market has weakened considerably since replacement cost became more favorable, and with the unsettlement in that respect has come a widening of local competition. Quotations were still $2.95 to $3.50 per pound, with the majority of sellers wanting about $3 minimum.

Anise—The trend of the market was still in favor of buyers with firm orders in hand. Although dealers for the most part quoted $1 to $1.35 per pound, according to quoter—a 20c. decline—well-considered brokers mentioned 95c. as a possibility when orders were firm.

Bay—A very steady if entirely jobbing business prevailed on spot last week, but the movement to consumers was entirely sufficient to keep quotations in well-stabilized position. Stocks were said to have sufficient reserve to cope with an expansion of demand.

Bergamot — Stable replacement cost tended to confine the spot market to a similar price situation. Quotations were $4.40 to $4.75 per pound, but some formerly quoting within the two extremes did lower quotations close to $4.50 to $4.55 per pound.

Bois de Rose—Some sellers advanced prices further; the rise came in quarters formerly naming the market at $3.55 per pound; at the end of last week they quoted $3.65 minimum. However, three suppliers were still naming $3.50. The range was to $3.75. The entire spot situation of strength corresponded with the reports received concerning the position at the origin.

Cajeput—Little chance of normal shipment being restored at the origin was reported last week by local suppliers. The political situation opposed normality in the matter of export trading at the origin. Locally, limited stocks held firm in price.

Cananga—This was another Far Eastern oil the replacement of which was uncertain at the best, and impossible most of the time. Very little has arrived on this market over a substantial period of time. Most dealers lacked stocks. Native oil was priced closer and slightly lower at $4.15 to $4.50 per pound; rectified, $5 to $5.50.

Caraway—Prices on raw material were still soft, a condition that also attached to spot prices on oil without going as far as bringing about an actual decline in open quotations. The market was reported to be $3.25 to $4 per pound under very light demand.

Cardamom—The range in price was $50 to $65 per pound. The cost of raw material failed to decline further and, for the most part appeared to have developed a firmer position than recently prevailed on spot and at the origin. Demand for oil was routine in the main; high prices have curbed the movement into consumption and increased the tendency of sellers to offer so-called "replacement" goods, which are available for substantially less than current quotations on oil.

Cassia—Open quotations ranged $2.05 to $3 per pound when dealers quoted the market. Consultation with respected brokers brought talk of orders of firm sort being placeable at $2 per pound. For the most part, such a concession would be occasional and rather out of line with what the market should be under the currently difficult replacement market conditions.

Clove — A few signs noted last week pointed toward a possible development of easier and perhaps definitely lower primary market quotations on clove spice. In fact, some Madagascar clove was alleged to have been bought at levels substantially below what was last paid in Zanzibar. The situation was receiving the closer attention of buyers. Local quotations on oil were $1.60 to $1.70 per pound and varied some according to dealer and the variety of buds distilled.

Coriander—While some shifting of quotations took place at points with the market range of $20 to $30 per pound, basically the situation was weak, and orders could be placed readily at $19 per pound. The market was well stocked and dealers quoting the maximum of the range admitted that sales at $30 were difficult. The Russians have lowered replacement quotations.

Costus—French prices on oil were still sufficiently low to cause sellers of oil distilled in this country to make substantial quantities available at $21 per pound; possibly a shade less when actual business was in sight. Not much demand prevailed.

Cumin—Both ends of the price range dropped when lower costs brought more competition. Prices became $3.75 to $3.90 per pound according to dealer.

Dillweed — Rising consumption continued to stiffen those holding the rather small remainder of the 1949 crop. Quotations were $6 to $7.10 per pound and not too many local dealers were willing to go under a minimum of $6.25.

Garlic—Competition continued to press on prices. The result was a further drop last week and the doing of some business as low as $8 per pound. This represented a 50c. per pound decrease in asking prices and put the top quotation of $15 into sharp contrast.

Geranium—For the time being, unmoving prices prevailed on the spot, Algerian oil being priced at $14.50 to $16.25 per pound and Bourbon oil being held at $17 to $20. The range covered differences in sellers' opinions. For so-called Turkish oil, more often described as being palmarosa, $7.75 to $9 was asked for an article in exceptionally low supply—as, indeed, were Algerian and Bourbon geranium oils. Source markets remained firm.

Ginger—Some stiffening of raw material prices has developed during the past

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

fortnight; such strengthening was mainly evident at the origins but the spot reflected the source situation in some measure. Oil remained at $22 to $25 per pound and seemed slightly steadier; at least, no general swing in favor of buyers seemed under general development. Most distillers were disposed toward holding aloof from price movement until such time as the raw material position shall have been fully disclosed.

Guaiacwood—Prices failed to decline further. In fact they appeared to be steadier in quarters recently shading previous quotations. Demand remained mainly jobbing.

Juniper—Sellers intimated that from now on prices might be expected to enter a steadier phase. Several reductions made of late have reflected declines at the foreign origins. Such declines were believed last week to probably have run their course. Quotations last week were $3 to $3.10 per pound; twice rectified, $3.75 to $7.

Lavender—Spike oil was higher at all points; spot became $1.10 to $1.20 per pound under very good demand. Flower oil was easier, lower, and more competitive locally, at the following prices: 40-42 percent ester, $3.85 to $4.75 per pound; 38-40 percent ester, $3.15 to $4.10; and 30-32 percent ester, $2.10 to $3.25.

Lemon—The progress of the season suggested last week that a gain in sales volume was a reasonable expectation. Expansion in consumer requirements would find prices definitely on the firm side with the tendency upward. California oil was firmly held at $2.95 to $3.25 per pound according to producer and quantity. For Messina oil, $2.85 to $5.25 according to brand and quality was wanted in a relatively strong market.

Lemongrass — Prices remained steady although some have expressed the view that local quotations would go under the present market at $2.15 to $3 per pound. The expectation tied in with the opinion that some further decline would take place in shipment quotations. Stocks unsold on spot were called moderate in size.

Lime — Strength recently reported in company with advancing spot quotations still prevailed on spot last week. Sellers expected further advances to be forced by the coming expansion of demand during the seasons that lie ahead. Stocks were not large and most reports had them located in relatively strong hands.

Nutmeg—Spice was much stronger last week in all markets and although oil derived from East Indies spice oil remained unchanged in price, the market became more sensitive to the rising cost of production. Oil from East India spice stood at $3.50 to $3.70 per pound; from the spice of Grenada, $3.35 to $3.50, which was a 5c. rise.

Ocotea Cymbarum—Though not the object of especially active demand, the article was priced in strong position on spot if only for the reason that replacement costs justified a local market at 75c. to $1 per pound; in fact, most quotations were minimum at levels very close to $1.

Peppermint—Though not very active, the market was strong. At least, sellers were disposed to reject bids made under the current minimum quotations of $6.25 per pound for natural and $6.60 for redistilled oil. Unsold quantities of the 1949 crop were small and in strong hands, especially with respect to holdings remaining in the domestic primary markets. A rise in consumer buying, it was said, would force local quotations up.

Sage—Most sellers wanted $6.25 or $6.50 per pound for Dalmatian oil but one quarter continued to name $6 in a limited way. A return of normality would appear to depend on the price at which new crop raw material is bought this year.

Sassafras—Domestic natural oil was a trifle lower at $1.75 to $2.30 per pound despite the fact that some who feature its sale said that difficulty in getting strictly USP oil was being experienced.

Spearmint—Firmness governed prices at $3.15 to $3.50 per pound and no substantial quantity of oil was likely to be supplied at the minimum figure. Very little oil will be carried over this year.

Aromatic Chemicals

Benzyl Compounds — Competition was fairly aggressive on spot and it seemed not unlikely that business of attractive size might be placed at slightly under numerous open quotations. Supply appeared to be substantially ample when compared with demand.

Carvol—Raw material costs have declined abroad but as yet the replacement cost of this article has not changed sufficiently to find reflection in local quotations. The market was $8.75 to $9 per pound but not very active thereat.

Eugenol—The cost of production tended upward and an expansion in the current volume of requirements would quickly be reflected in local asking prices. It was increasingly difficult to buy substantially at $2.05 to $2.75 per pound.

Methylheptin Carbonate — Quotations were lower at $35 per pound and sufficient business to confirm the market thereat was done during the past week. More favorable costs were behind the drop.

Safrol—Firmness of first costs tended to make selling prices less subject to even occasional shading. The market was well maintained at 85c. to 90c. per pound. Demand was fair but routine.

ECA Shuffles Staff In Program Relations

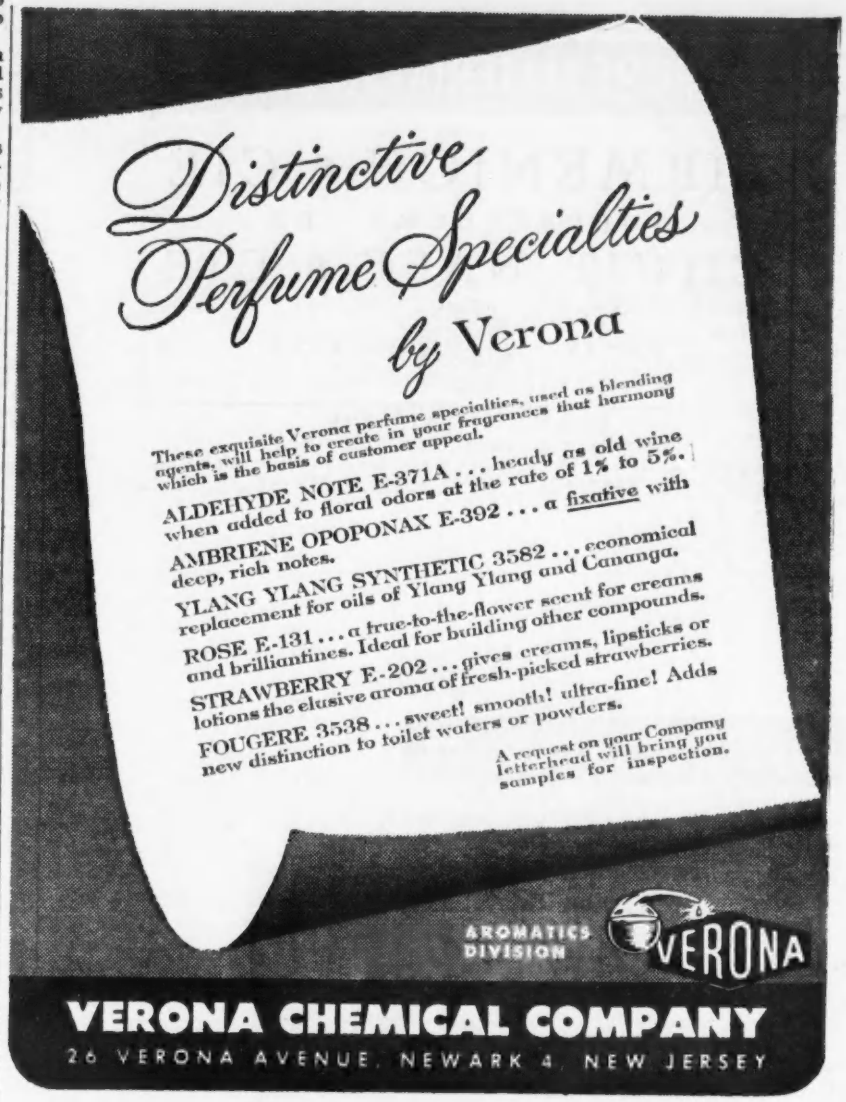
Economic Cooperation Administration has announced the appointment of Edward T. Dickinson, jr., as director of program relations. At the same time, ECA's program coordination division was renamed the European program division, with Daniel K. Hopkinson assuming the post of director. H. van Buren Cleveland, a special economic adviser in the division, was named deputy director to succeed Mr. Hopkinson.

As program relations director, Mr. Dickinson will keep close check on the relationship of the European Recovery Program to other assistance programs which may be conducted by the United States government and will undertake special assignments. Mr. Dickinson is the ECA member of the foreign military assistance coordinating committee and has been director of the administration's program coordinating division.

Toiletries Tax Cut Proposed

The retail tax of 20 percent on sales of cosmetics and toilet preparations was cut in half by the house ways and means committee in drafting the new tax bill last week. The committee also voted to eliminate the tax entirely on such things as baby oils, baby powders and baby lotions.

The 10 percent tax will continue to apply on retail sales of all other toilet preparations and cosmetics such as face powders, rouges, shaving lotions and hair preparations. At the request of the beauty and barber shop operators, however, the committee wrote in a provision exempting these businesses from payment of the retail tax when the articles are used in connection with their operation.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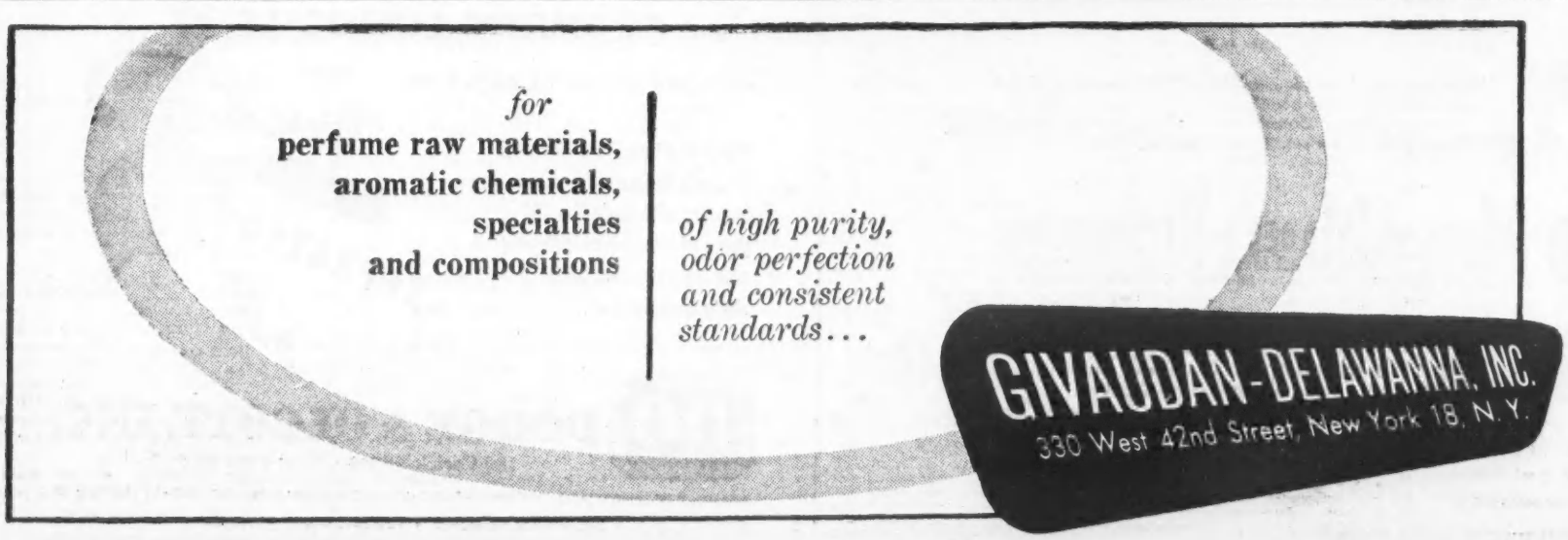

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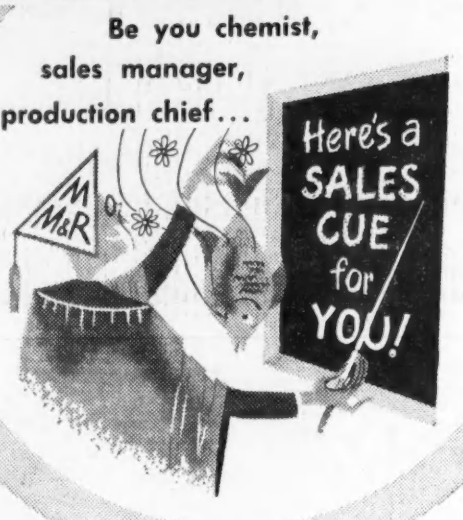

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Chemical Tariffs Subject to Study

—Continued from page 5

dine, acetylsalicylic acid, antipyrine, benzaldehyde suitable for medicinal use, benzoic acid suitable for medicinal use, betanaphthol suitable for medicinal use, guaiacol and its derivatives, phenolphthalein, resorcinol suitable for medicinal use, salicylic acid and its salts suitable for medicinal use, salol, and other medicinals (except 2-benzyl-4,5-imidazoline hydrochloride, methylphenethylhydantoin, phenylbenzylaminomethyl imidazoline hydrochloride, and all other medicinals derived from imidazoline or hydantoin; and except diethylaminoacetoxylidide or xylocaine); sodium benzoate; benzyl acetate, benzyl benzoate, coumarin, diphenyloxide, methyl anthranilate, methylsalicylate, phenylacetaldehyde, phenylethyl alcohol, and other synthetic odoriferous or aromatic chemicals, including flavors (except artificial musk and heliotropin); synthetic phenolic resin and all resin-like products prepared from phenol, cresol, phthalic anhydride, coumarone, indene, or from any other article or material provided for in paragraph 27 or 1651, tariff act of 1930; synthetic tanning materials; natural methyl salicylate or oil of wintergreen or oil of sweet birch; natural coumarin; natural guaiacol and its derivatives; and vanillin.

29—Cobalt: oxide; sulphate and linoleate; and all other cobalt salts and compounds.

30—Collodion and other liquid solutions of pyroxylin, of other cellulose esters or ethers, or of cellulose.

31—(a) Cellulose acetate, and compounds, combinations, or mixtures containing cellulose acetate:

(1) In blocks, sheets, rods, tubes, powder, flakes, briquets, or other forms, whether or not colloided, and waste wholly or in chief value of cellulose acetate, all the foregoing not made into finished or partly finished articles;

(b) All compounds of cellulose (except cellulose acetate, but including pyroxylin and other cellulose esters and ethers), and all compounds, combinations, or mixtures of which any such compound is the component material of chief value:

(1) In blocks, sheets, rods, tubes, powder, flakes, briquets, or other forms, whether or not colloided, not made into finished or partly finished articles, including transparent sheets more than .003 of one inch and not more than .032 of one inch in thickness.

(2) made into finished or partly finished articles of which any of the foregoing is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for; made in chief value from transparent sheets, bands, or strips not more than .003 of one inch in thickness; and smokeless powder.

(c) Sheets, bands, and strips (whether known as cellophane or by any other name whatsoever), exceeding one inch in width but not exceeding .003 of one inch in thickness, made by any artificial process from cellulose, a cellulose hydrate, a compound of cellulose (other than cellulose acetate), or a mixture containing any of the foregoing, by solidification into sheets, bands, or strips.

34—Drugs of animal origin (except dried insects, shark oil, and dogfish oil, and except fish-liver oils other than halibutliver oil), natural and uncompounded and not edible, and not specially provided for, but which are advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing of the drugs and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture.

35—Pyrethrum or insect flowers; derris, tube, or tuba root; and barbasco or cube root; all the foregoing which are natural and uncompounded, but which are advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to proper packing and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture.

36—Coca leaves.

37—Ethers and esters: diethyl sulphate and dimethyl sulphate; ethyl chloride; ethyl ether; and ethers and esters of all kinds not specially provided for.

38—Extracts, dyeing and tanning: chlorophyll, logwood, mangrove, myrobalan, oak, valonia, and combinations and mixtures of articles in paragraph 38, tariff act of 1930.

39—Flavoring extracts and natural or synthetic fruit flavors, fruit esters, oils, and essences, all the foregoing not containing alcohol, and not specially provided for.

40—Formaldehyde solution or formalin; solid formaldehyde or paraformaldehyde.

41—Edible gelatin, valued at less than 40 or more than 80 cents per pound; agar, pectin, isinglass, and manufactures, wholly or in chief value of gelatin; casein glue.

43—Ink, and ink powders not specially provided for; drawing ink.

44—Iodine, resublimed.

45—Bromine and all bromine compounds not specially provided for.

46—Lead: acetate, white; acetate, brown, gray, or yellow; nitrate, arsenate, and resinate.

47—Licorice, extracts of, in pastes, rolls, or other forms.

49—Magnesium: manufactures of carbonate of magnesia; chloride, anhydrous; chloride, not specially provided for; sulphate or epsom salts.

50—Manganese: borate, resinate, and other manganese compounds and salts, not specially provided for, not including manganese sulphate.

51—Menthol: synthetic camphor.

52—Oils, animal and fish: seal; wool grease, including adeps lanae, hydrous or anhydrous; all other animal and fish oils, fats, and greases, not specially provided for (except shark and dogfish oil and sharkliver and dogfishliver oil).

53—Oils, vegetable: rapeseed; all other expressed or extracted oils, not specially provided for (except kapokseed oil and sunflower oil).

54—Palmkernel oil.

55—Alizarin assistant, Turkey red oil, sulphonated castor or other sulphonated animal or vegetable oils, soaps made in whole or in part from castor oil, and all soluble greases; all the foregoing in whatever form, and suitable for use in the processes of softening, dyeing, tanning, or finishing, not specially provided for.

56—Other oils and fats (not including hydrogenated or hardened oils and fats), the composition and properties of which have been changed by vulcanizing, oxidizing, chlorinating, nitrating, or any other chemical process, and not specially provided for.

57—Combinations and mixtures of animal, vegetable, or mineral oils or of any of them (except combinations or mixtures containing essential or distilled oils), with or without other substances, and not specially provided for.

58—Oils, distilled or essential: clove, patchouli, sandalwood, and all other essential and distilled oils not specially provided for (except vetivert oil).

59—Opium containing not less than 8.5 percent of anhydrous morphine.

60—Perfume materials: all mixtures or combinations containing essential or distilled oils, or natural or synthetic odoriferous or aromatic substances.

61—Perfumery, including cologne and other toilet waters, articles of perfumery, whether in sachets or otherwise, and all preparations used as applications to the hair, mouth, teeth, or skin, such as cosmetics, dentifrices, tooth soaps, pastes, theatrical grease paints, pomades, powders, and other toilet preparations; bath salts, whether or not perfumed.

63—Phosphorus; phosphorus oxychloride.

65—Paints, colors, and pigments, commonly known as artists', school, students', or children's paints or colors, in tubes, jars, cakes, and pans, or other forms, whether or not assembled in paint sets, kits, or color outfits, with or without brushes, water pans, outline drawings, stencils, or other articles.

66—Pigments, whether dry, mixed, or ground in or mixed with water, oil, or solutions other than oil, not specially provided for (except Vandyke brown or Cassel earth or Cassel brown).

67—Precipitated barium sulphate or blanc fixe.

68—Blue pigments and all blues containing iron ferrocyanide or iron ferricyanide, in pulp, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil or water; ultramarine blue, dry, in pulp or ground in or mixed with oil or water, wash and all other blues containing ultramarine.

69—Boneblack or bonechar, and blood char; decolorizing, deodorizing, or gas-absorbing chars and carbons, whether or not activated, and all activated chars and carbons.

70—Chrome yellow, chrome green, and other

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colors containing chromium, in pulp, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil or water.

71—Lampblack, and all other black pigments, by whatever name known, dry or ground in or mixed with oil or water, and not specially provided for (not including gas or carbon black and acetylene black).

72—Lead pigments: litharge; orange mineral; red lead; white lead; all pigments containing lead, dry or in pulp, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, not specially provided for (except pigments in chief value of suboxide of lead).

73—Ochers and umbers, crude or not ground; synthetic iron-oxide and iron hydroxide pigments not specially provided for.

75—Spirit varnishes containing 5 percent or more of methyl alcohol, and all other varnishes, including so-called gold size or japan, not specially provided for.

78—Potassium: citrate; ferrocyanide or yellow prussiate of potash; bromide; bicarbonate; nitrate or saltpeter, refined; and permanganate.

80—All other soap and soap powder, not specially provided for.

81—Sodium: bromide; carbonate, hydrated or sal soda, and monohydrated; citrate; chromate and dichromate; formate; ferrocyanide or yellow prussiate of soda; nitrite; oxalate; phosphate (except pyrophosphate) containing by weight less than 45 percent of water; phosphate (except pyrophosphate) not specially provided for; sesquicarbonate; sulphate, crystallized, or Glauber salt; sulphate, anhydrous; sulphide; silicate, sulphite, bisulphite, metabisulphite, and thiosulphate.

82—Sodium hydrosulphite, hydrosulphite compounds, sulphoxylate compounds, and all combinations and mixtures of the foregoing.

83—All other starches not specially provided for; rice and wheat starch.

84—Dextrine, made from potato starch or potato flour; dextrine, not otherwise provided for, burnt starch or British gum, dextrine substitutes, and soluble or chemically treated starch.

85—Strontium: carbonate, precipitated, nitrate, and oxide.

86—Strychnine, and salts of.

87—Thorium nitrate, thorium oxide, and other salts of thorium not specially provided for, cerium nitrate, cerium fluoride, and other salts of cerium not specially provided for, and gas-mantle scrap consisting in chief value of metallic oxides.

88—Tin bichloride, tin tetrachloride, and all other chemical compounds, mixtures and salts, of which tin constitutes the element of chief value.

92—Vanilla beans.

93—Zinc chloride; zinc sulphate; and zinc sulphide.

94—Collodion emulsion.

95—Azides, fulminates, fulminating powder, and other like articles not specially provided for.

97—Wood tar and pitch of wood, and tar oil from wood.

204—Dead burned and and grain magnesite, and periclase, not suitable for manufacture into oxychloride cements.

205—(a) Plaster rock or gypsum, ground or calcined. (c) Keene's cement, and other cement of which gypsum is the component material of chief value.

207—Clays or earths, including common blue clay and Gross-Almerode glass pot clay, not specially provided for; bentonite; china clay or kaolin; crude feldspar; clays or earths artificially activated with acid or other material; silica, crude, not specially provided for; fluorspar, containing more than 97 percent of calcium fluoride.

208—(a) Mica, unmanufactured. (b) Mica, cut or stamped to dimensions, shape, or form. (g) Mica waste and scrap. (h) Mica, ground or pulverized.

209—Talc, steatite or soapstone, ground, washed, powdered, or pulverized (except toilet preparations), valued at not more than $14 per ton.

214—Earthy or mineral substances wholly or partly manufactured and articles, wares, and materials (crude or advanced in condition), composed wholly or in chief value of earthy or mineral substances, not specially provided for, whether susceptible of decoration or not, if not decorated in any manner; stone (except Cornwall stone and marble chip or granito), ground, or crushed otherwise than merely for the purpose of facilitating shipment to the United States; diamond dies, pierced or partially pierced, mounted or unmounted; ground feldspar; and dead-burned basic refractory material containing 15 percent or more of lime and consisting chiefly of magnesia and lime.

231—Smalts, frostings, and all ceramic and glass colors, fluxes, glazes, and enamels, all the foregoing, ground or pulverized; opal, enamel or cylinder glass tiles and tiling.

Metals and Manufactures

302—(e) Manganese metal, manganese silicon, manganese boron, and ferromanganese and spiegeleisen containing not more than 1 percent of carbon. (j) Silicon aluminum and aluminum silicon. (k) Chrome metal or chromium metal. (l) Chromium carbide, vanadium carbide, chromium nickel, chromium silicon, chromium vanadium, and manganese copper. (n) Barium, boron, calcium, strontium, thorium, titanium, uranium, vanadium, zirconium, alloys of two or more of these metals, or alloys not specially provided for of one or more of these metals or the metals columbium or niobium or tantalum with one or more of the metals aluminum, chromium, cobalt, copper, manganese, nickel, or silicon.

382—(a) Tin foil less than .006 of one inch in thickness; bronze powder not of aluminum; aluminum bronze powder, powdered foil, powdered tin, flitters, and metallics, manufactured in whole or in part (except bronze flitters and metallics). (b) Stamping and embossing materials of bronze powder, or Dutch metal powder, or aluminum powder, mounted on paper or equivalent backing, and releasable from the backing by means of heat and pressure.

383—Gold leaf, unmounted, or mounted on paper or equivalent backing.

391—Lead bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes of all kinds.

392—Lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead, scrap lead, antimonial lead, antimonial scrap lead, type metal, babbitt metal, solder, all alloys or combinations of lead not specially provided for; lead in sheets, pipe, shot, glazier's lead, and lead wires.

393—Zinc bearing ores of all kinds, except pyrites containing not more than 3 percent zinc.

394—Zinc in blocks, pigs, or slabs, and zinc dust.

Sugar, Molasses, and Manufactures

501—Sugars, tank bottoms, sirups of cane juice, melada, concentrated melada, concrete and concentrated molasses, and all mixtures containing sugar and water.

Agricultural Products

701—Cattle; tallow; dried blood, albumin, light.

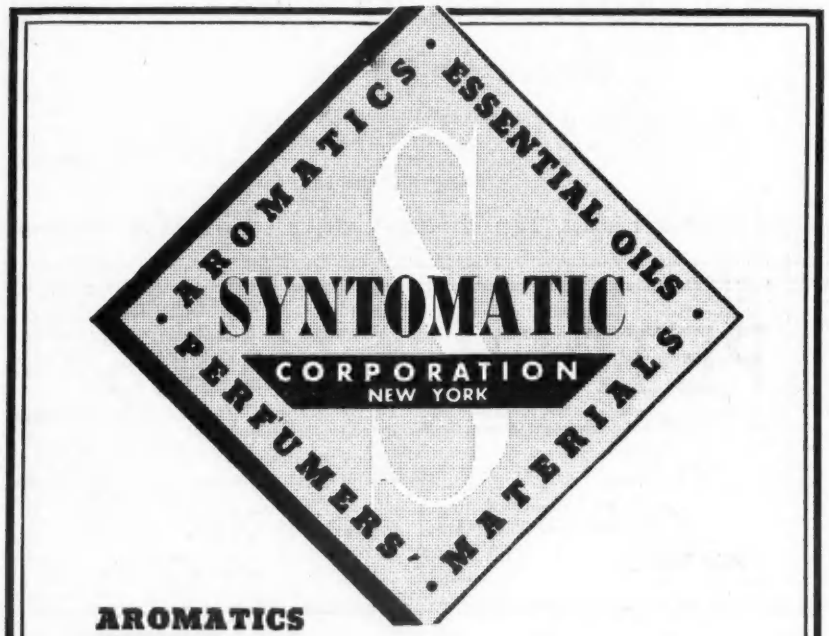
762—Oil-bearing seeds and materials: sunflower seed.

780—Hop extract.

781—Spices and spice seeds: cassia, cassia buds, and cassia vera, ground; clove stems, ground; cinnamon and cinnamon chips, ground; ginger root, not preserved or candied, ground; Bombay, or wild mace, ground; mustard seeds (whole); mustard, ground or prepared in bottles or otherwise; nutmegs, ground; pepper, capsicum or red pepper or cayenne pepper, ground; black or white pepper, ground; pimento (allspice), ground; sage, ground; marjoram leaves in glass or other small packages, for culinary use.

Sundry Items

1514—Artificial abrasives, in grains, or ground, pulverized, refined, or manufactured; emery wheels, emery files, and manufactures of which emery, corundum, garnet or artificial abrasive is the component material of chief value, not spe-



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cially provided for (except wheels in chief value of corundum or silicon carbide); any of the foregoing, if not containing more than .1 percent of vanadium, or more than .2 percent of tungsten, molybdenum, boron, tantalum, columbium or niobium, or uranium, or more than 3 percent of chromium.

1536—Candles (except wax candles); manufactures of wax (except beeswax), or of which wax (except beeswax) is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for (except skiwax).
1546—Violin rosin.
1548—Peat moss.
1556—Bleached beeswax.
1558—All articles manufactured, in whole or in part, not specially provided for: fatty acids derived from vegetable, animal, or fish oils, or from animal fats and greases; marine-glue pitch; coconut-shell char; lecithin, not medicinal, and materials made therefrom; ficin powder; and yeast.

Free List

1601—Acids and acid anhydrides: hydrochloric or muriatic acid, nitric acid, and valerianic acid, and all anhydrides of the foregoing not specially provided for.
1602—Licorice root, natural and uncompounded and in a crude state, not advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to proper packing and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, and not containing alcohol.
1605—Albumen, not specially provided for.
1609—Cochineal, not containing alcohol.
1610—Antitoxins, vaccines, viruses, serums, and bacterins, used for therapeutic purposes.
1633—Borax, crude or unmanufactured, and borate of lime, borate of soda, and other borate material, crude and unmanufactured, not specially provided for.
1647—Chromite or chrome ore.
1659—Copper sulphate or blue vitriol; copper acetate and subacetate or verdigris.
1664—Metallic mineral substances in a crude state, such as drosses, skimming, residues (except drosses, skimmings, and residues of tin), brass foundry ash, and flue dust (except cadmium flue dust), not specially provided for.
1667—Cyanide: potassium cyanide, all cyanide salts and cyanide mixtures (not including sodium cyanide, sulphocyanides or thiocyanides, thiocyanates, nitro prussides, ferrocyanides, ferricyanides, and cyanates).
1669—Ginseng, natural and uncompounded and not edible, and not specially provided for in a crude state, not advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any other process or treatment whatever beyond that essential to the proper packing of the drugs and the prevention of decay or deterioration pending manufacture, and not containing alcohol.
1670—Dyeing or tanning materials: valonia and tara, whether crude or advanced in value or condition by shredding, grinding, chipping, crushing, or any similar process, not containing alcohol and not specially provided for.
1672—Emery ore, not specially provided for.
1673—Enfleurage greases, not mixed or compounded with or containing alcohol.
1685—Limestone, crude, crushed, or broken, when imported to be used in the manufacture of fertilizer.
1686—Gums and resins: sandarac, not specially provided for.
1700—The dross or residuum from burnt pyrites.
1715—Marrow, crude.
1719—Minerals, crude, or not advanced in value or condition by refining or grinding, or by other process of manufacture, not specially provided for (except lignite, Cornwall stone, gravel, actinolite, natural gas, nepheline syenite, kyanite, sillimanite, and metallic ores or concentrates other than vanadium ore or concentrates).
1722—Seaweeds, and vegetable substances, crude or unmanufactured, not specially provided for (not including moss and except marjoram leaves, derris root, tuba or tube root, bay leaves, sloe and juniper berries, origanum or origan, lavender flowers, patchouli leaves, lycopodium, and orris root).
1727—Oil-bearing seeds and nuts: hempseed and kapok seed; seeds and nuts, not specially provided for, when the oils derived therefrom are free of duty (except babassu nuts and kernels, ouricuri nuts and kernels, muru muru nuts and kernels, and tucum kernels).
1728—Nux vomica and gentian.
1731—Oils, distilled or essential: citronella and lemongrass, not mixed or compounded with or containing alcohol.
1732—Oils, expressed or extracted: rapeseed, rendered unfit for use as food or for any but mechanical or manufacturing purposes.
1734—Ores of the platinum metals.
1746—Potassium nitrate or saltpeter, crude.
1768—Spices and spice seeds; (2) cardamom and coriander.
1793—Urea.
1796—Wax: Animal (except beeswax) or mineral (except ceresin), not specially provided for.

Articles in the Internal Revenue Code

Section
2470—Palmkernel oil.
2491—(a) Fish oil (except whale oil, shark oil and sharkliver oil, including oil produced from sharks known as dogfish, cod oil, herring oil, menhaden oil, eulachon oil, and fishliver oils classifiable under paragraph 34 or 1669, tariff act of 1930); marine-animal oil; tallow, inedible animal oils, inedible animal fats, and inedible animal greases; and fatty acids derived from and salts of any article provided for in section 2491 (a), internal revenue code.
(b) Rapeseed oil and perilla oil, and fatty acids of any of the oils specified in section 2491 (b), internal revenue code, or of linseed oil, and salts of any of the foregoing.
(c) Any article, merchandise, or combination (except oils specified in section 2470, internal revenue code), 10 percent or more of the quantity by weight of which consists of or is derived directly or indirectly from, one or more of the products specified in section 2491 (a) and (b) or in section 2470, internal revenue code (except oleo oil and oleo stearin).
(d) Kapok seed.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Pricewise, the market for petroleum derivatives was without particular feature during the period. Supply and demand on most items were holding at about the same levels that were noted in the recent past.

The paint season was here and this was bringing with it an increase in the call for aliphatics, although it was not above the normal levels that are expected at this time of year. There was also an increased call for LPG's, now that warm weather was here and Summer homes in the rural areas were beginning to be opened up. This, however, was also a normal, seasonal thing, and was no surprise to the producers. Aromatic solvents were holding to about their previously noted levels, and the most interesting thing in this field was the recent announcement by one producer that it was in commercial production on synthetic benzol made from petroleum. There were no officially announced prices, however.

Petrolatum was quiet during the week, in the wake of recent fluctuations. However, it could not be said whether the market had entirely settled or whether there might be further adjustments. White mineral oils were in a featureless market and microcrystalline wax and paraffin were continuing at about the same levels that were noted previously.

Solvents and Diluents

Aromatic Solvents—Toluol and xylol were in a largely unchanged position last week. Demand continued at a good rate and the supply was generally up to it. Prices were without change. Announcement was made recently of one maker who was in commercial production on synthetic benzol from petroleum, but there were no official prices announced.

The demand for higher boilers continued to be strong. Supply remained at good levels but because of the heavy call, there was a good deal of strain being put on the available stocks. Some sources were even of the opinion that the demand for the material might increase in the future. Prices were still holding, however and there were no indications that any changes were contemplated for the immediate future. Demand for blends continued to run high, with business heavy both this month and last. Supply was at a strong point and was able to accommodate normal orders.

Cleaners' Naphtha—Demand last week was at levels that the trade generally considered satisfactory. Supply was sufficiently high to meet the needs of the market with no particular difficulty.

Lacquer Diluent—Demand was somewhat better during the past week, and much of this was attributed to the fact that the paint business was in its seasonal pickup stage. Prices were holding and there were no signs that there would be any revisions immediately. Stocks were sufficient to accommodate the needs of the market but they were not so high as to cause any great amounts to accumulate.

Mineral Spirits—Stocks were at a good point and producers were having no trouble in filling the needs of their customers. These needs were up somewhat recently because of the seasonal influences at work in the paint field. On the whole, demand was running at good levels, particularly with the paint trade using more material at this time of year.

Rubber Solvent—The call was still being noted at a normal rate and was high enough to satisfy sellers. The opinion was that demand would continue to hold at good levels. Enough material was available to preclude difficulties in accommodating the needs of the market.

Stoddard Solvent—Pricewise, there was no feature to the market for this material last week and there were no indications that there would be any price changes in the immediate future. Supplies were high enough to meet the needs of the market, and if anything were a bit greater than the demand. Call was fairly good but was not what could be called heavy.

V. M. & P. Naphtha—Supply was good and sellers were having no trouble in handling orders. The demand was somewhat on the upswing and the main reason for that was the spring season, which normally brings about a pickup in demand.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced
None

Prices Reduced
None

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended April 8 totaled 239,463,000 barrels, according to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 243,107,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents a decrease of 3,644,000 barrels, comprising a decrease of 3,721,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 77,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude. The large decrease in domestic stocks appears to reflect a correction, based on first of month inventory, of recent weekly data.

Lighter Fractions

L. P. G.'s—Seasonal influences were beginning to be noticed in this market last week. Summer homes in the rural areas were beginning to be opened up for the coming season and this was bringing with it an added demand for fuel. Stocks were at a good point and at this time production was naturally on the increase. There were no changes reported in the price listings.

Waxes

A heavy demand was still being felt for microcrystalline and there were difficulties being encountered by producers in attempting to meet the needs of the market. However, there were no price changes and there were no true indications that there were any in prospect for the immediate future.

Both crude and fully refined microcrystalline waxes were in good demand. Supply was about sufficient to take care of the needs of the market but there was nothing accumulating in the way of inventories. Pricewise, the market was without particular feature.

Miscellaneous Materials

Crude Oil—The Texas Railroad Commission recently increased the state's allowable crude production by 58,241 barrels per day in May. Demand for more lubricating type fuel oils was seen as the principal reason. This was the second consecutive rise and put permissive crude oil flow for the month at 2,179,586 barrels. The commision estimated that the state will also produce 307,136 barrels daily of natural gasoline and distillate in May, sending total output of all kinds of petroleum products to 2,486,722 barrels daily. The commission added one day to the producing schedule, thus putting all fields on an 18-day flow for the 31-day month. The added day was responsible for 36,241 barrels of the daily increase.

Petrolatum—After recent fluctuations, the price of this material was reported to be on the quiet side during the past week and there were no true indications that there would be any further revisions in the immediate future. However, there had been some opinion to the effect that the market was not through fluctuating yet, and for that reason the trade was still watching the price listings with interest. The demand continued to be felt on a satisfactory scale and supply was reported to be sufficient to accommodate it.

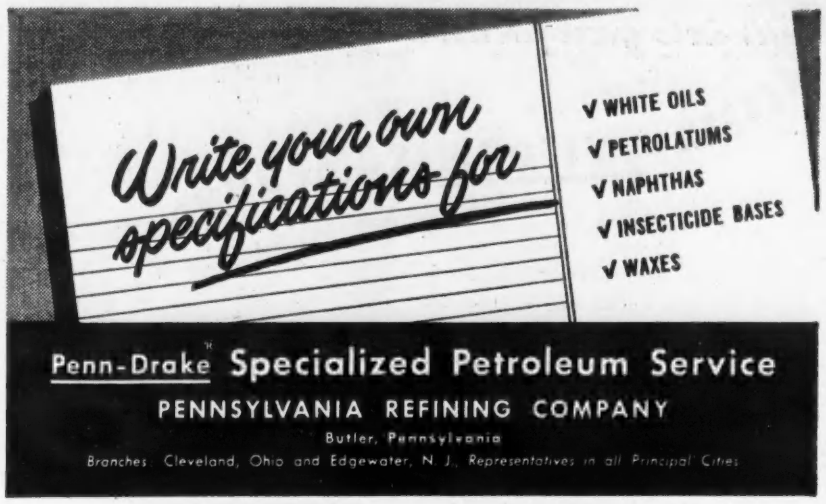
White Mineral Oils—Supply was in good shape. There was enough of the item available to meet normal sized orders without difficulty. Demand was holding at a point that was considered generally good. Light was still going along pretty well and the heavy was unchanged at fair levels.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

The solvent and diluent market remains unchanged. Supplies are excellent and buying interest continues high. No price changes are recorded, with present listings as follow:—cleaning solvent from 15½c. to 19½c. per gallon, tankwagon, ex-tax, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area. Lacquer diluent from 16½c. to 20½c. per gallon, same basis, and stoddard solvent from 15.7c. to 19.5c. per gallon, same basis.

The local area is still flooded with excess stocks of butane and propane. Current buying interest is restricted mainly to consumers in the trucking business whose demand is nominal in the face of such excessive stocks. Propane and butane are both posted at 5.3c. per gallon, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles basin area.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 6



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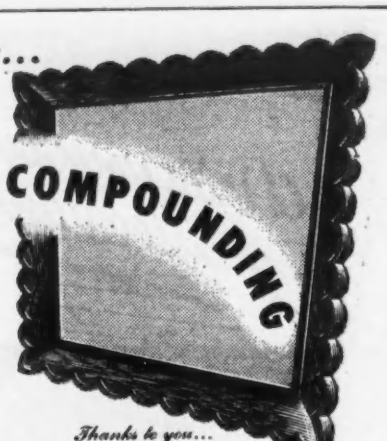

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Protective Coatings Materials

One brand of basic silicate white lead was lower in price last week. The metal advanced late in the week and that brought with it advances in red lead, litharge and orange mineral. Zinc metal went up but the pigments held to their former listings. Lowerings were noted in bleached shellac as well as in Lemon No. 2 and Superfine. Domestic standard casein was lower but the premium was higher. These adjustments were without sufficient weight to move the weekly index figure of 170.1, however.

Despite a strike in one section of the industry, the supply of synthetic brown iron oxide and yellow iron oxide was said to be adequate for the needs of the market. Synthetic resins were at levels largely unchanged from those of the recent past. The demand for shellac was fairly good but there was still a spottiness in it and because of the conditions in the market, there was some hesitancy among buyers to take on any considerable stocks.

Domestic casein was in fair demand and supply was expected to increase at this time of year. Imported goods was not available in large amounts from the Argentine because of the recent strike and drought there, but offerings of French material were being made for May shipment. Demand for a number of paint materials at this time of year was showing some pickup as a result of the normal seasonal influences at work in the protective coatings market.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Casein, domestic, acid-precip., premium, 3c. per lb.
Lead, red, 95%, 97%, 98%, ¼c. per lb.
Litharge, ¼c. per lb.
Orange, mineral, ¼c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, Savannah, WG, 15c. per 100 lbs.

Prices Reduced

Casein, domestic, acid-precip., standard, 1c. per lb.
Lead, white, basic silicate, 5/8c. per lb.
Rosin, gum, Savannah, F, G, H, 7c. per 100 lbs.
I, K, M, 10c. per 100 lbs.
N, 1c. per 100 lbs.
Shellac, bleached, bonedry and refined, 1c. per lb.
Lemon No. 2, 1c. per lb.
Superfine, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Apr. 22, 1949
170.1	170.1	169.8	196.4	215.0

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Prime Pigments

Lead Pigments—Basic silicate white lead dropped last week by 5/8c. in carloads and 1/8c. in less than carloads. This made the new low-of-the-range figure for carload quantities 13¼c. and the figure for less carloads 14¼c. Red lead was up ¼c. for the 95%, 97% and 98%. These changes were a reflection of the week's ¼c. advance on the price of the metal.

Litharge—Last week's advance of ¼c. in the price of lead metal brought with it a ¼c. advance in the listings on this item. The new price in carloads was 12½c. and in less carloads 13½c.

Orange, Mineral—This item, in less carload lots, advanced in price ¼c. last week in the wake of a similar rise in lead metal. The new price became .1685c.

Synthetic Brown Iron Oxide—Although one plant of one producer was out on strike, there were sufficient stocks generally throughout the trade to accommodate the needs of the market. Demand was still running to good levels, as it had through the first quarter of the year. Prices were unchanged and they were said to have a firm tone.

Yellow Iron Oxide—Ample stocks were available despite the fact that there was a strike at one of the plants of one producer. Demand continued to hold at the good levels that had characterized this market in the recent past and there were no changes reported in the price.

Zinc Pigments—Despite the fact that the metal advanced ½c. last week, the pigments were unchanged as to price. Supply and demand were holding at about the same levels that had been noted in the recent past.

Zinc oxide production in February was up 44%, to 17,537 short tons, the highest monthly total since July 1948, according to recent advices from the Bureau of Mines. During the month, stocks of zinc oxide rose 9% to reverse the downward trend that had been in effect since May 1949. Output of lead-free zinc oxide gained 48% over January and was the largest monthly production since July, 1948, when the total was 12,515 tons. Leaded zinc oxide production advanced 34%, to total 5,044 tons. Largely responsible for these increases was the settlement of the labor strike at the plant of one major producer. The strike had lasted four months. Shipments of lead-free zinc oxide totaled 12,382 tons in February compared with 9,728 tons in January and sales of leaded zinc oxide were 4,313 tons compared with 3,143 tons in January.

Natural Resins

Shellac—Bleached, bonedry, as well as refined came down 1c. per pound during the past week. Lemon No. 2 and superfine also took similar drops. There were no changes in the prices of the other grades. Demand was said to be holding up fairly well but it was still spotty. There was some reluctance among buyers to lay in large stocks now in face of the present market conditions. There was some opinion that bleached might go a bit lower although it was doubted that there would be any lowerings in the orange grades at this time. Supply was adequate to fill the needs of the market. Last week's reductions in price produced the following revised listings:—bleached, bonedry, bags 51½c.; barrels 52c.; kegs 54c.; refined, bags 61½c., barrels 62c., kegs 64c. Lemon No. 2 became 40c. to 42c. and superfine became 36c. to 38c.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Domestic standard was down 1c. last week, to establish a new range of 23c. to 24c. Domestic premium went up from 24c. to 27c. Imported held firm except that the high-of-the-range price decreased from 21½c. to 21c. Domestic was reported to be in a fair demand but there was considerable resistance to prices. Few buyers, it was said, were taking on heavy quantities, since they felt they might do better on price at a later date. However, it was difficult to say if prices would decline further. Production was expected to increase at this time of year but there was still some question as to whether it would go up to levels that were higher than those of a year ago. Demand for foreign casein was not big either. Buyers were showing some reluctance to present prices. Supply was not high, but was sufficient for the needs of the market. It was not up to last year because of the drought in the Argentine and the dairy strike there, which, at last reports was said to be settled. France is offering casein for May shipment, at something below the listings here. That country is getting into good production now and is expected to have plenty of material available for shipment.

Dry casein production during February was estimated at 1,350,000 pounds, which was 19% less than a year earlier but 18% above the 1944-'48 February average, according to the bureau of agricultural economics of the Department of Agriculture. The seasonal decline from January to February was 4%, compared with a gain of 63% between the two months last year. During the years 1944-'48, the seasonal decline from January to February averaged 1%. During the first two months of the current year, output totaled 2,750,000 pounds, a gain of 3% from the corresponding months of 1949 and 20% from the five-year average for three months.

Manufacturers' stocks of dry casein on February totaled 1,525,000 pounds, the lowest on record for the date, 34% below a year earlier and 49% less than the five-year average for the date. On the corresponding date in past years, stocks reported by manufacturers ranged from 1,550,000 pounds in 1948 to 8,375,000 pounds in 1942.

Glue—Hide production during the month of February was reported to be 4,962,306 pounds by the Department of Commerce. This was lower than January's figure of 5,323,671 pounds, but topped the December figure of 4,900,743 pounds. Shipments during February aggregated 4,849,042 pounds, while during the previous month the amount shipped was 5,244,798 pounds. The total amount shipped during December was 5,305,910 pounds. The end-of-the-month stocks in February totaled 12,076,770 pounds, while at the end of January the figure was 11,963,506

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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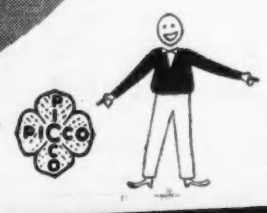

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pounds. At the end of December, the figure was 11,884,633 pounds.

Synthetic Adhesives — Consumption of casein glue during February was reported to be 377,000 pounds, as compared to 526,000 pounds in the previous month. During February a year ago, consumption was 351,000 pounds. Soybean glue use in February of this year was 3,005,000 pounds, while in January it was 2,797,000 pounds. The February consumption a year ago was 1,925,000 pounds. Consumption of phenolic resin glue totaled 2,819,000 pounds during the month of February. This was slightly higher than the January total of 2,797,000 pounds. In February last year the consumption was 1,925,000 pounds. Figures for other types indicate that 429,000 pounds were used in February as compared to 276,000 pounds in January. During February a year ago the consumption was 335,000 pounds. Consumption of all types during February amounted to 6,630,000 pounds as compared to 6,727,000 pounds in the preceding month and 5,032,000 pounds in the comparable month of the previous year.

Casein glue stocks at the end of February amounted to 436,000 pounds. The figure for January was not available. At the close of February a year ago, the amount was 371,000 pounds. Soybean glue stocks at the close of February were 1,886,000 pounds, while at the end of January they were 2,017,000 pounds. At the close of February a year ago the stocks amounted to 1,607,000 pounds. Phenolic resin glue stocks were 2,201,000 pounds at the close of February, while at the close of the previous month they amounted to 2,137,000 pounds. The stocks at the close of February during the previous year were 1,665,000 pounds. Figures for other types indicate that the stocks on hand at the close of February were 493,000 pounds as compared to 812,000 pounds at the close of January. At the close of February a year ago they were 748,000 pounds. Stocks of all types at the end of February totaled 5,016,000 pounds, as compared to 4,966,000 pounds during the previous month. At the end of February a year ago the total was 4,391,000 pounds.

Naval Stores

Pine Gum—Prices received by producers for crude pine gum delivered to processing plants during the week ending April 15 averaged $19.36 per standard barrel of 435 pounds, according to the Department of Agriculture. This compares with $19.73 for the previous week.

The twenty-five reporting plants received 20,506 barrels of gum, or 820 barrels per plant, compared with 630 barrels a week earlier. The contents averaged 11.29 gallons of turpentine and 298 pounds of rosin per barrel. The gum was grade 32 percent WW, 25 percent WG, 16 percent N, 14 percent M and 13 percent K and below.

The record of the gum naval stores markets over the week ended April 21 was as follows:—

Gum Rosin

	Price per 100 lbs. Savannah Exchange (Low of range) Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York c.l., l.c.l., f.o.b. ex N. Y. whse. Friday	
B	$5.10	$5.10	$5.10	$5.10	$5.10	$6.75	$7.50
D	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	6.75	7.50
E	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	5.10	7.10	7.85
F	5.69	5.69	5.65	5.61	5.61	7.10	7.85
G	5.69	5.69	5.65	5.61	5.61	7.10	7.85
H	5.69	5.69	5.65	5.61	5.61	7.10	7.85
I	5.71	5.76	5.65	5.61	5.61	7.10	7.85
K	5.71	5.76	5.65	5.61	5.61	7.10	7.85
M	5.71	5.76	5.65	5.61	5.61	7.10	7.85
N	5.71	5.76	5.72	5.70	5.70	7.10	7.85
WG	5.71	5.76	5.85	5.86	5.86	7.40	8.15
WW	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.50	8.25
X	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.00	7.50	8.25
	Drums						
Sales	...	100	281	156	...	...	...
Receipts	98	104	432	58	...	...	...
Shipments	...	...	...	799	49	...	...
Stocks	26,330	26,434	26,866	26,125	26,174	...	...

Gum Turpentine

	Savannah Exchange Bulk Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	New York (ret. dms.) tanks l.c.l. f.o.b. ex N.Y. whse. (7 lbs.) Friday	
Per gal.	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.49	.55
Sales, bbls.	160	...	...	...	...	...	...
Receipts, bbls.	416	1,002	721	215	458	...	...
Shipments, bbls.	313	...	131	1,241	136	...	...
Stocks, bbls.	2,794	3,796	4,386	3,360	3,682	...	...

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats continued slow last week. In the vegetable oil group, cottonseed soybean and corn oils, remained steady, irrespective of the light demand, while coconut and peanut oils were easier. The price index declined .4 point for the week.

Offers of crude cottonseed oil were scarce, and the market firm. Soybean oil was stronger with the firmness of soybeans and light trading took place at a slight advance. Corn oil unchanged and firmly held.

Increased offers of crude peanut oil resulted in occasional sales at a fractional loss. Coconut oil also was lower owing to poor demand, while copra was inactive and unchanged.

Vegetable oils fatty acids, however, were advanced due to recent advances in basic oils. Coconut, cottonseed and soybean fatty acids were raised from ½ cent to 2 cents per pound. Red oil and tallow fatty acid also were higher, while stearic acid was unchanged due to competition.

Lower grades of tallow and greases were reduced fractionally, while the higher grades were unchanged. Lack of interest for domestic needs and for export have depressed this market and unless demand improves further declines are likely to occur.

Heavy receipts of imported tung oil further unsettled the market and prices were off at least ½ cent per pound. Offers were quite active, with consumers showing little interest. Linseed oil continued inactive, though withdrawals of oil against contracts showed steady improvement.

Carnauba wax continued unsettled, owing to heavy arrivals of "barter wax" last week. Prices were merely nominal for all grades.

Market Trends

Prices Advanced

Coconut fatty acid, ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed fatty acid, ¾c. per lb.
Red oil, ½c. per lb.
Soybean, fatty acid, 2c. per lb.
oil, ½c. per lb.
Tallow fatty acid, ½c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Carnauba wax, No. 1, yellow, 2c. per lb.
Coconut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Grease, house, ¼c. per lb.
yellow, ¼c. per lb.
Peanut oil, ¼c. per lb.
Tung oil, ½c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=August 1, 1914)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	Dec. 30, 1949	Apr. 22, 1949
120.5	120.9	119.4	111.3	126.9

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Cottonseed Oil

Trading in bleachable cottonseed oil futures slackened last week. Prices were irregular and were practically at the same levels as the week previous. The tone of the market remained steady in sympathy with firmness in crude cottonseed oil and soybeans. Consuming demand for refined oils continued slow.

Crude cottonseed oil was unchanged at 13½c. to 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Southeast and Valley and 13⅜c., Texas. It was reported that the government will shortly offer 20,000,000 pounds of crude at 13⅛c., tankcars, f.o.b. mill and possibly much more than this quantity for May-June shipment.

Sales and prices of refined bleachable prime summer yellow cottonseed oil in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended April 21 follow:—

	Sales	High	Low	Close
		Cents per pound		
May	96	16.16	15.91	15.91S
July	339	15.90	15.63	15.76@15.73S
September	337	15.59	15.28	15.45S
October	76	14.80	14.65	14.75S
December	161	14.62	14.31	14.40S
January				14.40N
March	5	14.50	14.20	14.23@14.33

Total sales, 1,014 tankcars, including switches.

Memphis.—Crude cottonseed oil 13½c. bid and 13¾c. asked per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, Valley. Crude soybean oil, 13⅛c. bid and 13¼c. asked, same basis. Cottonseed meal was quoted $64 per ton, sacked, Memphis. Stocks of meal about exhausted in neighboring states. Some soybean meal, 41 or 44 percent available at $67 per ton, sacked, f.o.b. mills this section.

Linseed Oil

While new business was reported slow, the call for oil against current contracts continued to show improvement. Raw oil was quoted at 16.90c. per pound, tankcars, zone, 3 for April-June delivery, with intimations that bids of 16.70c. could be done.

The Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations reported last week that according to trade information from Argentina about 400,000 bushels of flaxseed were recently loaded for shipment to the United Kingdom. This is loaned against the quantities committed in the Anglo-Argentine agreement which calls for flaxseed shipments after July 1, 1950. The United Kingdom has also purchased 60,000 metric tons of linseed oil priced at £108 per ton (equivalent to 13.7 U. S. cents per pound).

Minneapolis.—There was increased interest in linseed oil here the past week, with consumers booking sizable amounts through June. Only small amounts were sold for July or beyond. Buyers showed better interest as crushers began to get low on flaxseed and supplies of oil began to decline. Old-crop oil was quoted at 16.3c. per pound, raw in tankcars, f.o.b., Minneapolis, but some sales were made as low as 16.1c. per pound. Shipping instructions were very heavy.

Shipments of linseed oil last week, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1949-50	1948-49
This week	7,860,000	7,980,000
Since Sept. 1	284,280,000	228,078,000

Flaxseed—Market firm under active demand. Offerings were light.

Minneapolis.—Flaxseed was in heavy demand at the Minneapolis Grain Exchange last week but very little was offered and practically all sales were made at the support price of $3.99 per bushel. Receipts for the week totaled only 43 cars, compared with 90 in the week previous and 49 cars in the same week last year. There were very few "spot" cars available as most of receipts were applied on previous bookings. Flaxseed price range was quoted at $3.85 to $3.99 but just about every car sold at $3.99, irregardless of oil content.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts		Shipments	
Bushels—	1949-50	1948-49	1949-50	1948-49
This week	73,100	105,400	34,000	40,800
Since Sept. 1	16,145,100	31,902,700	2,423,000	7,905,000

Other Vegetable Oils

Castor Dehydrated—Trading was reported light and spotty. Quotations were maintained at former levels. United States castor bean imports of about 145,000 short tons in 1949 were smaller than in the preceding year but castor oil arrivals of 5,300 tons were the largest since 1944, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Brazil, the chief source of supply, accounted for 95 percent of the beans and 99 percent of the oil. More than 2,500 tons of oil were imported during January-February, 1950, compared with 340 tons in the same months of last year. Castor bean imports were almost one-third less than a year ago.

Coconut—Crude was easier and declined ¼c. per pound. Light sales were reported at 15⅛c., tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast, April shipment, with offers at 15¼c. May shipment was quoted at 15⅛c. Consuming inquiry was slow. Imports of Philippine coconut oil totaled 27,840,000 pounds, from January 1 to March 31, 1950, it was reported by the Bureau of Customs.

Copra—There was little doing in this market. Prices were more or less nominal at $205 per short ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Corn—Limited offerings kept crude oil steady at 14c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Light sales were made at this figure. Refined oil was quoted at 17⅛c. to 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Oiticica—Trading was reported light and spotty. Offerings were liberal. Quotations unchanged.

Olive—Buying interest was confined to spot delivery. Edible oil ranged from $2.10 to $2.25 per gallon, drums, duty paid as to quantity. Foots were steady at 13½c. to 13¾c. per pound, drums, on spot, depending upon quantity.

Peanut—Increased offerings softened this market. Crude oil was reduced ¼c. and offered at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills, prompt shipment. Sales were reported at 14¼c., Texas mills. Refined oil was quoted nominally at 17¾c. to 18c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Safflower—Tankcars were quoted at 15c. per pound, New York delivery. Drums, less carlots, were available at 17.40c. per pound, f.o.b. Beverly, N. J.

Soybean—Firmness in beans kept oil steady. Crude oil was sold at 13¼c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. April shipment. May was quoted at 13⅛c.; June, 12¾ to 12⅞c. July-September was sold at 12½c. to 12⅝c., same basis. Refined edi-

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Sales and prices of prime crude soybean oil on the N. Y. Produce Exchange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended April 21 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
May	5	13.15	13.00	13.05@13.25
June	...	...	...	12.75@13.00
July	7	12.75	12.60	12.60@12.69
August	...	...	...	12.50@12.65
September	7	12.45	12.20	12.30@12.45
October	40	11.35	11.00	11.15@11.20
November	...	...	...	10.30@10.60
December	10	10.60	10.20	10.10@10.40
January	...	...	...	10N
February	...	...	...	10N
March	...	...	...	10N
April	...	...	...	10N

Total sales, 69 tankcars and switches.

Tung—Lack of buying interest and heavy receipts from abroad further weakened this market, and prices were off at least ½c. per pound. Imported oil was offered at 25¼c. per pound, tankcars, for nearby and May delivery, New York, with June nominal at 24¾c. to 25c. Trading was light. Drums were quoted at 25¾c., carlots, New York. Domestic oil was also off and nominal at 25c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Arrivals at New York totaled 3,859 drums from China and 550 tons and 89 drums from the Argentine and 3,880 drums at San Francisco last week. The United States imported approximately 32,500 short tons of tung oil in 1949, which was less than half the record quantity received in 1948, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. The decrease was partly the result of difficulties in getting tung oil out of China. That country normally provides from 90 to 99 percent of United States imports, but supplied only 67 percent last year. More than one-fourth of the total originated in Argentina.

Los Angeles.—The local trade reported a fairly active market early in the week that lagged later. Tung, coconut and peanut oils were off with buying interest slow. Sales of castor oil for the past two weeks has been high on l.c.l. Tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles, quoted as follows:—Castor, No. 1, dms., l.c.l., 21.25c. per pound; No. 3, dms., l.c.l., 20c. per pound; dehydrated, bodied, dms., l.c.l., 25c. per pound; unbodied, dms., l.c.l., 24c. per pound. Coconut, crude, 15.25c. per pound. Corn, crude, 14c. per pound, Chicago basis; refined, 17.75c. per pound. Cottonseed, crude, 13.25c. per pound, Texas, 13.5c. per pound Valley; refined, 17.25c. per pound. Linseed, 16.7c. per pound. Peanut, crude, f.o.b. mill, 14¼c. per pound, Texas; refined, 18c. per pound. Soybean, crude, 13.25c. per pound, Decatur basis; refined, 16.25c. per pound. Tung, 25c. per pound, Florida or Georgia.

Fats and Greases

Greases—Lower grades were easier and declined ¼c. under light trading. Yellow grease was moved at 5½c. per pound, tankcars, delivered. House also was lower at 5¼c., while choice white was unchanged at 6⅝c. Domestic and export inquiry was inactive.

Lard—PMA announced the purchases of 4,480,000 pounds, of prime steam lard, antioxidant added at prices ranging from 11.30c. to 11.66c. per pound, drums, f.a.s. for delivery up to April 30. The lard market was quiet and narrow. Cash lard was quoted at 10⅞c. per pound, tierces, Chicago.

Tallow—Trading was reported slow. The better grades fancy to special were quotably unchanged, while No. 1 and No. 2 were reduced ¼c. per pound. Business was quiet. Export inquiry of late declined sharply.

Animal Oils

Degras—Demand continued fair for prompt delivery. Crude and neutral grades were unchanged and steady.

Grease Oils—Business was quiet. All grades were quotably unchanged.

Oleo Oil—Trading was restricted to small lots. Extra was quoted at 12½c. to 13c. per pound, tierces, New York delivery.

Oleo Stearine—This market was inactive. Quotations were unchanged at 9¼c. to 9½c. per pound, barrels, as to quantity.

Fish Oils

Fish Oil—Demand for refined grades was restricted to prompt delivery. Prices were unchanged and steady. Crude sardine was scarce and quoted at 7½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast. Production of menhaden oil during January and February totaled 219,111 gallons against 54,790 gallons for the same period last year and sardine oil amounted to 349,459 gallons and 127,616 gallons, respectively.

Los Angeles.—Trading in crude sardine oil reduced the present supply to 3½ cars on the Coast. Five cars were sold, 3 in Los Angeles at 7.375c. per pound, and 2 cars at Monterey at 7.25c. per pound last week. Sellers of the remaining 3½ cars asked 7.5c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Los Angeles. The State of California announced an increase in Reduction Permits for the sardine industry for the forthcoming season. Although this does not compare to the tonnage allotted for reduction to fishmeal and oil in the pre-war years, the tonnage for the new season will be double that of the past season, 150,000 tons of raw fish as compared to 75,000 tons. Approximately two cars of tuna oil found a market last week at 4.75c. per pound with the oil currently quoted at this level.

Fatty Acids

Higher cost of vegetable oils resulted in price advances for fatty acids ranging from ½c. to 2c. per pound. Coconut fatty acids were increased ½c. Single distilled was quoted at 22½c. per pound, tankcars; 24c. drums, carlots and up to 25¼c. for smaller quantities and double was 2c. higher. New York basis. Cottonseed fatty was lifted ¾c. to 8¾c. per pound, tankcars; 10¼c. drums, carlots and 11½c. for less carlots. Soybean fatty acid was advanced 2c. to 11½c. per pound, tankcars; 13c. drums, carlots and 14¼c., less carlots.

Red Oil—This market was firmer and all grades were lifted ½c. per pound. Single was quoted at 12¼c. per pound, tankcars; 13¾c. drums carlots and up to 15c., drums, for lesser quantities. Double was 2½c. higher. Saponified was raised to 11½c., tankcars and 13c. to 14¼c. for drums as to quantity.

Stearic Acid—While other fatty acids were advanced, prices of stearic were unchanged. Single was held at 13c. to 14¼c. per pound; double, 14c. to 15¼c. and triple, 16¼c. to 17½c., depending upon quantity.

Tallow Fatty Acid—Prices were raised ½c. per pound. Tankcars were quoted at 9½c. per pound; 11c., drums, carlots and up to 12¼c. for smaller quantities.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Cake and Meal—The meal market continued strong with light trading. Loose slab cake 41% was nominal at $59.50 per ton Mississippi Valley with practically no offerings, while there was a fair amount available at $53. Texas points April-May shipment. Meal 41% sacked, was offered at $63.50 Memphis April-May shipment. Market in Georgia and the Carolinas is somewhat stronger for 41% meal quoted at $70 and 36 percent $65. mill points, April-May shipment.

Linseed Meal—Buying interest was active for extracted and prices were firmer.

Minneapolis.—Demand for linseed meal tended more toward the 36 percent extracted last week because of its lower price. This resulted in an advance of 50c. to $1 per ton on 36 percent meal, while 34 percent expeller held at the same level as a week ago. At the week's end, 34 percent expeller was quoted at $68.50 per ton, bulk, f.o.b., Minneapolis, while the 36 percent sold at $65.50 per ton. Shipping instructions showed a decided improvement over recent weeks.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1949-50	1948-49
This week	13,200,000	10,260,000
Since Sept.	565,370,000	437,500,000

Peanut Meal—Last week government announced that peanuts would be sold to produce about 3,000 tons of meal. The

Margarine Output: Feb.

Margarine production totaled 81,259,260 pounds in February, compared with 84,237,451 pounds in January, and 76,061,142 pounds in January last year, according to the Bureau of Internal Revenue.

	Pounds February 1950	1949
Production of uncolored oleomargarine	55,995,166	63,248,131
Withdrawn tax-paid	56,131,918	63,736,665
Used in uncolored margarine:		
Butter flavor	4,752	3,568
Corn oil	32,219	95,867
Cottonseed oil	32,136,146	32,632,149
Derivative of glycerine	83,233	86,475
Diacetyl	63	176
Lecithin	105,648	109,838
Milk	9,439,699	10,597,967
Monostearine	49,261	50,795
Neutral lard	339,339	385,044
Oleo oil	267,082	321,916
Oleo stearine	265,461	215,943
Oleo stock	41,570	30,530
Peanut oil	20,052	1,084
Salt	1,666,825	1,930,325
Soda (benzoate of)	39,352	46,658
Sodium sulpho acetate	...	4,345
Soya bean flakes	1,091	405
Soya bean oil	12,322,743	17,744,465
Vitamin concentrate	9,282	10,110
Total	56,844,818	64,268,020
Production of colored oleomargarine	25,304,094	12,813,011
Withdrawn tax-paid	25,086,477	11,295,510
Used in colored margarine:		
Butter flavor	5,459	110
Color	14,929	6,648
Corn oil	8,150	14,851
Cottonseed oil	14,467,468	6,003,321
Derivative of glycerine	32,603	16,496
Diacetyl	22	674
Lecithin	46,883	22,799
Milk	4,277,491	2,200,519
Monostearine	20,278	8,011
Neutral lard	26,928	12,750
Oleo oil	41,241	17,400
Oleo stock	5,050	3,750
Peanut oil	674	1,236
Salt	774,359	396,309
Soda (benzoate of)	17,568	8,130
Soya bean flakes	759	130
Soya bean oil	6,026,585	4,231,933
Vitamin concentrate	4,450	1,920
Total	25,770,897	12,946,909

market held steady at $66 to $67 per ton f.o.b. Georgia and Alabama mills for 45 percent old process meal, April/May shipment. Solvent process 45 percent was quoted $65 f.o.b. South Alabama May/June shipment.

Soybean Meal — Southeastern production meal continued very scarce. Meal, 41 percent sacked, was quoted at $66 to $67 per ton f.o.b. Mississippi Valley; $71 to $72 f.o.b. Carolina points, May shipment. Forty-one or 44 percent bulk was quoted at $61 immediate and $63 May through September, Decatur.

Waxes

Beeswax—Trading was light, chiefly for immediate needs. Prices were unchanged, the market reflecting the steadiness of crudes.

Candelilla — Business was confined to small lots for actual requirements. Prices were without change.

Carnauba — Quiet demand and liberal offers for spot and forward delivery continued to affect this market. Prices were easy, and nominal but declines were not as drastic as recent weeks. North country, No. 3 crude was quoted nominally at 68c. to 70c. per pound, on spot, as to seller and quantity and refined, 72c. to 74c.; No. 1 yellow, 88c. to 90c., and No. 2, 86c. to 88c. Arrivals at New York totaled 10,774 bags last week.

Japan — Prices were easier, ranging from 67c. to 70c. per pound, on spot according to quantity.

Ouricury—Demand was slow. Refined was quoted nominally at 74c. to 76c. per pound as to seller, and quantity.

G.E. Assigns Patterson

James R. Patterson has been appointed west coast manager of the chemicals division of General Electric Company's chemical department. He succeeds C. S. Ferguson, who recently resigned.

Palm Oil, Kernel 1949 Exports Increased Over 1948

Palm oil and palm kernel exports during 1949 from the principal producing areas of the world showed marked increases over 1948 and approximated the prewar level, according to information available to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Oil exports were still slightly less than before the war, but kernel exports exceeded that period by a small margin.

Palm oil exports from the major producing countries were estimated at 532,163 short tons, an increase of 34 percent over the 1948 total of 398,127 tons and only one percent less than the 1935-39 average of 536,872 short tons. The most significant increase occurred in Indonesia, the largest prewar exporting country, where shipments more than doubled those of 1948. Sizable increases also occurred in the Belgian Congo, Nigeria, the Federation of Malaya, Angola, the French Cameroons, and French Equatorial Africa.

World exports of palm kernels in 1949 were estimated at 811,438 tons, up 12 percent over the 1948 total of 727,112 tons and two percent over the prewar 1935-39 average of 793,034 tons. Almost 95 percent of the total originated in Africa and the remainder in Indonesia and the Federation of Malaya.

Foster Wheeler Acquires Oil Extraction Rights

Foster Wheeler Corporation, New York, has acquired exclusive sales and manufacturing rights from Production Engineering Company, New York, of the complete Bonotto system for solvent extraction of oils in the United States, Canada, Central and South America and the Philippine Islands.

The system, developed by Dr. M. Bonotto, vice-president in charge of research for Production Engineering Company, eliminates double handling of materials and processes product of both high and low oil content continuously and automatically from the original seed to the finished product. While the Foster Wheeler organization will build and sell plants to extract oil in the Western Hemisphere and Philippines, Production Engineering Company will continue to market the Bonotto system in other parts of the world.

Cleveland Paint Club Plans April 27 Meeting

The Cleveland Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association will meet at the Cleveland hotel on April 27. A feature of the meeting will be a motion picture presented by the Cleveland baseball club. The association will open its 1950 golfing season on May 25 at the Pine Ridge Country Club. The second date of the season will be June 22, at the Sleepy Hollow Country Club.

Kromall Chemical Formed

Kromall Chemical & Dispersions Corporation has been formed at Long Island City. The new company will make a line of pigment dispersions in a wide range of colors, use of which, it was claimed, "completely eliminates the need for grinding pigments through present methods." The firm's executive offices and plant are located at 10-12 46th avenue.

Trade Briefs

Pierce & Stevens, Buffalo, N. Y., have filed plans with the city for an $8,000 construction program at the company's plant, 710 Ohio street.

Herman B. Bercow, vice-president and treasurer of the Rosenthal-Bercow Company, New York, has left on an extended business trip to Europe.

Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., reports that "Saran" rubber is proving highly satisfactory as a lining for tank-cars transporting hydrochloric acid.

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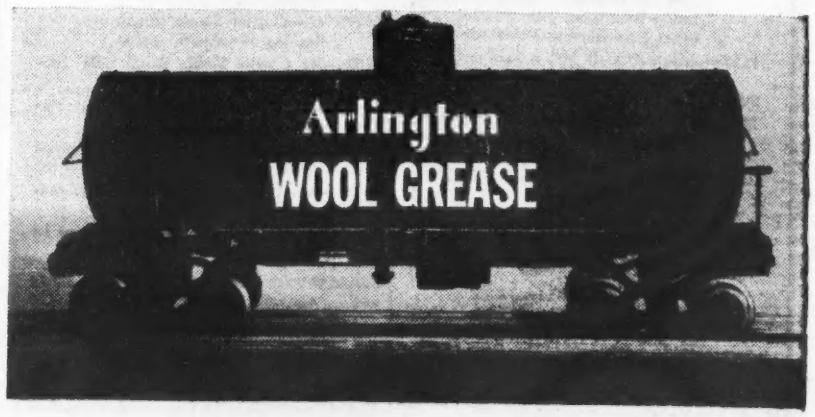

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2—#12 SWEETLAND FILTERS. 36 leaves on 4", also 72 on 2".
6—24"x24" SHRIVER CAST IRON FILTER PRESSES, closed delivery, 20 plates, 19 frames each; also Shriver 24" with 30 chambers, 1" cake, open delivery, washing.
2—900 gal. closed, jack., agit. STEEL KETTLES, 10 H.P. Motors & drives.
1—2,000 gal. STEEL KETTLE, jack., open top, agit., 7' x 7'6".
2—BAKER PERKINS MIXERS, size 17. Jacketed, 200 gallon.
1—No. 4-TH MIKRO PULVERIZER. Also #2-TH with motors.
1—VACUUM SHELF DRYER, 17 shelves, 40" x 43".

RUBBER COVERED SHRIVER FILTER PRESSES
5—36" x 36" Shriver Filter Presses, each 4-eyed, closed delivery, top feed, 11' c/c of legs, 6'6½" chamber space, complete with side bars, 50-ton "Seco" closing device, semi-hard rubber plates and rubber covered C.I. frames. One press has 13'6½" chamber space 36 and 18 chamber presses.

2—6' dia. x 8' Oliver STAINLESS STEEL trough type continuous VACUUM FILTERS.

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3—30" x 30" Aluminum Plate and Frame Filter Presses, two Shriver and one Sperry—48 chambers each, side feed, open delivery, used on pectin. In excellent condition and for immediate shipment.

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1—ROTARY VACUUM DRYER, 5' x 33'.
1—#1 BANBURY MIXER, chrome plated rotors, drive, 40 HP motor.
1—2,000 gal. horiz. RUBBER LINED TANK, 6'x9'.

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3—Simpson Intensive Mixers: One #2, 6' dia. and Two #1½, 4'6" dia. pans, each complete with motor and reducer drive, steam jacketed wearplate, National hoist for charging, and with or without drying-while-mixing and dust collecting equipment.

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2878—Niagara No. 8A Gyro Whip Sifter (new) with motor.

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2535—Sweetland No. 7 Leaf Filter with 41 copper leaves.
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2990—Sperry 36" Recessed Filter Press; 66 plates; Cast Iron; top corner feed.
2886/A1-6—Six 36" Cast Iron Filter Presses; 45 Chambers; open delivery.
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2529/W2—Colton Single Punch No. 9AT Bushing Press with motor.
1302—Six Colton Single Punch 3DT Tablet Presses; ⅜" Tablet.
2026—Two Stokes Rotary DI Tablet Machines; P.D.
2928/V8—Two Stokes Rotary BB Tablet Machines; 33 head.
2675—Two Stokes Rotary DD Tablet Machines; 23 head.
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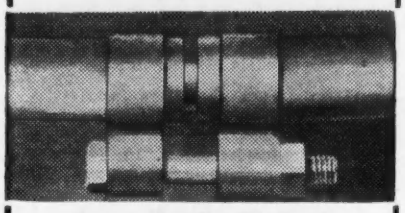

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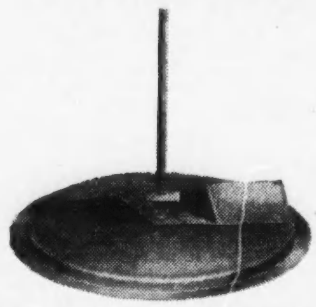

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1—Abbe Eng. 42" x 48" manganese lined ball mill, with 15 HP motor.

1—NEW Buflovak Evaporator—12' Cast Iron dia. Calandria, 4,150 sq. ft., steel tubes—Complete—Cost $48,000—Our Selling Price, $22,000.

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EQUIPMENT FOR CHEMICAL AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES

1—Louisville Stainless Steel experimental Rotary Steam Tube Dryer 12" x 6'4".

3—Louisville Rotary Steam Tube Dryer 6' x 50'.

2—Buflovak Vacuum Shelf Dryers 12 & 15 Shelves.

1—Sparkler Stainless S' el, Model 14D4 Filter.

1—Shriver Filter Press 36" x 36", closed delivery 25 Chambers.

1—Shriver Cast Iron Plate & Frame Filter Press, 42" x 42", Open Delivery, Side Feed, Washing Type, 44 Chambers, with Hydraulic Closing Device.

3—Vallez Filters #3 and #49.

2—Pfaudler Aluminum Jacketed Reactors, 250 & 1,300 Gallons.

R. GELB & SONS, INC.
UNION, N. J.
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PRACTICALLY NEW EQUIPMENT SPECIALLY PRICED

1—Sparkler 18-8 S/S Jkted. filter
2—Pfaudler 50 & 500 gal. Glass lined reactors—Jkt. & Agt.
1—Blaw-Knox 3 gal. high pressure autoclave, agt.—electrically heated.
1—Groen S.S. 300 gal. Jkt'd. & Agt. Kettle.
1—Paterson Chrome—manganese lined Jkt'd., Ball Mill—10 H.P. AC, 3'6" x 4'0".
1—Prater #60 Hammermill
1—Tolhurst 40" S/S Centrifuge—Suspended type—2 speed AC motor—bottom discharge and plough
3—Royle 4" and 6" extruders
2—Rubber Mills 16" x 42"—Falk Reducers.

WHAT HAVE YOU FOR SALE!

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Good Used Equipment

FILTERS—42" Shriver, 24 chambers, closed delivery. 30" Shriver, 20 chambers, open delivery. Rubber covered 12" Sperry, 4 chambers, closed delivery. Model 18"-12 Sparkler. Model 8"-3 Sparkler.
MIXER—J. H. Day, Megul, 5 gal. 7½ hp motor.
SHAKER—Tyler Ro-tap sieve with 10 sieves.
BOILER—2 hp Eclipse Automatic gas fired.

For complete information:
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Railroad Tank Car Tanks, 6,500 to 12,000 Gal. Cap., Coiled and Non-Coiled, Cleaned-Painted - Tested, Heavier - Safer - Cheaper. Other Tanks Too.

Also—Complete Tank Cars

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Phone: COrtlandt 7-8090

Pebble Mills 30" x 30", 30" x 42", 54" x 60", 6' x 5'.
Ball Mills, Hardinge 6' x 22", 6 x 48" air swept, Patterson 3' x 10' cont.
Hammer Mills-Quaker City 20 & 21.
3—Sperry washing Filter Presses 18" x 18".
Mikro Pulv. 1SH stainless—2TH, 3TH.
18" x 18", 30" x 30", 36" x 36" filter presses, c/i.
Rotary Kilns 54" x 30', 9' x 80'. Ruggles Coles Rotary Dryers C-12 & 18, indirect heat.
No. 1½ UD & #2-Simpson Mixer w/m.
8" screen shaker Lab.
Jaw Crushers—7 x 9 A/C unused, 9 x 15, 36 x 42.

Send for Stock List

LAWLER COMPANY
Durham Ave. & L.V.R.R. Metuchen, N. J.

FOR SALE

8—9" x 24" motor driven roller mills.
1—16 x 40 roller mill.
3—12 x 30 roller mills.
PONY MIXERS from 2½ gallons to 40 gallons.
2—4'6" x 5' burr stone-lined pebble mills.
1—Paterson 6' x 5' watercooled steel ball mill.
10—New portable tanks on wheels, size 36 x 36, for change can mixers.
10—8" Premier Colloid Mills.

Specializing in Rebuilt Machinery

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Dryers: S. S. spray dryer, 6' x 12'.
2 Vacuum shelf dryers, 42" square shelves.
Atmospheric shelf dryer, steam heated, 12 shelves.
Mixers: Pony mixers, 2½ to 40 gal. motorized.
Baker-Perkins mixers, 1 to 100 gal.

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SPECIALS—IN STOCK

Mikro Pulverizers Bantam, 1 SH & up.
6—Anderson No. 1 Expellers.
1—#00 Raymond Mill 30 HP, complete.
4—French Oil 400-Ton Linseed Presses.
2—Dopp 1,000 gal. Jack. Agit. Kettles, Dopploy Acid Resistant & Iron.
1—Lehman 4 Roll W.C. 12"x36" Steel Mill.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, 4½'x24"
4—Allbright-Nell 4'x9' Atmos. Drum Dryers & Flakers.
1—Devine No. 3 Vac. 4 Shelf Dryer.
1—Badger 42" dia. Monel column.
1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x26".
1—Century 2 HP, 4 speed Vert. Mixer.
3—Baker Perkins heavy duty Jack. Mixers, 200, 100, 50, & 9 gals.
4—Abbe Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 60"x48".
8—Abbe Jar Mills, Lab. to 6 gal. sizes
2—Master drum type Blenders, 1,000#.
15—Sperry & Shriver, 12", 18", 24", 30", 32", 42" Iron & Wood Filter Presses.
2—12" Bronze & Rubber Filter Presses.
Extra 36" Iron Sperry Plates & Frames.
4—Rotex Sifters 20" x 48" to 40" x 84".
2—Allis-Chalmers 1 HP Gyratory Sifters.
5—Tyler 3S Jr. Hummer Screens, 24"x60" & 20"x60" Split Screen.
2—Robinson No. 10 Saw Tooth Crushers.
6—Tolhurst 40" Suspended Type Centrifugals, Bottom Discharge.
5—Lehman & Kent 3-Roll Steel Mills, 3"x9", 9"x22", 12"x30", 16"x40".
4—Stokes & Colton Rotary & Single Punch Tablet Machines, ½" to 2".
1—Sprout Waldron 16" Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, two 7½ HP motors.
11—Sharples No. 5A Stainless Oil Centrifuges, 2 HP. Also No. 6.
6—Colloid Mills & Homogenizers.
2—DeLaval Mult. Clarifiers, 300 & 301.
Devine 500, 800 & 1,000 gal. closed steel Kettles & Stills. 250 gal. lead lined kettle.
10—Dry Powder Mixers, 50 to 2,500 lbs.
6—Pony Mixers, 2½ to 40 gals.
3—Stokes & Day Powder Fillers, Sifters.
10—Stokes Vert. High Vac. Pumps.
3—Duriron 3"x3" Centrif. Pumps.
1—Sturtevant 36" Rock Emery Mill
1—Samco Jr. auto. Vac. Bottle Filler.
20—Stainless, Alum., Copper & Glass-Lined Kettles & Tanks, new & used.
1—Revolvator hand operated 1,000#.
6—Filling, Labeling, Cartoning & Wrapping Machines. Colton Tube Fillers.
15—Port. Elec. Mixers, ¼-2 HP.
Rotary Cutters Lab. to 40 HP.
8—Hammer Mills, 3 to 50 HP.
6—Centrifugals, 26", 30" & 40".
4—#00 & #0000 Raymond Mills.
6—Lead & Paste Mixers to 300 gals.
2—Worth 12"x12"x12" Vac. Pumps.
Soap Machinery for Toilet, Laundry, etc.

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STEIN EQUIP'T CO.
90 WEST STREET, NEW YORK 6, N. Y.

"BUY BRILL" Buy the BEST

1—Evaporator 8'6" diam. Calandria type all copper.
4—Evaporators 7', 6'6", Calandria type copper tubes.
10—Ross Engineering 2-Truck Atmospheric Steam Heated Dryers, 500 sq. ft. each.
2—Tolhurst 40", 32", Suspended type monel perforated baskets, bottom discharge centrifugals with exp. proof motors.
1—Fletcher 32" Suspended Steel Solid Basket, Centrifugal.
1—Bird 18"x28" Continuous Centrifugal with solid monel bowl, m.d.
6—Sweetland Filters, Nos. 12, 10, 7, 2.
3—Sweetland Filters, 2, all stainless steel bodies and leaves.
1—Swenson 4'x5' Steel Rotary Vac. Filter.
1—Oliver 3'x2' Rotary Vac. Filter.
10—Patterson, Abbe Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 5'x6', 4'x5', 4½'x3½', 36"x42", 2'x3'.
3—Mikro Pulverizers 4TH, 2TH, 1SH.
10—Rotex Screens, 20"x48", 40"x120".
5—Baker Perkins Double Arm Steam Jacketed Mixers, 100, 50, 2 and 1 gal.
8—Shriver, Sperry 36", 32", 24", 12" cast iron P&F Filter Presses.
3—Knapp Can Labelers up to No. 10 cans.
Powder Mixers, Kettles, Tanks.

COMPLETE LISTINGS, QUOTATIONS ON REQUEST

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J. H. Day 50 gal. Z Blade Mixer.
NEW Readco 120 qt. Mixer.
3 Post Mixers, 250 gal.
Kiefer Visco Fillers, gear or piston.
Simpson Intensive Mixers.
NEW S.S. 125 Gal. Autoclave.
5 S.S. 50 gal. Tilting Kettles.
Sparkler 18" S.S. Filter.
FEINC S.S. 3' x 1' Filter.
List of 30 Pl. & Fr. Filter Presses.
Royle Extruder No. 1 with 5 HP.
Pn. Scale Aut. Packaging Line.
Stokes #90D Aut. Tube Filler & Closer.

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"You can BANK on the . . .

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BUY "MEC" FOR SATISFACTION

2—NEW PFAUDLER 100 GAL. TYPE 347 STAINLESS STEEL JACKETED KETTLES, AGITATORS, MOTOR DRIVE. 40# INT. & 250# JACKET PRESSURES.

3—TYPE 347 STAINLESS STEEL CLOSED TANKS 3,450 GALS. WITH & WITHOUT COILS.

4—TYPE 347 STAINLESS STEEL 6' x 30' BUBBLE CAP COLUMNS.

1—ATM. CO. 26" STAINLESS STEEL SUSPENDED STYLE CENTRIFUGE SOLID BASKET, MOTOR DRIVE—2 SPEED.

Ask For Your Copy of Bulletin A-25 Listing Over 488 Desirable Items.

SEND US YOUR LIST OF SURPLUS

The Machinery and Equipment Corp.
533 West Broadway
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STERILIZERS or PRESSURE COOKERS — NEW —

Immediate Delivery

Sizes 18"x18" and 24"x28"—mounted on steel legs. Complete with clamp-down cover, safety valve and gauge. Inside basket made of copper. There is a steam coil in each unit. A 3-burner gasoline burner is also furnished.

H. LOEB & SON
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ALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS—$5.00, thirty-six words or less; 85c. for each additional six words or fraction.

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COPY DEADLINE—Wednesday Noon Preceding Date of Publication

AGENCIES OFFERED

Commission Agents wanted. Respectable firm importing chemicals and allied raw materials seeks contact with well established agents, in protected territories to handle sales. OPD 257.

AGENCIES WANTED

Chicago Sales agent, Experienced and successful, available to represent manufacturer of synthetic resins, or, inerts, colors; seeking to establish products with the paint, Varnish and lacquer manufacturers. Prompt and favorable results. Commission basis. Confidential. OPD 252.

CAPITAL OFFERED

Chemical Engineer desires to make investment in small chemical business. Will take charge of production or sales department. Excellent references. OPD 258.

EQUIPMENT OFFERED

Stokes high vacuum pumps—212C, watercooled, 100 cfm; V-drive; used 3 months; satisfaction guaranteed. Price $349 each; quantity available; inspect. American Sales Co., 67 E. 8th St., New York, N. Y. GRamercy 3-1465.

Syntron Vibrator, V 75, clamp on type, complete with starter, never used. Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Company, 2815 Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

EQUIPMENT WANTED

Wanted: Stainless steel drum dryer, double or twin preferred. Write full details—asking price. OPD 255.

FACILITIES OFFERED

Custom Grinding to micron sizes; pharmaceuticals, food products, abrasives, chemicals, minerals, waxes and resins. Avoid capital expenditures and royalties while developing new product sales. Use our experienced technical staff—micronizing equipment—mixing, packaging and shipping facilities. OPD 994.

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SURPLUS
Chemicals • Colors
Pigments • Starches • Solvents
Waxes • Glues • Drugs
Oils • Gums • Dyes
By-Products, Wastes of all kinds
EASTERN COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.
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Cortlandt 7-7441, Ext. "A"

FACILITIES OFFERED

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LABORATORY OFFERED

For Sale: Laboratory fully equipped for syntheses of fine organic chemicals and drugs. New York area. Ideal for research or small manufacturing. OPD 251.

LABORATORY WANTED

Wanted: Small chemical laboratory, or laboratory space, to rent in vicinity of New York City. OPD 256.

MATERIALS OFFERED

Notice to drug dealers: American Digitalis Purpurea: season in progress here now. Satisfactory dehydration for you, material furnished, at rate of 50c. per pound delivered. Butler Brothers, 18th and O Sts., Port Angeles, Washington. Established 1930.

Fluorescein Dye—10,000 lbs. in 1-lb tin cans, all in excellent condition. Available at greatly reduced price. Sabin Metal Corp., 40 Lispenard St., N. Y. 13.

MATERIALS WANTED

To manufacturers and jobbers. Are you overstocked? We require immediately large or small lots many items chemicals, pharmaceuticals, solvents, aromatics, waxes, other supplies. Submit offerings at once. Correspondence treated confidentially. OPD 234.

Wanted: Crude coal tar and water gas tar in quantities. We have facilities for immediate removal. R. R. tank cars, tank trucks, storage tanks. P. S. Kramer, Tar Refiner, 7 Smith Street, Paterson 1, N. J.

Surplus Chemicals! All kinds wanted! Receive our immediate offer! Highest prices paid! Manufacturers Products Co., 521 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N. Y. MUrray Hill 7-4084.

PLANTS WANTED

Wanted — Complete plants; also machinery. Large engineering firm wishes to acquire several complete plants through purchase of (1) capital stock; (2) assets; (3) machinery and equipment, whole, or in part. Personnel retained where possible. Strictest confidence. Box 694, 1474 Broadway, New York 18, N. Y.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Distributor Paint Salesman: Distributor salesman, 30 to 35 years old, with five to ten years' experience in paint products selling and distribution to hardware and lumber outlets. Technical background not required, but desirable. Base in midwest office. Extensive travel. Give full details and salary requirements in first letter addressed to Technical Personnel Department, Monsanto Chemical Company, 1700 South 2nd street, St. Louis, Mo.

POSITIONS OFFERED

Chemical Engineer, 30-35 years, for sales work, preferably with experience in fatty acids or allied products. Headquarters in New York but some traveling involved. Unusual opportunity. In replying, please include full personal and professional data, salary requirements and recent snapshot. Our employees know of this advertisement. Replies held in strict confidence. OPD 253.

Retail Paint Contact Man: A young and experienced sales detail man for contact with retail outlets with reference to inventories, set-up displays and advertising. Technical training desirable, but not required. Base in midwest office. Extensive travel. Give full details in first letter addressed to Technical Personnel Department, Monsanto Chemical Company, 1700 South 2nd street, St. Louis, Mo.

Positions: For experienced chemists, physicists, ChE's, in varied fields of industry. Confidential service. Send or bring 3 resumes and include snap-shots (if out-of-town) to Position Securing Bureau (Agency), 45 John street, New York.

Chemical engineer for research and pilot plant experimentation in phosphoric and sulphuric acids and related products in California. Excellent opportunity with sound and progressive company. OPD 254.

POSITIONS WANTED

Young, hustling Chicago exporter, extensive documentary and regulatory know-how, fluent Spanish, desires straight commission connection with small growing Chicago land concern of basic chemical products priced competitively for export. Will develop sales program. OPD 249.

Junior chemist: B.S., cum laude, NYU; M.A., Columbia, February, 1950. Interested in position as chemist or biochemist in any capacity. Salary secondary to opportunity for experience and advancement. Willing to relocate here or abroad. OPD 250.

SERVICES OFFERED

Literature Searching and abstracting. Prompt, confidential, reliable service by experienced graduate chemist. Full coverage of English, German and French literature. Part time, free lance and by mail. Reasonable rates, contract basis if desired. OPD 248.

Plaskon Names L.A., San Francisco Agencies

The Plaskon Division, Libbey-Owens-Ford Glass Company, Toledo, Ohio, has announced the appointment of two west coast representatives to handle its line of coating resins. E. B. Taylor Company will market Plaskon materials for the paint industry in the Los Angeles area, while Pacific Coast Chemical Company will serve as the representative in the San Francisco area. Warehouse stocks of standard Plaskon resins will be available to service the west coast paint trade.

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Chemicals — Drugs — Pharmaceuticals
Dyes — Oils — Waxes — Solvents, etc.
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WE WILL BUY YOUR
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SOLVENTS WAXES OILS
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77 VARICK STREET NEW YORK 13, N. Y. • WO 4-5120

LIQUIDATING EQUIPMENT
Former
SIBONEY DISTILLING CO.
Philadelphia, Pa.
2—3,440 gal. Stainless Steel Tanks, Vert., closed.
1—1,640 gal. Stainless Steel Tank, Vert., closed.
6—Lightnin M-1 Portable Agitators, 1 HP, 1/60/110—220/1140 RPM Expl. Proof.
1—Byron Jackson Deep Well Pump, 150 GPM 325' T.H.—UNUSED.
1—Permutit Water Demineralizing Unit.
1—Copper Beer Still, 30" dia. x 36' H—complete.
2—Gin Stills.
3—Monel Yeast Machines.
Automatic bottling lines—fillers, labeler, air cleaner. Gravity conveyer, power boosters, tank scales, copper and wood tanks, pumps, air compressors, etc.
Write for List
FROM OUR OWN STOCK
4—Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Columns 6' dia. x 30' high; 20 plates.
3—Pan Dryers or Graining Kettles, Jktd. & Agit.; 5' dia. x 30"; 9' dia. x 36".
2—Sharples #16V Super-Centrifuges, stainless steel, dual purpose bowl.
3—Stainless Reaction Kettles, direct fired, heavy duty agitator—approx. 1,000 gal. cap.—4 speed motor.
3—Stainless Steel Tanks, 3,450 gal., vert., bolted top, 9' dia. x 7'3" high; coils.
1—Glascote 75 gal. Glass-Lined Kettle, jacketed, agitated.
2—Spencer Turbine Stainless Gas Compressors, 30 HP, 600 CFM @ 80 oz.
WE BUY SURPLUS EQUIPMENT & COMPLETE PLANTS
PERRY EQUIPMENT CORP.
1537 W. THOMPSON STREET • PHILA. 21, PA.

Rubber Study Group Plan May 2 Meeting

The Department of State announced last week that the seventh session of the Rubber Study Group will be held at Brussels, Belgium, on May 2. The group was set up in September, 1944, by the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States to serve as an advisory body on matters of common concern in rubber. It now includes thirteen additional governments and a British colony.

At its forthcoming meeting the group will review the production, consumption and trade aspects of the world rubber situation, and will reexamine the statistical position regarding production and consumption of rubber throughout the world.

Sonneborn Names Sandke Greenwald Co-Managers

L. Sonneborn Sons, Inc., New York, has named Robert J. Sandke and William F. Greenwald co-managers of the company's west coast sales of petroleum products. At the same time, it was announced that L. B. Benjamin, who has represented Sonneborn on the west coast for many years, will devote his activities completely to Pacific Coast sales of the concern's line of building construction and maintenance products.

FTC Orders Rexall Change 'One-Cent Sale' Procedures

Misrepresentation of prices in connection with "One-Cent Sales" or other special promotions is prohibited in an order issued by the Federal Trade Commission against Rexall Drug Company and its wholly-owned subsidiary, Owl Drug Company, both of Los Angeles.

The two corporations are forbidden to represent that customary retail prices are higher than they actually are. The order specifically bans representations that two units of merchandise may be purchased for the price of one plus 1 cent when the advertised single-unit "price" is actually higher than the price at which one unit is customarily sold.

API Division to Meet

The division of refining of the American Petroleum Institute will hold its 15th mid-year meeting in Cleveland on May 1 to 4, at the Cleveland hotel.

Current Prices

—Continued from page 35

Zinc, silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.10	.10½
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l.,	lb.	.34	—
ton lots	lb.	.35	—
less ton lots	lb.	.36	—
Sulphate, cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld.	100 lbs.	4.55	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	4.95	—
flake, 25½% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, dlvd.	100 lbs.	5.30	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.05	—
same basis	100 lbs.	7.40	—
l.c.l., same basis	100 lbs.	8.15	—
Zinc sulphate in bbls. 40c. higher USP, gran., dms.	lb.	.22	.22½
Sulphide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	No prices.	
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	No prices.	
Barium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	No prices.	
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	No prices.	
Calcium, pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	No prices.	
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	No prices.	
Luminescent pigment, dlvd	lb.	No prices.	
Magnesium pigment, bgs., c.l., dlvd.	lb.	No prices.	
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	No prices.	

Zinc sulphide and pigment, Pac. coast prices 1c. higher; bbl. prices ¼c. higher than bgs.

Yellow (see Yellow, zinc)

Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.00	—
l.c.l., works	100 lbs.	7.40	—
Zinc-cadmium sulphide, fluorescent, cns., frt. alld.	lb.	2.00	2.80
Zinc-calcium resinate, dms., c.l., works	lb.	.1180	.1360
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.1220	.14
Zinc-formaldehyde sulphoxalate, basic, dms., works	lb.	.21½	—
normal, dms., works	lb.	.43	—
Zircon (see Zirconium silicate).			
Zirconium acetate, 13% sol. ZrO_2, bbls., works	lb.	.21¼	—
Carbonate, basic, cake, bbls., works	lb.	.30½	—
Hydride, cns., works	lb.	7.00	8.00
Nitrate, dms., works	lb.	1.75	—
Oxide, 98½-99% white, grd., bbls. or bags, works	lb.	1.50	—
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.44	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.44½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.45	.48
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.59	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.59½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.60	.63
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5 tons, works	lb.	.29½	—
Silicate, granular, bgs., c.l., works.	lb.	.03¼	.03¾
10 tons, works	lb.	.03½	.04
5 tons, works	lb.	.04	—
1 ton or less, works	bl.	.04¼	.04¾
milled, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.04¾	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.05¼	—
1 ton or less works	lb.	.05¾	.06¾
refined, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.11	—
works	lb.	.11	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.11½	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.12	.16
Sulphate, cryst., ctns., c.l., works.	lb.	.37½	—
5 tons, works	lb.	.38	—
1 ton or less, works	lb.	.38½	.39